

# MIGRANT LABOUR - (SA) TRANSVAAL

1975 - 1986

207

# Kompers sal swartes uitken

Die Burger 14/2/75

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

'N KOMPERSTELSEL wat dit makliker en gouer sal maak om Bantoes te identifiseer, sal vanjaar op sommige plekke in die land ingestel word, het mnr. Punt Janson, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-Administrasie en Onderwys, in 'n onderhoud aan Die Burger gesê.

Die plan is om Bantoes later eenvoudiger identiteitsdokumente as die bestaandes te gee wat aan hul burgerskapsertifikaat gekoppel sal wees.

In 1972 is hulpsentrums begin om Bantoes te help om hulle te identifiseer sodat hulle nie bloot weens tegniese oortredinge van instromingsbeheer aangekla word nie. Nog sentrums sal vanjaar geskep en uitgebou word om Bantoes meer raad te gee.

'n Vinniger manier van identifikasie is nodig om die hulpsentrums werklik doeltreffend te maak.

Met so 'n stelsel sal dadelik vasgestel kan word of 'n Bantoe in Pretoria, in Langa of in Kaapstad geregistreer is. Briefwisseling en telefoonoproëpe word uitgeskakel.



ADJK.-MIN JANSON

## Man verloor byna sy arm

'N BRUIN poswerker het gisteraand in die Hoofposkantoor in Kaapstad byna sy linkerarm verloor deurdat dit in die roller van 'n vervoerband beland het. Ná 'n uur se gesukkel is sy arm bevry en is hy per ambulans na die Woodstock-Hospitaal gebring.

Die beseerde is mnr. Isaac Louw (16), van Symphony Avenue, Steenberg. Die ongeluk het gisteraand omstreeks 7.20 gebeur. 'n Stuk metaalpyp het op die vervoerband beland waarmee posstukke na die Kaapstadse stasie gestuur word. Mnr. Louw wou die pyp gryp voordat dit in die rollers beland en die masjiene beskadig. Sy arm het toe in die rollers beland.

Terwyl hy bevry is, het 'n dokter hom behandel.

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**Aid centres for Bantu in Republic X**

335 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) (a) How many aid centres are there in the Republic, (b) where are they situated and (c) on what date was each centre established,
- (2) how many Bantu arrested under influx control and Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act regulations were referred to each centre during 1974,
- (3) how many of the Bantu referred to each centre were (a) not subsequently prosecuted, (b) assisted in finding employment and (c) returned to their homelands,
- (4) how many Bantu reported voluntarily to each aid centre during that year

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 18 (1) (b)	(1) (c)	(2)	(3) (a)	(3) (b)	(3) (c)	(4)
Benoni	9/11/72	6 906	1 770	162	58	2 351
Bloemfontein	1/10/71	5 276	269	4	Nil	1 913
Boksburg	3/ 1/72	674	499	125	2 673	605
Brakpan	1/10/71	1 972	389	19	590	625
Durban	1/ 8/73	1 518	948	159	207	211
Germiston	1/ 5/72	23 388	793	7	28	991
Johannesburg	3/ 1/72	46 259	6 574	8 650	10 111	9 437
Cape Town	1/ 8/71	19 058	1 700	Nil	134	1 167
Kimberley	1/ 2/71	1 011	260	25	105	1 629
Klerksdorp	30/11/73	3 653	151	246	Nil	833
Pietermaritzburg	1/ 8/72	2 803	193	188	453	555
Port Elizabeth	5/11/73	6 669	5 281	14	1 820	280
Pretoria	16/11/72	30 194	493	2 877	Nil	1 689
Randfontein	1/ 8/71	2 482	226	Nil	Nil	416
Springs	1/ 4/73	1 483	3	87	612	1 195
Vereeniging	1/ 1/72	11 215	228	28	1 587	805
Welkom	9/ 8/71	876	61	25	88	1 487
Witbank	1/11/73	118	2	460	1	Nil



RDV 18/11/73  
6  
CURVING  
Africans

Out 202  
2315  
33210207

City Correspondent

...hundreds of Africans are being endorsed out of the Durban area because of retrenchments by industrialists, who claim they are being forced to lay their workers off by the current economic situation, said Sash officials yesterday.

Mrs Solveig Piper, the Sash advice office supervisor, said Africans were being sent back to their home districts every day.

"There is a desperate need for work permits and with no jobs available, people are being endorsed out of their Bantustans, where the chance of making a living is even more remote."

Sash workers had found many Africans were being threatened by Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, which says an African can be declared undesirable or undesirable if he is found to be a threat to the public safety.

Mrs Piper said she means that if these people lose their jobs they could be sent to a work colony.

Some of the management claim Sash officials are taking advantage of the situation to dismiss workers on "lighter" misdeeds.

The advice office source says the Sash seldom go to the courts with industrial problems.

They receive complaints from African workers. So when employers challenge the Sash's right to interfere in industrial matters, Mrs Piper pointed out that workers also had a right to be heard.

The Department of Labour and the Industrial Relations Commission deal with complaints from workers who do not fall under special industrial councils.

In the past year alone we have sent more than 200 cases with covering letters and we never had a case where we were not satisfied then the Department of Labour is most likely management.

Mrs Piper added that the department of labour generally acts as a mediator in getting people escorted back to their Bantustans.



# BACK TO THE SAUSAGE MACHINE

FM. 5/12/75

Johannesburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner Frans du Randt has instructed the Department of Bantu Administration's Aid Centre in Fordsburg to "give priority" to processing Africans already under arrest for allegedly contravening a pass or influx control measure.

In effect this has shut the centre's doors to those who are referred for advice on a voluntary basis. Hitherto there have been up to 700 of these a month and, since it was set up in 1972, the Johannesburg centre has pulled thousands out of the vicious circle of arrest and rearrest, finding jobs for many.

This was in keeping with the spirit and intention of the aid centres, as proclaimed by then-Deputy Minister of BAD, Piet Koornhof. When the centres were introduced at the beginning of the decade he said they were "a genuine attempt to reduce the burden on the technical offender and to divert the majority of these offenders away from the courts and prisons".

Critics like the Black Sash thought otherwise, seeing the exercise as a ploy to pack more Blacks into the Bantustans. And indeed, last year, a Parliamentary question by Helen Suzman prompted government to disclose that of those passing through the centres (138 000 in 1973) 66% were sent to Bantustans and only 1,2% placed in employment.

Johannesburg Aid Centre, managed by George Bender, has been singled out by the Sash for its humane approach to what is elsewhere frequently a bureaucratic sausage machine.

But all the goodwill in the world cannot abate government's pursuit of the Black technical offender in a recent month, 2800 Blacks were arrested in Johannesburg under either the Bantu Labour Act, the Urban Areas Act or the Abolition of Passes Act (and accordingly referred to the Aid Centre in Fordsburg). A full 80% were prosecuted, which works out at over 100 cases a day

It was to forestall the harrowing process of arrest and prosecution that Blacks went to the Johannesburg Aid Centre voluntarily. Many now turned away will fear for their future

What, then, prompted Du Randt to issue his directive?

As he explains it to the FM, the aid centres were created by the Bantu Labour Act (1964) and are empowered to deal with three categories of people: those under arrest brought to centres; those already in detention; and those referred on a voluntary basis.

For the sake of "good discipline" and to "streamline" matters the Johannesburg manager must now apply his mind to the first category "and not to others who come along with subsidiary

problems — wanting to find out whether they have a right to be in an area or can apply for a house"

Du Randt further explains "We had been reaching a situation where the centre was usurping the functions of other sections of my administration. In fact we were steering for a situation where certain sections of my organisation were running-dry in that their customers were being referred to the Aid Centre"

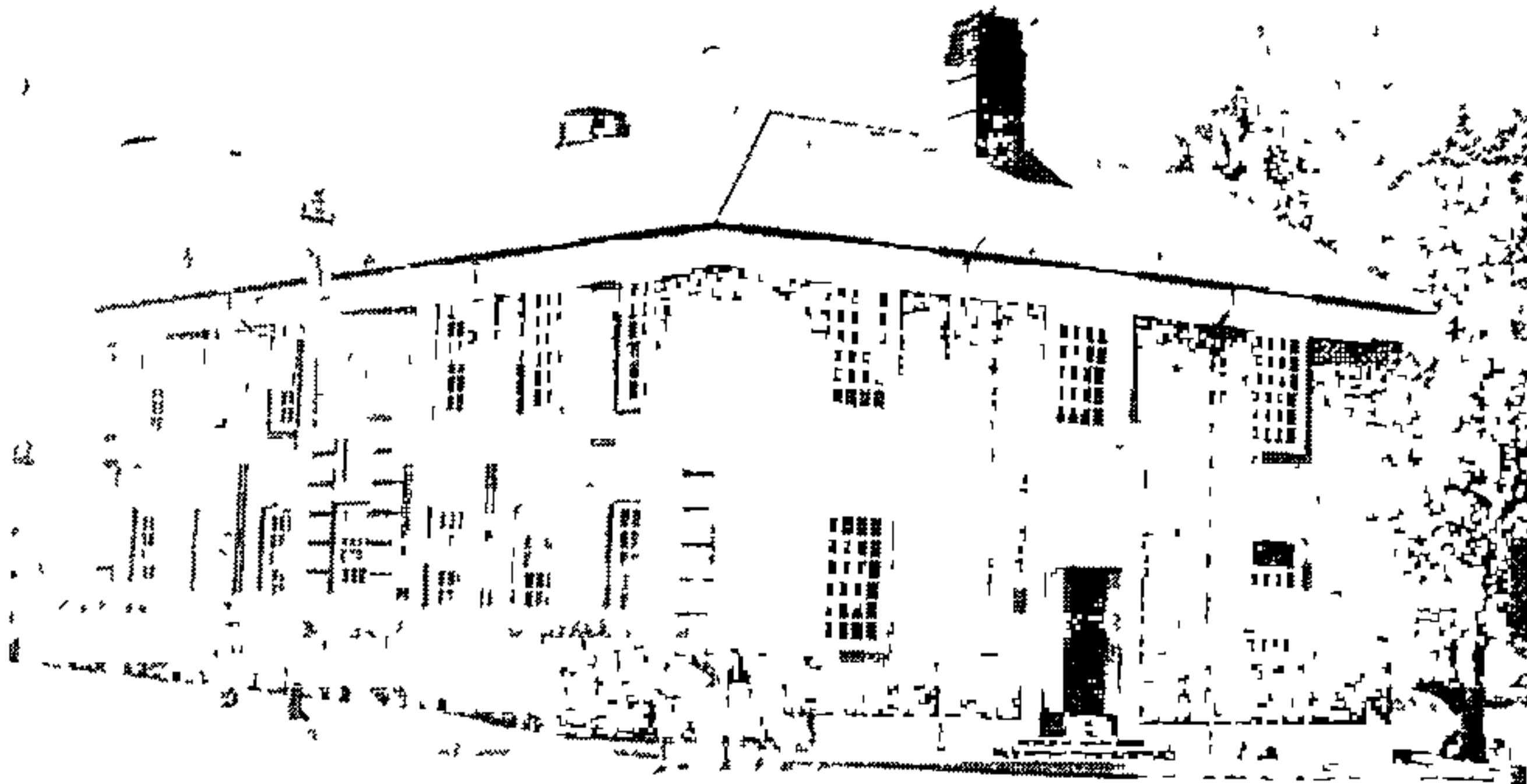
People should have gone to a labour bureau, the township manager or the West Rand Administration Board — depending on the nature of their problem — instead of to Fordsburg

Du Randt also wants tightening-up on repeated offenders "We started off by giving every person who turned up at the centre the benefit of the doubt — the Act gives us discretion to make representations that no criminal proceedings be instituted against a Bantu, if our investigations lead us to this opinion.

"So we would tell him to be a good boy and explain what he had to do to get his side of the matter straight. But now, three years on, we have the strange phenomenon of the man who has already been through the centre three times coming up again"

In such cases now "we will let the law take its normal course"

Du Randt would also like to see more investigation of "employers' con-



Bantu Aid centre . . . jobs or jail?

tributory negligence" in an offence, followed, "if necessary", by prosecution

He further points out that many of the people who voluntarily visit the centre do so to appeal against being endorsed out — yet the judgment of the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner is final

"The ruling is that an appeal can only be reopened when an appellant can produce additional evidence and provided he has honoured the previous ruling, and left the prescribed area"

In order to remain in a "white" area while awaiting the outcome of an appeal, the appellant must apply to the Bantu Commissioner for permission to

stay. Du Randt says this is "very rarely" given. In any case, the appeal must be in the form of an affidavit with somewhat strange requirements — such as "full details of the appellant's history in the prescribed area" and "confirmation of school attendance, with dates quoted".

Worse the onus of proof is on the appellant

As Black Sash president Sheena Duncan points out, many of the people who wish to appeal, or appeal again (technically taboo) have nowhere else to go. They remain in prescribed areas since they have no "Homeland" and are engulfed by the pass laws.

## Politics

# New pass law talks after two-year delay

*rom*  
*12/5/77*

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, is to meet the chief ministers of three homelands on May 20 for a mini-summit on influx control.

Mr Botha will meet Chief Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana, Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa and Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei, to follow up talks in Cape Town in January, 1975, between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and the chief ministers of eight homelands.

At the Cape Town meeting, representations for the abolition of pass laws were rejected by the Government.

But it agreed to allow talks between officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and representatives of the homelands to explore ways in which "hardships" suffered under the laws could be removed or improved.

The proposed discussions never got underway because the homelands

concerned insisted that they should be between ministers of the South African and homeland governments.

The May 20 meeting is an attempt to set the talks in motion.

In the more than two years which have lapsed since the Cape Town meeting, the pass laws have been tightened by an amendment to the Urban (Bantu Areas) Act raising penalties for illegal entry to urban areas.

The meeting will be followed by talks in the troubled village of Maboloka on June 15.

Recent fighting in which eleven people died is the result of tension caused by a faction which wants to pull out of BophuthaTswana and join QwaQwa.

The purpose of the meeting, between Mr Botha, Chief Mangopi and Mr Kenneth Mopeli, chief minister of QwaQwa, is to give Basotho who want to secede an opportunity to do so, though it will mean resettlement for those who so decide.



Hansard 18 col 1228 2/6/77

**Aid centres for Bantu** ✓

989 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) Whether any new aid centres were established during 1976 if so where,
- (2) how many Bantu were referred to each aid centre during 1976,
- (3) how many of the Bantu referred to each centre were (a) not subsequently prosecuted, (b) assisted to find employment in the Bantu Affairs Administration Board area concerned and (c) returned to their homelands,
- (4) (a) how many Bantu reported voluntarily to each centre during 1976 and (b) how many of them were returned to their homelands

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**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.**

(1) No.

	(2)	(3)(a)	(3)(b)	(3)(c)	(4)(a)	(4)(b)
Benoni	5 242	2 011	653	575	1 723	15
Bloemfontein	5 675	988	120	130	2 067	33
Boksburg	4 406	1 189	297	732	1 571	1 029
Durban	8 117	6 504	1 024	3 466	2 348	520
Brakpan	5 802	2 943	721	582	614	6
Germiston	29 014	11 850	2 085	6 744	5 169	3 567
Johannesburg	34 685	16 076	5 560	4 379	4 978	211
Cape Town	16 208	1 929	74	12	127	22
Kimberley	492	287	42	11	18	—
Klerksdorp	2 986	1 437	240	130	3 746	157
East London	1 349	303	76	91	1 132	147
Pietermaritzburg	1 539	1 372	121	147	538	22
Port Elizabeth	2 580	2 139	484	296	49	7
Pretoria	37 352	29 133	5 119	18 075	19 082	1 773
Randfontein	1 679	228	—	—	—	—
Springs	7 382	2 407	784	710	302	4
Vereeniging	17 383	6 702	1 601	1 461	2 668	480
Welkom	4 854	2 750	1 666	488	172	2
Witbank	1 863	1 353	204	515	623	177



# More pass law offenders appear in court — survey

RDM 22/3/79 ① ~~206~~ ② 207

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Deputy Political Editor

THE NUMBER of blacks saved from prosecution for pass law offences by aid centres is on the decrease, according to figures published in the latest Survey of Race Relations.

The aid centres were originally established to assist technical offenders under the pass laws and in particular to help them stay out of court and prison. Aid centres function in all the main cities and towns.

Published by the Institute of Race Relations, the 1978 Survey shows that for the year ending March 1978,

167 380 blacks were referred to aid centres, a decrease of 21 228 on the figures for the previous statistical year.

Associated with the decrease in the number of blacks referred to aid centres was a drop in the number who were not prosecuted — down by 3 403 from 91 631 in the statistical year ending March 1977 to 88 228

These figures support the view of Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, that the pass laws are being applied more rigorously. Pass law arrests in the main urban areas in 1978 rose sharply compared to 1977 — 272 887 against 173 571.

But the trend at the Jo-

hannesburg aid centre points to an increase in both the number of blacks referred to aid centres and the number saved from prosecution.

● The 1978 Survey underlines the heavy reliance of administration boards on income from liquor sales. Of the nine boards cited, income from liquor ranges from a "low" 40% to a "high" 66% of their revenue.

The sale of liquor (including beer) was the single biggest source of income to the West Rand Administration Board, accounting for R33 100 of the estimated budget of R75 200 000 for 1978-79.

will recognize the and historical features in it, this is a story of courage and military genius and his achievement

part of the deal the only deliver instrument in interpretation have taken place depicted in the readers, probably Gubbio, who the odour of *Fioretti* doubts kind of man that not have been its own way that Nothing could without the claim being used. All of the method of the mysteries phenomenon especially without subtlety.

Let it be agreed for Jesus found sense of the what were the in order to present Strauss is at a supernatural disciples that of the story application

We may suppose tendencies are apparent The first is the experience of Jesus, and through bring Jesus as Messiah into contact with his two forerunners; and through this appearance of the Lawgiver and the Prophet, the founder and the reformer of the Jewish theocracy, to present Jesus as the perfecter of the kingdom

of God, as the fulfilment of the law and the prophets; and furthermore to represent his messianic dignity as confirmed by a voice from heaven.<sup>1</sup>

Strauss has called *The* Strauss has of Jesus him into our existence of to do. The who breaks e fitted into were never a er, we may p will bear little t in the Gosi rical substrat self against th guard himself what happens nothing hap sense also Str of Christ. Wl several Gospel; different contex at we have are order has been like a necklace rit of these sayi of oral traditio al position and nuss, *The Life of Jes* Strauss later draws Socrates in Plato's kely to carry convict life Strauss was to make certain concessions to more tradimonal opinions; to reason to doubt that his basic conviction to the end of his life was that I see later that at this point the voice of Strauss was genuinely prophetic, and that the greater part of modern scholarship would go with him in this general principle, though not in every detail of its application

find employment in the administration board area concerned and (c) returned to Black states;

(4)(a) how many persons reported voluntarily to each centre during 1978 and (b)

	(2)	(3)(a)	(3)(b)	(3)(c)
Benoni	5 995	2 119	541	596
Bloemfontein	5 039	1 174	276	55
Boksburg	4 716	1 450	420	744
Brakpan	3 821	1 869	390	512
Durban	10 820	10 141	619	6 439
East-London	2 650	1 009	207	209
Germiston	23 658	9 272	2 804	4 718
Johannesburg	40 396	18 934	5 166	2 536
Kimberley	901	313	162	3
Klerksdorp	4 892	3 458	197	131
Pietermaritzburg	1 688	1 530	5	174
Port Elizabeth	7 115	6 170	1 379	233
Pretoria	40 546	23 980	4 812	17 429
Randfontein	8 925	117	—	—
Springs	6 226	2 455	478	581
Vereeniging	14 988	5 331	1 174	435
Welkom	10 706	5 955	3 127	1 530

(4)(a) and (b) This information is not available as it is not recorded.

618. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether any new aid centres were established in (a) 1977 and (b) 1978; if so, where;

(2) how many persons were referred to each aid centre during 1978;

(3) how many of the persons referred to each aid centre were (a) not subsequently prosecuted, (b) assisted to

101 12 Hansard 12 (761) TUESDAY, 1 MAY 1979 762

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT: (1)(a) and (b) Nil.

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there is very little mythical disintegration what sense is the this, as for all other To write the life of gories, to make that that is exactly what y part they present gories, who refuses the Gospels with d which they never f our own imagina- reality of Jesus as course, mean that r. Strauss expressly f this work wishes e he declares that 1 of asserting that

was impossible to differences in order yings of Jesus are tions, we become uments, on which lists. The facts and string has broken. ed been dissolved worked away from been deposited in of 1906), p. 545. The f Jesus and the 'trans- stic of his method, is

Aid centres

life Strauss was to make certain concessions to more tradimonal opinions; to reason to doubt that his basic conviction to the end of his life was that I see later that at this point the voice of Strauss was genuinely prophetic, and that the greater part of modern scholarship would go with him in this general principle, though not in every detail of its application

<sup>4</sup> Strauss, op cit, p. 92.



kept some soup, biscuit and beef for me. Feilden told me that Allenby had got so anxious about us when the A.D.C. told him in the evening that he thought he had told me to return by the wrong road and 30 men to go to Vlakfontein and if necessary that the whole R and 30 men to go took up our position and if necessary and we kept the centre. We where we were. and none of us could sleep.

*Aid centres*  
 Hansard 13 (308) 5/5/74  
 685 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked  
 the Minister of Plural Relations and Development  
 207/20

- (1) Whether there are any aid centres in the (a) Randburg and (b) Sandton areas, if so, (i) where, (ii) when were they established and (iii) how many White and Black staff members, respectively, are employed at each centre.
- (2) how many Black (a) males and (b) females were referred to each centre during 1978 and 1979, respectively,
- (3) how many such Black (a) males and (b) females were (i) not subsequently prosecuted, (ii) assisted to obtain employment in the Administration Board area and (iii) returned to Black states,
- (4)(a) how many Black (i) males and (ii) females reported voluntarily to each centre during 1978 and 1979, respectively, and (b) how many of them were returned to Black states

Feilden told me other one had e information would hillside and we daybreak a patro about half an ho comfortable and l They had shouted we had not heard each other. We all returned in triumph to camp which was fully five miles away and had a warm welcome. Shortly after our arrival the Brigade marched and did about 18 miles across a dreary black plain covered with stones. We only saw water twice on the way and not a single native hut. Not a pleasant place to be lost in.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1)(a) and (b) No
- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away

en wounded and that the ly in the day. This ay in searching the p before dark. At ned with the tonga in My patient was very of by the Indians. oticed my absence but



SP 29/7/79 207 8P 29/7/79

# Pass law tragedy

THE PRIME Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, has warned that South Africa's pass laws will have a tragic effect on millions of black people in Southern Africa and stir resentment to breaking point.

In Umtata this week Chief Matanzima referred particularly to Pretoria's recent announcement that employers of so-called "illegal" labourers were liable to fines of up to R500.

By MARCUS NGANI

The move would wipe out "at a stroke" any good done overseas by Dr Piet Koornhof's "apartheid is dead" speech in America, he said.

He added: "I find it incredible that the South African Government can allow its opportunities to flounder in this way.

"The whole initiative is now at the mercy of petty officials, with an ency-

clopedic knowledge of the regulations, but little understanding of the misery they can cause

Nothing in the past performance of such people leads me to expect that South Africa stands on the threshold of a major public relations success.

"What is more likely, in my view, is the reverse," Chief Matanzima said.

Appealing to the South African Government to reconsider its new influx control directive on "illegal" labourers, Chief Matanzima said Dr Koornhof's speech in America was intended as a start of a new effort to reach understanding

"What this sub-continent needs is not violence, dictatorial attitudes and separatism. It needs meaningful dialogue to overcome these distressing tendencies — and the sooner the better," the Transkei leader suggested.

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

## DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973)

## INLEIDING

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

Kantooradres:  
Leslie Social Sciences Building  
University Avenue  
Grootte Schuur Campus

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad  
Rondebosch  
Republiek van Suid-Afrika  
7700

Posadres:  
Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of  
Inter-Racial Studies Limited  
(Beperk deur Garansie))

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

JAARVERSLAG  
1978

# Church office tries to help

Post  
207  
14/9/79

THE Witwatersrand Council of Churches has established offices in Soweto to help people with pass book and other related problems.

The offices are situated in the yard of the Holy Cross Church, opposite Uncle Toms Hall in Orlando West.

The officer in charge, Mrs Rosemary Gamede said the offices were opened to save people the trouble of going to many places before they got help.

One of their major concerns is people born in Johannesburg, who stayed a long time out of work, and later faced expulsion when they tried to register after finding a job. They also help old age pensioners, students who need bursaries, people who cannot afford to pay their rents and give counselling to married couples with strained relationships.

Mrs Gamede said they have had to deal more with people who were born in Johannesburg but met difficulties with registration for employment. The problem of unemployment had left too many people stranded.

## VICTIMS

People who did not apply for their birth certificates in time and may not apply for reference books can be assisted by the office. The same applies to people who lost their birth certificates.

"We also help Tax Area victims. These are people who were born in Johannesburg, and went to stay in another area outside. When they return to seek employment they are bound to make affidavits stating the reasons why they left Johannesburg and why they returned. We try our best to give relevant advice in most cases that deem such advice necessary", Mrs Gamede said.

"Apart from the major problems I have mention-

In some cases we ask people who cannot pay rent to accommodate lodgers who will assist to pay the rent. People who bought furniture on hire-purchase terms and are faced with repossession of the property can get advice from us. We refer such cases to the relevant lawyers", she said.

Mrs Gamede said they offered marriage guidance counselling to couples who have problems. Advice is also given in a divorce case against one spouse who might not have the money to contest the case.

By CHRIS MORE

ed here, we still have a lot of services we offer to needy people. We try to pay rent for pensioners who cannot afford their payments. Accommodation is one other problem where we try to help old or disabled people.

**POST**

TRANVAAL

Telephone 27-6081.

207

## The way to win friendship

ANY attempt to relieve blacks from the strings of the pass laws must be welcome.

But we would be naive if we believed that a system of having an ombudsman, while in itself laudible, would solve the problem.

Our only consolation in this is that there are at least some people who think about the pass laws and the misery and heartbreak they cause us.

There are simply too many cases of people being denied the right to live and work in this country, all because of some technicality in their passes.

All the time, we are told that the laws have been designed to protect the urban blacks from the "flood" of people from the "homelands". Heaven knows the pain and suffering, the break-up of families, the creation of criminals out of people who would otherwise have led normal, law-abiding lives, is simply too high a price to pay.

The efforts made by various people and organisations to find a solution are therefore most welcome. But, unfortunately, it simply is not possible to find a humane way of applying an inhumane law.

For that is exactly what the pass laws are — a measure designed to make the white man sleep peacefully without any consideration of the effects it would have on those forced to carry the passes.

If there is anything the Government can do to win friendship and influence people, abolishing the pass laws must rate as the best.



(207)

# Blacks' legal plight exposed

GENERAL

ING PRACTICE

## QUESTIONS

### DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited on 1 May 19.6. straight line. tax purposes, balance. Tax and taxable income respectively, and 19.7

1. What is the balance of the plant at  
 a) deferred  
 b) liability

2. Show how the tax income statement assuming  
 a) deferred  
 b) liability (assumed timing)

3. How will the amount of an extraordinary company, amount in the 19.7 financial

4. How does the amount deductible loss income from other income statement

5. Further to Note profit before tax  
 Draw up the income under  
 a) liability  
 b) deferred  
 Assume the tax

Staff Reporter  
 THE Langa Commissioner's Court "churned out sentences to people who were hounded by inspectors and police for the crime of seeking work and shelter as a means to live", the Athlone Advice Office says in its annual report

The report deals with many aspects of the legal problems facing blacks in South Africa

It said that this year the office's lawyers appeared 117 times for people arrested on charges involving influx control and being in an area unlawfully

"The vast majority of people who pass through the courts plead guilty, the case is whisked through and the standard sentence of R50 (or 50 days), with little regard to the livelihood of the defendant, is meted out," the report says

"We appeal to the public to attend the court. It is ironic that so many overseas visitors go there, but few South Africans. We must know the inhumanities of our laws and see them in operation, or ultimately we will be responsible"

The report also said that  
 • The 'huge' new fine of R500 for illegal employment was forcing people who had been working illegally for years to try and register. This was not always possible, yet people elsewhere in the country had been able to register their employees in a year or so

• There had been requests from both blacks and whites to help legalise black domestic workers for jobs which coloured and 'legal' blacks would not take

• The laws governing contract labourers separated men from their wives and families, it was hoped that enabling contract workers to join unions would bring some improvement in their lot

• South Africa was already at the unemployment "danger level" and the numbers were increasing

• There was a serious shortage of housing for blacks and coloureds

• It was significant that through contact with Crossroads residents happy relationships had developed — which was impossible in other black townships where permits had to be obtained for entrance

of new plant for R60 000 provided at 12½% p.a. allowance is granted for 20% on the reducing 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, R45 000 and R50 000 years ended 31.12.19.6

tax account in respect of

disclosed in the period ended 31 December 19.7,

other items causing

affected by the existence of a division of the total of which was taxable,

if the R70 000 is now a credit off against the taxable R70 000? Draw up the deferred method is used.

that the company has a set-off of R70 000 in 19.8.

the 19.8 financial year

# SASH REPORT BLACK SASH REPORT BLACK SASH

## 'ILLEGALIS' ARE BEING EXPLOITED



Mrs Sheenah Duncan has detailed several horror stories in an emergency report, by the Black Sash.

City of Cape Town (1977). Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.

Chian, C.L. (1968). Introduction to Stochastic Processes in Biostatistics. Wiley, New York.

diseases which are frequently amenable to the simple methods of prevention.

"She said "Why don't you whites do something about this. You make these laws and there is nothing for us"

## SASH

THE present visible alliance between the Government and big business is seen to be causing immediate personal suffering and disaster to thousands of blacks and can only lead to conflict, says the Black Sash emergency report.

Mrs Sheenah Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash has detailed several "horror stories" that have been heard in their offices within the past ten days.

One tells of three women registered during the recent moratorium who subsequently had their wages reduced by their employers as well as having deductions made to cover fees charged by W/rap for periods of illegal employment.

One of them found a new job immediately and applied to be allowed to work out the period of

her contract with the new employer," Mrs Duncan records.

"She was endorsed out. These employers evidently took the attitude that as the registration was only valid as long as the women remained in their employ, they could unmercifully exploit them"

The last of 16 cases reported by Mrs Duncan tells of a Mrs C M from Morokong near Potgietersrus.

### ENDORSED

She began working in Johannesburg in 1963 but has never been registered and went back to Morokong last year for some months, says Mrs Duncan.

"She had a job and was endorsed out on October 18. Her husband has been in his present job for 16 years but cannot obtain any rights because his employer did not register him until 1971.

"He will only qualify in 1981 if he stays in the job. If he loses it he will be refused new registration and will fall under the one year contract system losing all hope of ever qualifying in the future.

"They have two children. Her husband was furiously angry when we explained to him that the law does not permit his wife to live with him.

"He gathered up his seemingly meaningless marriage certificate and all the other documents and marched his wife out of the office.

"She came back two hours later to confront us. She said white people were always talking about black people getting an education and what was the point of her having studied for matric when she is not allowed to work.

### REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.
2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.
3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Coloured

with selected major categories of disease. hypothetical situation. However, these could only provide an indication of the relative importance of categories to both the overall mortality expectation of life of the three communities, but almost linearly relationship between the reduction in mortality and the reduction in disease incidence.



	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

I

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	2,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24								

III

ENDOCRINE

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0						
1-4	0,03	0						

Homelands

"These people are not going to go back to the homelands. They are going to stay around in the cities. After all, crime — stealing and prostitution — pays better in town than at home."

"Up to now the only saving factor for the people controlled by the pass laws has been the total inefficiency of the system. All the vast, ponderous and expensive structure of influx control and efflux enforcement has not been able to prevent people from moving to places where they could find work."

The new fine — part of the Riekert Commission's recommendations to exercise strict control over the admission of contract workers to urban areas — meant no more illegal work would be available.

In her report Mrs Duncan said a Unisa survey showed how workers benefited from urban work, even if they went to

# Pass laws 'breed despair'

By MELANIE YAP

SOUTH Africa's pass laws, streamlined and more efficient, are creating a new breed of desperate people with no legal hope of survival.

This is the warning this week by the Black Sash in an emergency report saying they had never, in 16 years of work with black people, experienced such anger from blacks.

Leaders of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the South African Council of Churches also appealed for urgent attention to this warning.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice bureau, said legislation introducing the R500 fine for employers of illegal workers had shut off the last remaining avenue for thousands of "illegals" to feed their families.

"There is such anger and bitterness," she said.

prison for being "illegal"

A Ciskeian working illegally in Maritzburg for nine months, and spending three months in jail, improved his standard of living by 702 per cent.

A Lebowan who worked for six months in Johannesburg and spent six months in jail improved his living standards by 170 per cent.

"On November 8 the Prime Minister said a reckless or careless government could turn South Africa into a powder keg within days. In the advice office, we are now watching the fuse to that powder keg burn shorter by the day.

"Until this year people could find illegal work and survive. Now, for the first time we have no hope and no comfort to offer

"Hope has now been removed and when you take hope away all that is left is rage and anger, bitterness and hatred."

Mrs Duncan said no figures reflected the size of the illegal work force, but the 50 000 who were registered during the recent Government moratorium were the tip of the iceberg.

"If the Government stopped all resettlements so that people don't have to depend on jobs they can't take and if anyone who finds a job is able to keep it, maybe we'll win a breathing space," she said.

Disturbed

The Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Rees, said the institute was disturbed by the Black Sash report.

"We see this as a direct challenge to the authorities to deal immediately with what the effects of the Riekert Commission will be in the rural areas of South Africa, namely on food, employment and housing," he said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, asked whether South Africa's real security was worth the R500 fine.

Comparing the potential explosiveness of the situation now to the pre-June 16 uprisings three years ago, Bishop Tutu said he believed any unrest now would be far more serious.

*Sum 19/11/77*  
207



20/3/80 **Black Sash achievement** (207)

IT IS 25 years since the Black Sash was formed in response to the constitutional crisis of the mid-fifties. At its annual conference in Johannesburg this month, the Sash has been celebrating a noteworthy anniversary. In its original guise, the Black Sash was a movement of women concerned to defend the constitution. Amid the political tumult of those days, the conviction of the founders was that measures which were morally wrong could never, in the long run, be politically right. We can now see the truth of that judgment. The coloured voters were removed from the common roll — which, in retrospect, the Nationalist government must bitterly regret.

The Black Sash did not go into decline when the coloured vote battle was lost. It has remained as a courageous, outspoken but always informed and level-headed voice of social concern. Originally, the accent was on protest. And cabinet ministers learnt to dread the presence of the silent, black-sashed demonstrators at public occasions. The Sash women, most of them housewives and mothers of families, neither fuddy-duddies nor wild-eyed radicals, diversified their activities as the years went on. They realized that protest on its own was not enough and could even on occasion be counter-productive. So the Black Sash embarked on a campaign of public information and education which is in full swing to this day, based on painstaking research, disseminating facts and figures about the evil effects of group areas, the pass laws, job reservation, mass removals, detention without trial, torture and so on — covering the whole burden of South Africa's apartheid agony.

They also moved into the field of practical action — to help ease the

oppressive effects of the pass-laws through advice offices at Athlone, Cape, and Johannesburg. In supportive contact with thousands of blacks trapped in the maze of pass law and influx control regulations, the Black Sash has earned the gratitude, confidence and respect of blacks — including the black leadership — and so has a rare insight into the movement of black public opinion. At a time of hardening attitudes and decreasing contact, the Black Sash is one of the few organizations which has managed to maintain bridges of inter-racial contact and understanding. Of late, the Sash has been sounding renewed warnings about the bitterness and resentment boiling up in the black community in the wake of the post-Riekert tightening-up of pass law enforcement. It is a warning which the public and the government would do well to heed.

It is impossible to quantify the achievement of the Sash in its 25 years of existence. It has played a valuable role, for instance, in alerting the churches to the evil effects of the official assault on African family life by enforcement of the pass laws. Its members make no claims of great achievement. But they can most certainly be accorded a share of the credit for the now widespread awareness of the urgent need for reform. The women of the Black Sash have led South Africa in a pioneering work of social education, enduring insults and harassment in the process and, at the Cape, suffering severe damage to their property at the hands of politically-motivated arsonists. In spite of abuse and intimidation, they have kept going. On behalf of the community, the Cape Times offers the Black Sash its congratulations on 25 years of unselfish service to South Africa.

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GOVERNMENT officials declared pass-law prosecution statistics to create a "more positive image", according to minutes of a meeting in Pretoria.

Another internal Government document suggests that Government Aid Centres — whose official task it is to ease resentments by helping blacks avoid prosecution under the pass laws — are in fact used for more efficient enforcement of these laws.

According to the annual report of the Department of Cooperation and Development, 201 575 pass offenders were referred to aid centres last year.

Official documents obtained by the Sunday Times, in the course of an investigation in Pretoria, cast doubt on these statistics.

According to official figures from the Department of Cooperation and Development, only 4 913 out of 17 940 cases were sent to court by the Pretoria aid centre during the year ended March 31 1980.

But a count at the Commissioner's Court in Pretoria revealed that more than 12 000 "pass" cases were tried in the court last year.

The aid centre statistics indicate that 13 027 people who approached the centres were not prosecuted in court — but this does not mean that action was not taken against them.

In fact, 8 264 of them were "endorsed out" of Pretoria by the aid centre without a court hearing and

# Pass-law figures juggled by State

By MARTIN WEIZ

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In fact, 8 264 of them were "endorsed out" of Pretoria by the aid centre without a court hearing and

mitted or pleaded for," officials are told in the internal code.

A meeting of top Bantu Administration officials, police officers and senior Bantu Affairs Commissioners in Pretoria on February 8 1974 discussed how to keep black people in detention at aid centres for longer than 48 hours without taking them to court.

The idea was to see that offenders were dealt with, without their cases being reflected in court statistics "which are made public."

The officials decided that, while plans were being made to appoint judicial officers in the aid centres who would be empowered to authorise detention warrants, aid centre statistics on court cases would be "coloured in" to reflect a "positive image".

Mrs Helen Suzman claimed in Parliament this year that the "pass" was still the greatest single cause of racial hostility in South Africa.

According to a reply in Parliament, the police arrested 120 000 black men and women last year for pass offences — more than a third of them in Pretoria.

This figure refers only to arrests by the police.

Large numbers of pass offenders are arrested by township inspectors or by officials at aid centres and commissioners' courts, where they have gone in an attempt to get their passes "in order".

Statistics from these sources are difficult to correlate.

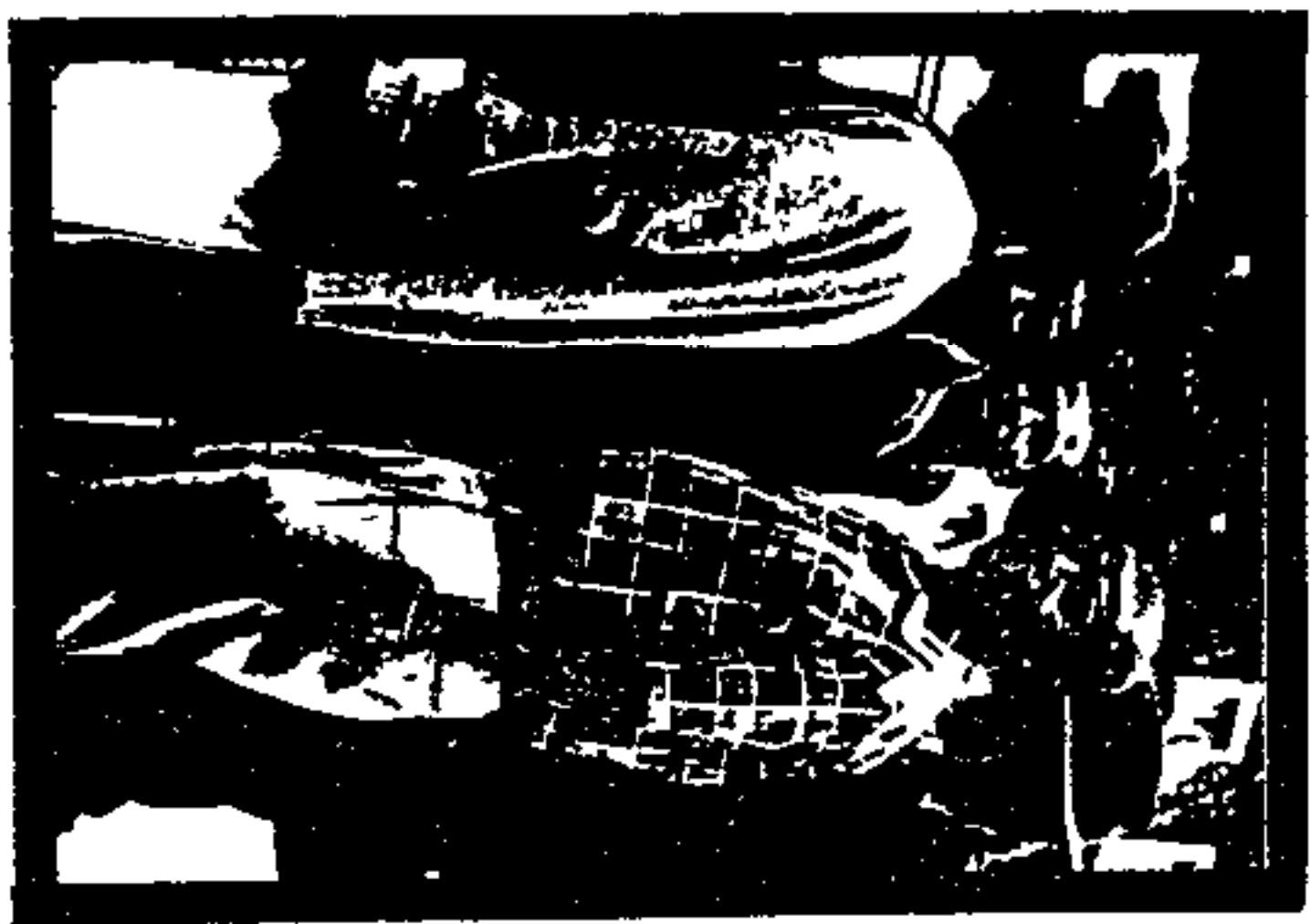
Technically, blacks arrested for pass offences should first be referred to an aid centre, where cases are studied to see whether they can be dealt with outside the courts.

Under the heading "National Representatives", the departmental code states that homeland government representatives in white areas must be placed in contact with their "subjects".

Such representatives must take care that their government authorities know about their "lost" and "willing" subjects.

Homeland representatives are expected to act in close collaboration with the commissioners in charge of inflow control courts.

"This action is aimed at consolidating and stimulating the homeland authorities' traditional authority and responsibility," the code explains. Under the heading "Funds", the



It suggests that this can be achieved either by transporting blacks back to their homelands in groups by bus, or by placing them in temporary employment until they have earned sufficient to pay for their own repatriation.

A spokesman for the department said this week that, of the 98 357 cases that the aid centres were able to keep out of court last year, 22 524 were given work "mostly of a temporary nature".

He did not disclose how many had been returned to their homelands. Under the heading "Confidential", the code emphasises that "it must be clearly understood that aid centre records are for official purposes only."

"Under no circumstances may such information be given to outsiders without the approval of Head Office."

Blacks who came from white areas might be refused readmission to those areas because there were no jobs available, or because they did not offer "labour potential" due to age or illness.

Such cases, says the departmental code, must be referred to the local official responsible for homeland settlement.

"We operate on the basis that no purpose is served in transferring a black from one white district to another unless his labour can be used there."

code notes that, while it is possible to "repatriate" blacks at State expense, "these funds must not be wastefully spent" and "positive attempts must be made to make the person go back on his own steam — the way he came".

In a letter from the Secretary to all chief commissioners in August 1977, officials are reminded that every effort must be made to cut the cost of repatriation "to achieve the maximum removals at minimum cost".

Added to a forced factor of production will increase output up to a point. But after that point less well

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# Aid centre figures are not 'juggled'

By MARTIN WELZ

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has denied parts of a Sunday Times report that its internal documents suggest that top officials are juggling statistics on pass offenders in order to avoid unfavourable publicity about the number of prosecutions against blacks.

But the department's Deputy Secretary, Mr S S Potgieter, has refused to comment on the minutes of a 1974 meeting of senior officials which contained the following sentence:

"Aid centre statistics concerning cases sent to court will meanwhile be coloured (ingekleur word) to reflect a positive image."

Instead, the department challenged the suggestion that the main aim of aid centres — supposedly set up to help blacks to avoid prosecution — is to avoid unfavourable publicity

## Assistance

Mr J Jonker, senior PRO for the department, said in a letter to the Sunday Times that the main aim of the centres was to assist blacks with problems that might arise while they were looking for work.

Mr Jonker also denied that the meeting of senior officials in Pretoria in February 1974 was held to discuss how to keep black people in detention at the aid centres for longer than 48 hours without having to take them to court.

This procedure would have the effect of reducing the number of prosecutions reflected in statistics.

Mr Jonker wrote "According to my notes, the meeting took place to decide which procedures should be followed and what the implications would be on aid centre cases... the aid centre actually plays the role of prisoner's friend."

He points out that the minutes of the meeting also say clearly "that a warrant must be issued by a judicial officer if a person is to be detained for a period of longer than 48 hours and such cases must appear before court."

However, the following para-

graph of the minutes says it was decided to examine the possibility of amending the legislation with a view to keeping aid centre cases out of the courts, as far as possible, and the final paragraph says that "meanwhile" it was decided to "colour" the statistics.

## Discrepancy

Officials also point out that in terms of the official code no person may be kept in detention at an aid centre and that the Sunday Times erred in saying blacks were detained there.

Asked in an interview to explain the decision to "colour" statistics, Mr Potgieter said that he was not at the meeting. He refused to comment further.

Mr Potgieter was unable to explain the discrepancy between official aid centre statistics which claim that only 4 900 cases were referred to court in Pretoria last year, and the more than 12 000 pass cases that were actually heard in the Pretoria Commissioner's Court.

According to the departmental code, aid given by the centres extends only to informing "ignorant" blacks who have come to white areas seeking work without the necessary reference book — or endorsement in it — about the influx control laws.



RDM 18/12/80

# More blacks request aid in 'rough year'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Athlone Advice Office, which operates under the auspices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash, says in its annual report just published that pressures caused by "this turbulent year for blacks in the Western Cape" are reflected by greater numbers of blacks seeking help

The report says attendance figures at the advice office jumped by more than 1 000 over last year's total and that 4 662 interviews were conducted

"This in spite of a significant drop in attendance during the height of the bus boycott, when punitive action was taken against the unlicensed taxis that were filling the transportation gap"

Factors that contributed to 1980 being a turbulent year for blacks, says the report, were

- The schools' boycott, resulting in the closure of all the high and higher primary schools in the black townships,

- The bus boycott,
- The strike of black meat workers,
- The deliberate exclusion of the Western Cape from the post-Riekert moratorium for registration of illegal workers,
- Continuing Crossroads registration difficulties

"These specific crises have added to our daily work of helping people to deal with the mass of restrictive legislation and regulations which face blacks in the Western Cape"

"The problems, among others, of influx control, residential rights, unemployment, contract labour, wage disputes, housing and pension difficulties — all of which are intensified in the Western Cape by the coloured labour preference area policy — are what bring streams of people to the Athlone Advice Office"

The annual report says the preliminary returns of the 1980 census are said to show a 63% increase in the black population within a 50km radius of Cape

Town in the past decade

"This indicates the severity of the problem and the drastic need for a massive building programme"

The report also says proceedings at the Langa Commissioner's Court "remain a source of extreme distress — a daily South African tragedy"

"Most people are undefended and are shunted through the court at the rate of one case a minute. In many cases those who attempt their own defence are remanded in custody while their stories are checked by the authorities.

"The checking can go to extreme lengths."

Appeals for Section 10 rights under the Urban Areas Act often drag on for many years, the report adds, as these are vigorously contested by the Western Cape Administration Board

"This year, three such appeals were successfully concluded, two of them having been in process for five years"

26/2/81  
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South African/foreign Black workers

253 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1980 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana
- (3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)
Agriculture	709 083	179 275
Mining and quarrying	471 699	467 400
Manufacturing	726 969	160 043
Construction	376 624	103 472
Wholesale and retail trade	386 359	95 968
Government services	506 094	126 286
Domestic services	712 560	212 725
Other	376 350	105 181
	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Agriculture	80 010	82 384
Mining and quarrying	172 575	75 073
Manufacturing	64 756	86 149
Construction	53 089	42 950
Wholesale and retail trade	27 540	64 154
Government services	55 673	63 247
Domestic services	64 613	133 513
Other	31 448	65 933

(3)(a) and (b)

	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho
Agriculture	104	1 088	1 967
Mining and quarrying	110	16 478	119 429
Manufacturing	4	1 358	4 012
Construction	15	722	5 129
Wholesale and retail trade	10	583	1 311
Government services	11	1 102	3 886
Domestic services	26	1 005	2 381
Other	11	864	2 631
	Malawi	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Agriculture	4 408	5 925	2 112
Mining and quarrying	20 356	46 700	7 379
Manufacturing	1 533	835	424
Construction	443	339	350
Wholesale and retail trade	733	373	946
Government services	762	694	310
Domestic services	2 752	945	6 591
Other	1 332	613	1 741
	Swaziland	Zambia	Other
Agriculture	608	248	421
Mining and quarrying	7 581	160	1 559
Manufacturing	743	68	161
Construction	124	31	279
Wholesale and retail trade	187	68	61
Government services	201	50	350
Domestic services	595	153	140
Other	338	140	131



# The case for legal aid

BY BRUCE COHEN

NEARLY 99% of people who appear in British courts on criminal charges have legal representation

Records of a Cape Town court show that most blacks and coloureds in the dock are undefended — and almost 90% of accused without counsel are found guilty

These facts emerge in a study, "Justice For All Prospects and Problems", by Mana Slabbert, published by the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town

The book examines the existing legal aid structure in South Africa, surveys cases in the Cape and makes recommendations for improved law services for the poor

Stressing the necessity of legal aid and the expansion of services, Slabbert quotes Mr John Ayoitte's address to a conference on law and poverty held in Ottawa in 1971. He said:

"An individual cannot go to court without a lawyer if he really wants to win his case, unless it is something too minimal even to mention. I've seen it myself — I've seen others appear before judges without lawyers and get sentenced. If someone goes with a lawyer he gets off with a very light fine, or he gets off completely."

Back home, the Athlone Advice Office stated in its 1979/80 report "Most people are undefended and are shunt-

ed through (the Langa Commissioner's) court at the rate of one case per minute. In many cases those who attempt their own defence are remanded in custody while their stories are checked by the authorities. This checking can go to extreme lengths."

And Sydney Kenridge, SC, at a Natal University conference, pointed out that "of the plus minus one-and-a-half million people who are processed particularly through Magistrate's Courts every year, at least half-a-million should not have been in court at all."

Slabbert looks at legal aid groups in the country, such as the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, Law Student Clinics, the Urban Training Project Legal Clinic, the Athlone Advice Office, the Black Sash Advice Office and the Legal Aid Bureau

These organisations handle about 38 000 cases a year and, according to their directors, cannot cope with demand

Slabbert writes "One only has to remind oneself of the fact that there were 81 000 sentenced prisoners in custody in June 1979 and 13 865 awaiting-trial prisoners for the same period to realise how serious the problem is."

The study shows that the State Legal Aid scheme han-

dles less cases a year than some private legal aid organisations with limited funds, and that only a "small percentage of black people are served by this scheme at present"

This, Slabbert says, could be due to the fact that blacks "are reluctant to ask help from a State legal aid scheme because they do not believe they will get a fair hearing"

Surveys in the book show that the majority of blacks appear in court without legal representation and are ignorant of court procedure, their rights — and legal aid

A survey of 425 cases in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court showed that only 15.5% of blacks and 21% of coloureds had legal representation, compared to 58% of whites

A survey of 400 cases in the Retreat Regional Court showed that 0.08% of blacks were represented, 7.7% of coloureds and 28.5% of whites

Significantly, 89.9% of accused of all races who did not have legal representation were found guilty, as against

often encountered with interpretation of language to the accused, which makes the proceedings very confused for some.

She adds that the reply to the magistrate's question "Have you anything to say?" is often "I am sorry, your Honour"

The book offers practical recommendations to improve legal aid services, such as

- Improved liaison between the various organisations,
- Greater involvement of lawyers in the service of the poor,
- Greater emphasis on the training of law students in legal aid,
- The expansion of legal aid centres,
- Better dissemination of legal aid information by stationing advisers at all courts, and
- Paying more attention to methods of reducing the flow of people through the courts.

The report also found that there was a strong animosity towards the criminal justice system among blacks and coloureds

"They see the courts as an extension of the status quo

and

Slabbert says a successful legal aid scheme can only be developed if there is an awareness of the need to work for a more just society "address issues of inflation, chronic unemployment, structural causes of crime, such as the Group Areas removals etc"

She also stresses the need to provide legal services to those who are in need while "debates and negotiations on justice continue"

and unfortunately many believe that the expansion of (legal aid) services will not enhance their chances, as the process of detection, apprehension and arrest is based on a system of privilege, ie the person with 'standing' in the community, financial resources, legal aid of own choice has a better chance of a lighter sentence and/or acquittal"

This raises the problems of suspicion of free legal aid and whether legal aid can develop in South Africa without becoming involved in the civil rights and social change issues

The study quotes Mr Vincenzo Ligena, who told an international conference on law and civil procedure held in Belgium

"Legal assistance to the poor is not an ideologically neutral question and it cannot be seen as a simple organisational question"

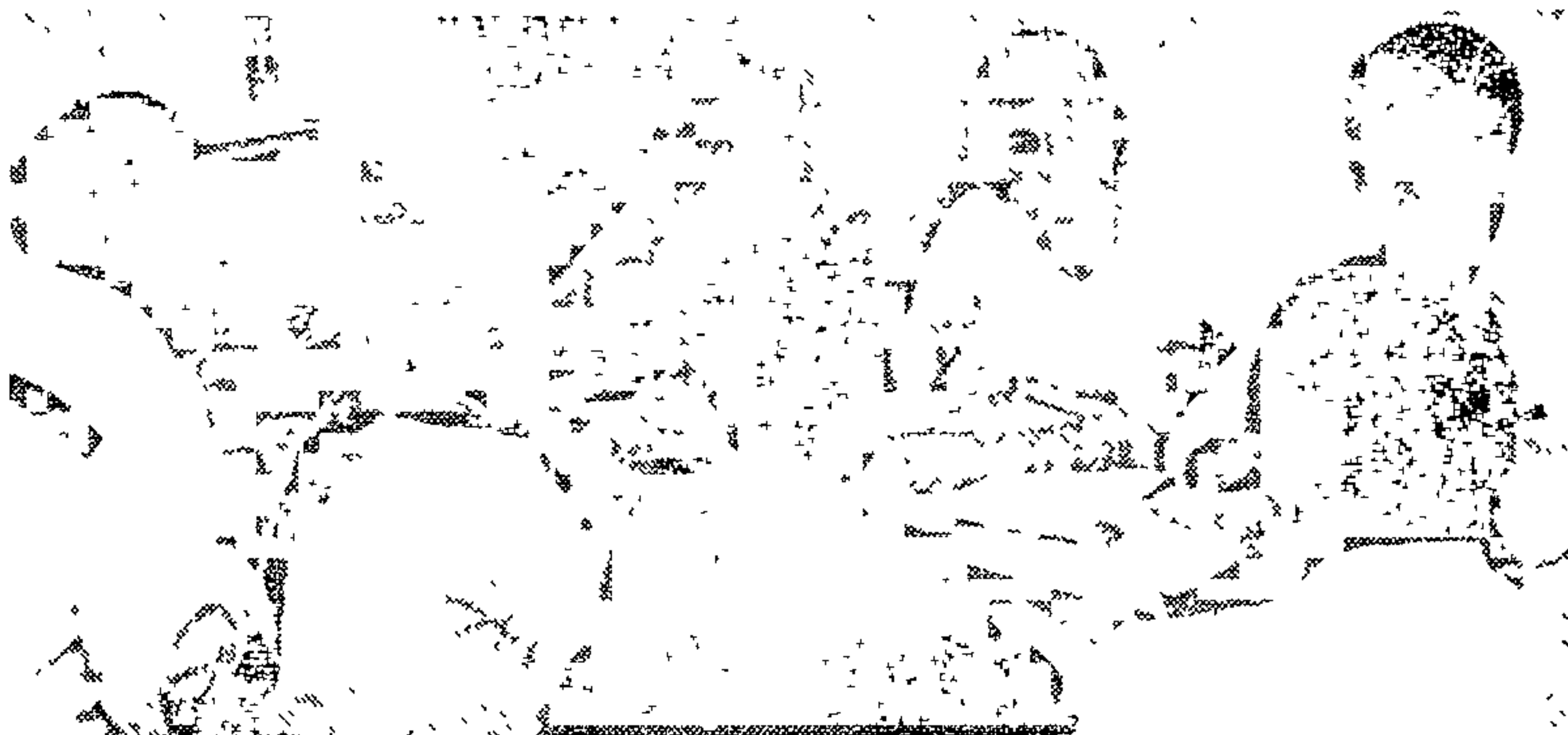
In her recommendations, Slabbert says a successful legal aid scheme can only be developed if there is an awareness of the need to work for a more just society "address issues of inflation, chronic unemployment, structural causes of crime, such as the Group Areas removals etc"

She also stresses the need to provide legal services to those who are in need while "debates and negotiations on justice continue"

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# Legal watchdogs take up the case of Pinetown bank robber



Durban's Black Sash Advice Office. Cases dealt with here are given the weight of the law behind them through the intervention of Lawyers for Human Rights.

## FIGHTERS FOR JUSTICE

207 24/1/82  
S. Tribune

TO SEE Jon Freeman for an hour will cost you about R35. He takes home enough to keep his imported German sports car running, his kidney-shaped swimming pool sparkling and his R100 000 house in good repair.

His office is plush edge-to-edge shaggy carpets, antique furniture and original oil paintings hanging on the papered walls. Overseas holidays are common.

Jon Freeman is Durban's average lawyer. That's not his real name — legal ethics prevent any identification. His circumstances are not unusual, and he's hardly the kind of person you'd expect to find taking cases for the poor.

But in the past year Jon Freeman and lawyers like him have spent months fighting to get an arrear pension paid, unravelling a bureaucratic web to ensure a fair hearing for a dismissed worker and exposing unscrupulous hire purchase deals in the courts. And they haven't charged a cent for their services.

They're members of an association called Lawyers for Human Rights, formed just over a year ago.

In the first six months of their existence in Durban, they handled 34 cases for black pensioners, some of whom had spent years trying to get the pension due to them.

Their efforts resulted in a total of R11 000 being paid to these people, including arrear

payments — something that has never been achieved before.

They spent nine months working on the case of a woman who was being underpaid. The woman was doing the work of a manageress but was receiving the pay of a shop assistant. They recovered R1 000 in back pay for her.

They've exposed a loan shark and set a precedent in the payment of unemployment insurance — ensuring that workers who are dismissed are given a fair hearing by unemployment officials who, before, had only listened to the employers' side of the story.

As a result of all this, says Gillian Nicholson, supervisor of the Black Sash Advice Office, the payment of black pensions by both the central and KwaZulu governments is more efficient, employers have become wary about their treatment of their workers and retailers are more careful about the small print in hire purchase agreements.

Their work is not confined to the black underprivileged, either. Unsolicited, they have taken up the case of convicted bank robber, Peter Esterhuizen, the Pinetown restaurateur, who robbed a bank at gunpoint while under the influence of liquor and drugs and who was sentenced to six years in prison by a Durban magistrate within six hours of committing the crime.

By INGRID STEWART

They believe he was tried too quickly, that he didn't have time to consider the implications of his position and that he has a basic right to have his case reviewed.

What motivates them is not a guilty conscience, as one might expect, but a fundamental belief that justice must be seen to be done, that the audi alterem partem rule (hear the other side) — a basic tenet of law — must be adhered to, and that people have a right to protection under the law.

They're at pains to tell you that they are not political.

"We are not a body designed to change the law. We'll leave that to the political parties. All we can do is bring violations of human rights to the notice of our colleagues and to the public and hope that our influence will make them change what has to be changed."

Why the sudden impetus from the legal fraternity — traditionally seen as conservative?

"I suppose we were just lazy and were waiting for someone else to start something," was the simple reply.

The impetus began in Johannesburg and came to Durban in November 1980, when senior council, Johann Kriegler, told Durban lawyers they had failed in their duty in the field of human rights.

"The reason lies not so much in a reticence

to become involved in contentious matters, but in apathy and an affluent commitment to one's practice," he said.

It obviously struck a chord. There are now more than 100 members in Durban and over 700 members nation-wide.

They're not beyond criticism either. There are some who say they don't go far enough — their commitment to human rights should take them into political platforms, they ought to be campaigning for the right of everyone to an equal vote, they should be more outspoken on issues like detention without trial and bannings.

"They have made more of a fuss about a convicted bank robber than they did about the detention of two of their colleagues last year," said one of their colleagues "How do they account for that?"

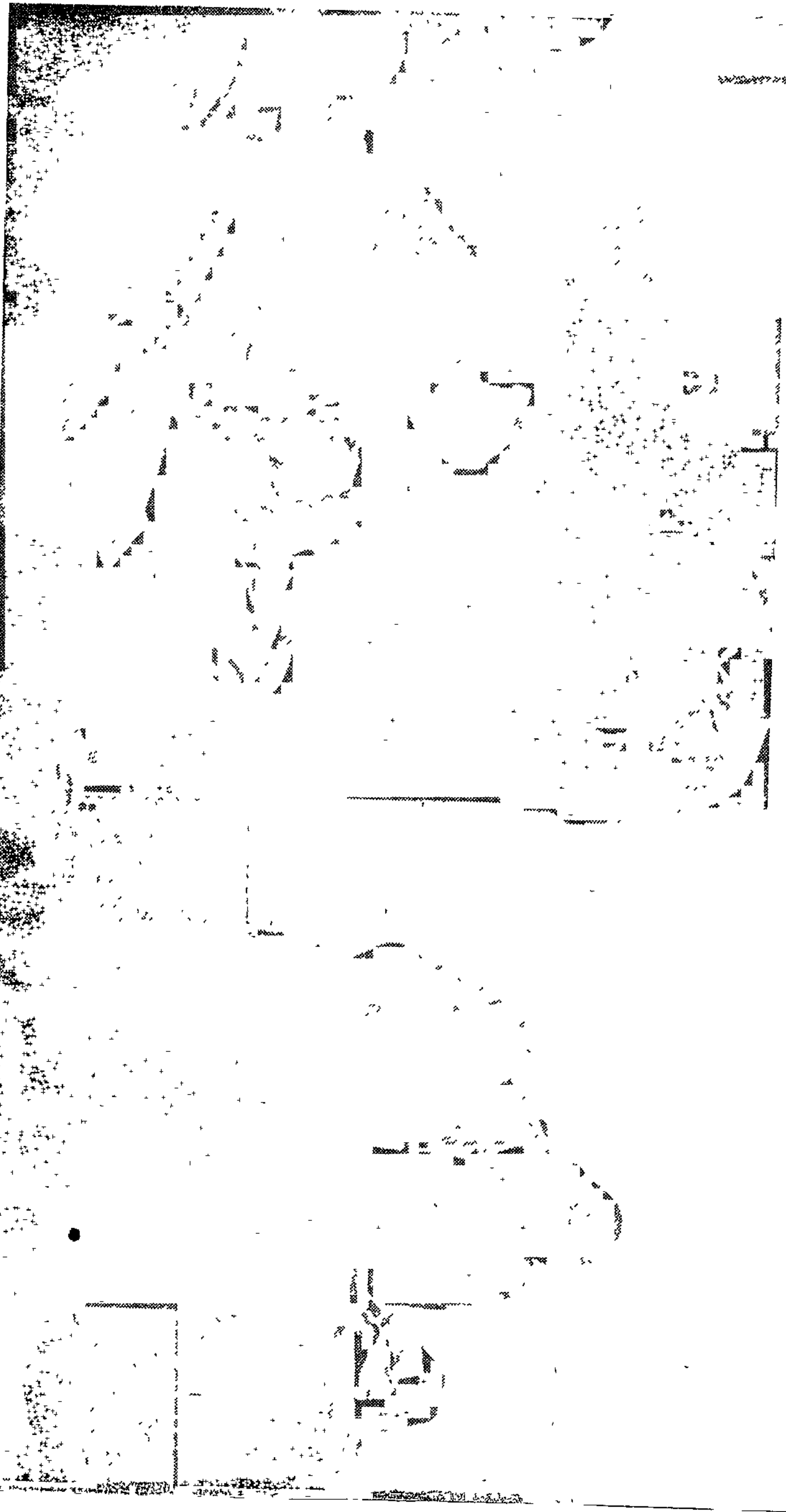
"When we have been in a position to make meaningful representation, we have done so," says chairman of the local branch, Andrew Wilson. "One of our members went to Cape Town to see the Minister personally."

Detention without trial is raised in their newsletters and press statements are issued. But they nevertheless believe in a moderate approach.

"Our members are spread from the extreme Right to the extreme Left. We won't get anywhere unless we represent the bulk of our profession. If we're too radical we're going to lose members," says Mr Wilson.

# Blacks and blues —

● Without "Section 10" rights thousands of people staying in towns face arrest and imprisonment every day.





Her pen darts across another file. Another problem, another number.

Next time you come piling this number with you, and we'll find your file more easily."

Most of the people we have seen are on their third or fourth visit. Things move slowly in bureaucratic circles.

The man with Ermelo stamped in his book first wrote to Dr Pret Koorhof over a year ago.

He still doesn't know where he should be. He still faces arrest every time he walks out on the street.

An old lady wrapped in blankets struggles in with a large cardboard box. "It's a present for Sheena."

The box is full of large red tomatoes, each neatly wrapped in newspaper.

Sheena's face lights up. "Good news at last?" she asks the old lady.

"This old lady was resettled in Venda. I was very worried about her and wrote to the Minister asking him if she could be helped with employment."

"Many months later I received a letter from the authorities in Venda proudly announcing that the woman had got a job and was now earning R10 a month."

R10. Her feet are bare and the blanket around her is matted and torn. I look embarrassed, at the box of tomatoes on Sheena's desk.

The room had grown imperceptibly quiet. "All right. Send the next one in please," sighs Sheena.

They wait patiently while Sheena finishes a few last notes. Without raising her head she asks them what the problem is. Two pairs of brown eyes look down at the table.

and turns to me. "You see the mother was refused a permit in 1962 and now the daughter is in trouble too."

Turning to the mother, she asks, "Have you been working?"

"No I have no permit. I'm not allowed."

"Who supports you?" "My mother," she says, "she supports me and my six children. But now she is not working."

The daughter simply must get a reference book so she can continue work at the restaurant in town.

How else can they live? When they have gone Sheena smiles and explains how there are all sorts of ways people can survive. They didn't look too poor, did they?

Maybe she's got a shebeen in her backyard. By now lunch time has been and gone. Sheena drains her third

ing others there's nothing that can be done — why is it the task always comes to me?"

Three men crowd round the desk, now piled high with the files of the morning's cases.

One is a landlord in Kiptown. The others are members of the eight families who live in shelters in his backyard.

"They tell me they are coming to break down the shelters on Friday — but my families have nowhere else to go. I am worried for them. What will they do?"

This is the final straw. How can Wrab be destroyed homes without supplying alternative housing? They may point to the



● Sheena Duncan in consultation.



# a day at Black Sash

now wants to come back  
Not a hope.  
Sheena lights the umpteenth cigarette, fits the holder squarely on the end and draws deeply.

grasping her hands with affection.  
"Oh no. I still have no job," she smiles a toothless smile  
Sheena explains.

"She hasn't a permit," explains one as she rummages in a shopping bag  
A tatty reference book is produced.  
Sheena studies it, moans

cup of coffee and lights up another cigarette  
The next people are cast-offs from a colleague.  
"Some people hate tell-

Community Council but it is powerless with a waiting list in excess of 34 000 for houses in Soweto.  
So, as you read now, eight families have become homeless  
Other landlords — and their tenants — face the same fate Why?

There seems no rhyme or reason to any of the suffering  
I personally have had enough I leave the brave Black Sash to labour on.  
I wrap my fur coat warmly around me and step comfortably into another world

● People waiting for hours to see someone from the Black Sash Advice Office.

● Desperation — this man has been made homeless.

# Advice centre

**THE Witwatersrand Council of Churches has introduced a legal advice service to Soweto people on the laws that govern them.**

The project is headed by a banned matric student, Ms Sibongile Mthembu. The information centre will specialise on pass laws, pensions and birth certificates. The office will be in Zola where she is confined by the banning order.

Sibongile's application to obtain a permit to operate from an Orlando office was refused by the Minister of Justice.

The three year banning order restricts her to Zola township, bars her from attending social gatherings, learning institutions and leaving the magisterial area of Johannesburg.

The WCC information offices is at the Bridgeman Centre, Zola. The postal address is, Bridgeman Centre, Soweto United Congregational Church, 3131 Zola South, PO KwaXuma 1868.

207

Soweto 16/2/84

# Squatters:

## students

### fast in

### solidarity

207

C. Herald 3/4/82

**GRAHAMSTOWN.** — Freedom songs and slogans were chanted during a 24-hour fast — organised by the Black Students Society at Rhodes University — in solidarity with the fasting squatters in St George's Cathedral.

At a midday meeting, student leader Mr Modise Lehoko told about 100 students, which included a handful of whites. The fast in Cape Town must not be seen in isolation.

It is a result of the overall racist regime in South Africa at which we express our anger. He said he hoped the fast would make the Eastern Cape aware of the squatters' plight.

#### CONTEXT

Another speaker Mr Ashwin Desai said the squatters were part of a system which included removals, detentions, restriction of job opportunities and many other things. He said the situation had to be seen in a historical context.

After singing freedom songs the students called for the university's staff to express their anger as well and debated what could be done to help the squatters.

Fists clenched on power salutes and holding banners reading 'Power Solidarity' and 'One Azania One Nation', the students ignored a man in a dark suit photographing all present.

#### SHARPVILLE

Pamphlets commemorating the death of Griffiths Mxenge, a former African National Congress member, and the Sharpeville massacre were distributed.

The students rose to sing Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika and dispersed to continue their 24-hour fast which lasted until 10 pm last Thursday.



9/4/48 Dispatch (207) **Squatter protest**

EAST LONDON — Families living in "illegal structures" on private

property in the Hanover district could find themselves without a roof over their heads

Following a complaint from Mr R E H Breetzke regarding the erection of daub huts in the area, situated between King William's Town and Kei Road, the Divisional Council decided at its monthly meeting to serve notice on the various owners of property on which the squatters had erected shelters

They would be informed in the notice that squatters were not allowed to stay there. The huts provide shelter for 92 people — 29 adults and 63 children — DDR

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For most people the communal gardens are of obvious benefit in providing a supplementary source of food. Some people are however, trying to make a full-time living from them, and most aim to use them as a source of some income. In this section I wish to look at how the communal gardens function at the moment and what benefits they have for members, and especially the extent to which they can become a primary source of income for the family or even supplement peoples cash income rather than just their food. In looking at them as "primary projects" as opposed to supplementary projects one must consider the same factors as with the dairies, for example lack of markets and whether returns on labour can be worthwhile.

Another main topic in this section is on which people, in terms of wealth or need, join the gardens first, and on which make the most use of them.

## Not told of teachers posts

CROSSROADS residents have expressed dissatisfaction about the employment of teachers for the new Crossroads higher primary school without their consultation.

On Friday night speakers at a meeting attended by about 100 people also voiced anger that new teachers had been employed, and claimed that the teachers in the old Crossroads school would not be employed in the new school.

A member of the Crossroads Committee, Ms Nomangesi Mbombosi, said that the Department of Education and Training had employed teachers without the parents' knowledge. She said people in the New Crossroads township became aware that the school was open when teachers at the New Crossroads school distributed pamphlets in the township announcing that the school was open and inviting parents to send their children to school.

Outside visitors, Government significant, "progressive" and exciting.

In this stimulating emotional climate a communal garden (planned and applied for years ago) was finally ploughed and fenced by the agricultural officer in June 1977 and by December 1977 the plots were looking beautiful. 14 new people joined Zenzele around this time to be able to participate in the garden. In three neighbouring villages people have decided that they too want communal gardens and plots have been allocated and fenced.

- The garden area is allocated in the form of plots to individuals who work their own plots for their own benefit - no communal organisation. Membership is dependent on Zenzele fees being paid. Because the garden is only open to Zenzele members some people will not join. (They say Zenzele involves too many contributions towards other people's travels).

- As the garden was established in late 1977 production is as yet too low for marketing problems to have been encountered.

#### 4.2 2 UMTHI COMMUNAL GARDEN

- This garden is in a very fertile valley with abundant water. The village is isolated. The communal garden was started in 1970, it is six morgen in extent. (Apart from this garden and Abalima the other gardens are about 1 morgen). There has been a significant drop in membership from 90 in 1970 to 10 at the present.

- This garden is more communally run than most. Because the garden is so big, dry land crops are grown. These are communally cultivated and communally distributed amongst members. Vegetables are also grown on individual plots although members from work parties to cultivate each other's plots and seed comes from a central pool. Cash from vegetables sold at the Idolophu market is pooled for capital improvements. (However the total for the whole garden was only R40 for the summer months of 1977-1978).

- Marketing. The way in which a limited market restricts production is clearly shown here by the vegetables which women do not even bother to harvest, rotting in the fields.

#### 4.2 3 INKOMO COMMUNAL GARDEN

- This garden is in N.M.'s home area and is one of the oldest surviving (1969) communal gardens in the Umhlaba district. It started with a very heavy Zenzele input. Initial membership was only open to Zenzele members but because it was so little used (in fact not used at all in 1974-1976) it was opened to everyone recently and since then there has been a slow growth of membership.

The water supply is poor and the garden is big relative to the number of members so that only dry land crops are grown. These crops lend themselves to cultivation in large blocks.

- Organisation. This garden is exceptional in that it is completely communally run and has been for 2 years. The members pool money to buy seeds, are all meant to work a certain number of days per month in work parties and

of the NSRI. Mr Lees soon sent his challenger to watery defeat.

# Advice Office to open in PE soon

By SANDRA SMITH

THE Black Sash will open an Advice Office in Port Elizabeth next week to assist people experiencing problems with, for example, the pass laws, and obtaining pensions by providing para-legal advice.

The Black Sash's Advice Office will open every Saturday morning from 10am to 12am at the Race Relations premises on the fifth floor of the Constantia Centre

A Black Sash spokesman said today there were already several individuals and groups providing such services, but a definite need

existed for an extension of the aid

The organisation had advice offices in Cape Town, Grahamstown, East London, Durban, Maritzburg, Pretoria and Johannesburg

There were several reasons why providing such advice was important

It strengthened "legitimate non-violent action for social change", helped pass-law offenders, assisted consumers and aimed to prevent the exploitation of workers

"Those who believe in non-violence as a means as well as a goal must do all

they can to understand how the law operates and at what point the system is open to peaceable, non-violent, effective pressure to compel change," the spokesman said

Often many arrested in pass raids were not guilty of an offence but were convicted because they did not know how to defend themselves

The ethics of free enterprise often enabled the shrewd and unscrupulous to trap the poor into living beyond their means

Debt counselling and legal assistance in dealing with fraudulent traders

was needed in the black townships

The pay and conditions of service of workers also often did not conform to statutory requirements

The growth of trade unions had helped to change this, but assistance in getting pay scales up graded and benefits under UIF or Workmen's Compensation paid out was still needed

A primary aim of para-legal services was to educate people in how to make the law work for them instead of against them

24/4/82

2 Post

207



# Earning parents spend year without shelter

18/11  
207

By CLIFF ROSTER

THE housing shortage in Port Elizabeth's coloured townships has split a family apart

The six children, including a nine-month-old baby, are having to live in a Place of Shelter and Detention at Korsten, and this week the parents — both working people with regular jobs — were found sleeping in an outside toilet not far away

The family has spent a whole year on the move searching for a home and throughout the winter had frequently slept in the open — in a schoolyard, on the beach, in the bush, and even in a fowl run

Their plight was reported to Weekend Post by Mr Harry Essen of Highfield Road, Korsten, who found the parents — Mr and Mrs Fred Prinsloo — sleeping in a toilet, in which he was storing two car doors, this week

They knew his premises because he had given them shelter seven months ago when he found Mrs Prinsloo standing in the street in tears, in the rain, the two-month-old baby in her arms

Mr Prinsloo earns R240 a month as a lorry driver. His wife, Sheila, earns R140 a month at a grocery concern. But apart from blankets, the couple don't possess as much as a spoon in household belongings

"We can't because we have nowhere to put anything," Mr Prinsloo said

Frequently people have offered to adopt some of the children — all bright youngsters with engaging smiles — but, Mrs Prinsloo said, "We are determined to keep them all together"

The Prinsloos, hardworking, well-spoken and neat although they have lived rough

for a year, used to have a new two-bedroomed flat in Bloemendal but gave it up when they moved to Cape Town in the hope of bettering themselves

"I went after a better job but it didn't work out as I had hoped," said Mr Prinsloo

"Since we came back a year ago we have been living all over the place — sometimes with other people, but often in the open. We doubled up with other families but when the baby was six weeks old we were put out because the people couldn't keep us any longer

"We slept in a broken-down bungalow on King Neptune Beach the next weekend

"After that we slept in the bush, in a toolshed in Katanga, in a schoolyard, even in a fowl run where the rats were running about. Then this week we slept in the toilet

"We had filled in the papers to apply for a council flat and I was under the impression they had been sent in, but with all the running around they were lost

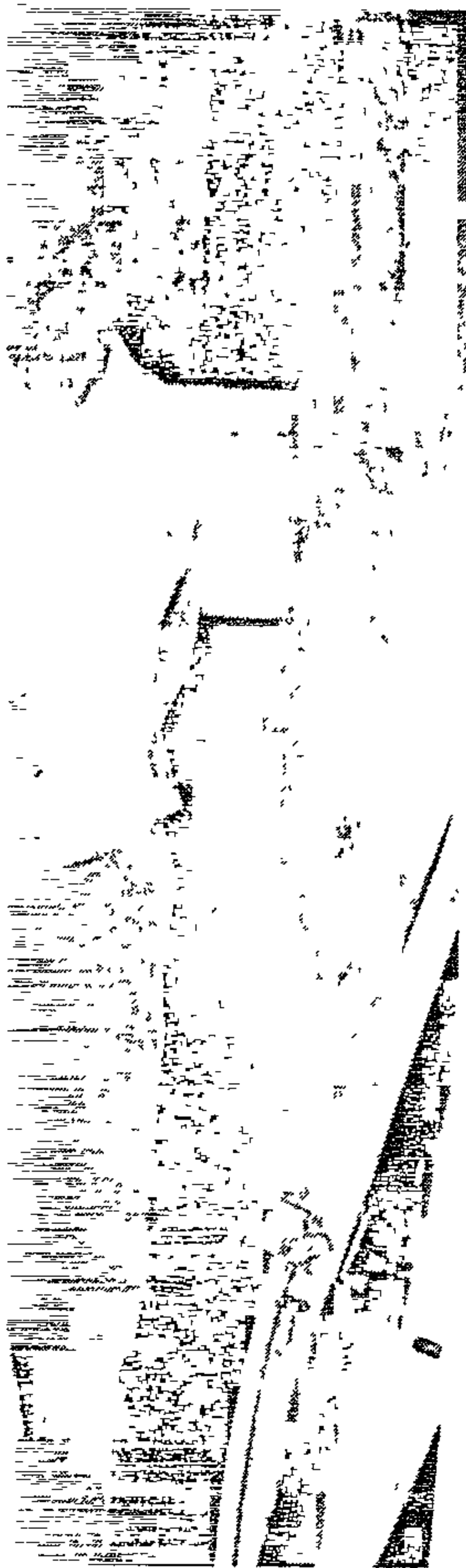
"Two months ago we applied again but we are still waiting. There are so many people on the list"

Mr Prinsloo has been in work since the family returned from Cape Town

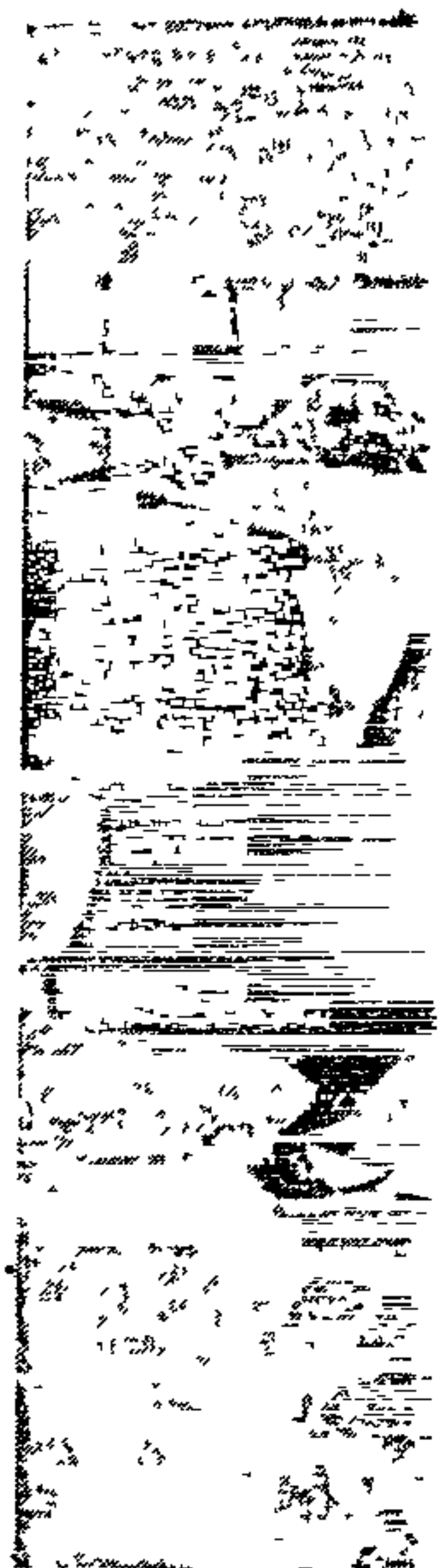
This weekend Mr Essen was trying to help them, but said he was not going to be able to accommodate them at his home because his wife was unwell

"It's terrible to see them like this," he said

"These are respectable people, who care for their children. It's not as if they were no-good people who refused to work. If they were it would be different, but they are not"

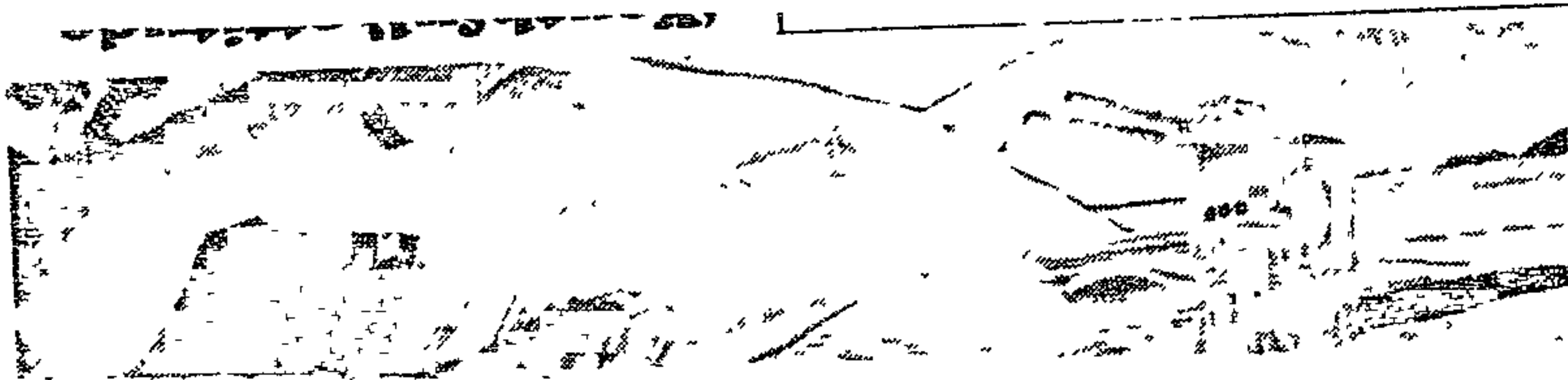


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this week



Baby ERICA, nine  
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# MP sets up advice office

*Mercury*  
*15/10/82* (207)

Mercury Reporter

THE MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow freely admits to being 'trench-headed' — a condition he says he has grown accustomed to through continually knocking his head against a brick wall in dealing with Government departments

'But I'd far rather take the punishment myself than see it inflicted on the public' he cheerfully declared yesterday

He has had so many calls and inquiries from people — of all political persuasions — to contend with of late that

he has forsaken a lucrative legal practice in order to establish a permanent advice bureau

Mr Gastrow, whose constituency enfolds the heart of the city said the service would be provided free because the volume of problems which had been brought to his attention had made it increasingly clear there was a need for such a facility

His position as a public representative and Opposition spokesman on information meant he had some access, which he was always quite happy to use, to Government departments and officials which not everyone else had

Waving a thick file of correspondence, he pointed out numerous examples of people who had sought help

Their problems involved work permits, military deferments, pensions, race classifications, identity documents and domestic servant registrations

Initial efforts had gone off so well and attracted such a wide response that he had found he needed to devote more time to attending to the problems

The advice centre, at Avonmore Centre (telephone Durban 39 2095), is open to everyone and there are no charges for any of its services

While he is in Parliament for six months each year the centre will be run by Mrs Lorna Emanuel, who, he says, is 'well qualified for the job'.

## MASSACRE REPORT

Lisbon—Unita troops killed 300 men women and children and seriously wounded 140 others in a raid on a central Angolan village, the national news agency, Angop claimed yesterday. It said Unita had attacked the village of Chinhana, 150 km south of the central city of Huambo. Unita troops allegedly burned down the village, destroying 300 houses and seized 200 head of cattle the agency claimed — (Sapa-AP)

## YACHT ARRIVES

Cape Town—French yachtsman Philippe Jeantot crossed the line here at the end of the first leg of 7 000 nautical miles in the round-the-world single-handed challenge yacht race last night. A weary Jeantot was met by the French Ambassador in South Africa, other dignitaries and an excited crowd who saw the 17 m sloop, Credit Agricole, accompanied to the Royal Cape Yacht basin by the South African yacht, Three Spears — (Sapa)

## DOW JONES

New York—Dow Jones averages Transport 404.38, 407.97, 382.87, 365.77, Industrials 996.87, 1015.08, 965.97, 856.26, Utilities 121.91, 122.32, 118.96, 103.49 — (Sapa-Reuter)



PETER Gastrow with his assistant, Lora Emanuel, at the new advice bureau.

SCOT



by me  
die



# Squatter raid was 'official'

CARL TIMES 27/11/82 (207)

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Community Development has accepted responsibility for the "mystery" raid on 20 squatter families near Hout Bay earlier this month.

Mr F Gerber, the department's regional representative, said the raid was carried out by members of his department and their superiors were satisfied that they acted within the law.

He was reacting to recent reports in which it was alleged that a group of 11 armed men demolished the settlement's shacks and terrorized the people in a raid on the morning of November 14.

"All the men involved in the operation were members of the department and we are satisfied that they acted in their official capacities," Mr Gerber said.

He denied that the men had terrorized the squatters.

"The operation was carried out as part of an ongoing process in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, and as far as we are concerned the men involved in this particular one acted in a correct manner.

## 'Did their duty'

"They only did their duty," he said.

● Mr Len Pothier, the Divisional Councillor for Hout Bay and Llandudno, rejected Mr Gerber's statements when approached for comment yesterday.

"There is no doubt that this vicious, unnecessary and illegal raid was carried out by these men in their private capacities," he said.

He said they had not worn their uniforms, but blue overalls to ensure a

measure of anonymity, and that two of the vehicles they used were privately owned.

"The third was a government vehicle and that was a mistake on their part.

"The men were also drunk and did not identify themselves."

Mr Pothier said the squatter settlement was within the boundaries of the Divisional Council and thus its responsibility.

"The position is that should the Department of Community Development decide on a particular squatter settlement which is the responsibility of a local authority, it must officially request that body to take action and demolish the shacks.

## 'Legally entitled to'

"Only if the local authority concerned does not take the necessary action, is the department legally entitled to demolish the shacks itself, and then send the bill," he said.

"Unfortunately, nobody can accuse the Divisional Council of neglecting its duty in this respect, because regular operations against squatters are carried out.

"The department had no right to be there, and they should stay the hell out," Mr Pothier said.

"You may have gathered that I feel very strongly on this issue."

● Mr Gerber declined to comment on the legal ins and outs of the issue, saying it was a hypothetical question.

"I would, however, like to point out that we have an excellent working relationship with local authorities," he said.

**Black Sash urges migrant workers to press for rights**

# Thousands to demand permanent residence

Staff Reporters

Star 1/6/83

207

Thousands of migrant workers in South Africa's urban areas are expected to press the Government urgently for permanent residential rights.

And tens of thousands of workers have had the way cleared for them to seek these residential rights by Monday's Appeal Court decision which upheld the right of a Germiston migrant labourer to live permanently in the city with his family

Employers are also expected to make applications on behalf of thousands of their migrant employees to provide them with permanent accommodation

The national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said today that the hundreds of cases being handled by their Transvaal and Cape offices would be advised to press ahead for permanent residence rights.

In September 1981, a Rand Supreme Court judge found in favour of Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto in a case against the East Rand Administration Board. Erab subsequently appealed against this decision but it has now been upheld by the Appeal Court.

Mrs Duncan said that, in the past two years, administration boards had stalled efforts to obtain residential rights for migrant workers but now any attempts to frustrate the Rikhoto judgement could mean contempt of court

But she said she feared that Government bureaucracy could still frustrate the law

The relative Act provides for resident status for those who have worked 10 continuous years for one employer or have resided lawfully in a city for 15 continuous years

In a statement issued at the weekend, the Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Jill Wentzel, urged migrant workers whose residential rights had been violated to report to Black Sash offices

In the light of Monday's judgement administration boards had no choice but to enter stamps qualifying certain workers to residential rights, Mrs Wentzel said in the statement

The judgment had underscored that even the ideology of apartheid had to bow to the law, the statement added

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet-Koornhof, was not available for comment today but it is understood that his department will study the decision before commenting

In the House of Assembly the Opposition today called on the Government not to try to circumvent the Appeal Court's decision on urban black migrant workers

Mr Ken Andrew, one of the Opposition's chief spokesmen on urban black affairs, said he trusted that the administration boards would implement the decision without delay and would not try to frustrate the attempts of urban blacks to claim rights to which they were entitled

At the Cape provincial congress of the National Party in East London in October last year Dr Koornhof indicated that the Government would consider legislation to circumvent a previous court decision on the same lines but there has been no indication of this during the present session of Parliament



# LLA has godfather in SA — Buthelezi

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, alleged at a news conference here yesterday that the terrorist Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) had a "godfather" in a South African Government department

He said he believed that neither the South African Prime Minister nor the Cabinet had decided to support the LLA.

Chief Buthelezi claimed this was a case of the left hand not knowing what the right hand was doing in the government, something he had fallen victim to in the past.

Chief Buthelezi based his allegation on information he gathered while on a visit to Lesotho at the weekend at the request of the Lesotho Government, and contact between an Inkatha youth leader and Lesotho anti-government rebel, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, in Vereeniging

Lesotho officials briefed Chief Buthelezi about attacks by exiled Mokhehle's Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party, which has been fighting Chief Leabua Jonathan's government for three years.

The kwaZulu party leader flew over places where fighting

has taken place. Most of the attacks were launched from South African territory and others from the Transkei and QwaQwa

"I have no doubt that the Lesotho Liberation Army has a godfather in South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said yesterday.

"There are certain departments and authorities here that must be helping the LLA or at least have a knowledge of this army"

He said that it was difficult to believe that the South African Government did not know about the attacks on Lesotho made from here. He called on Mr P W Botha to look closely at the tenuous relations between the two countries

During yesterday's conference he also claimed that

- A consignment of arms from Britain and America for Lesotho had been lying in Durban harbour for more than three months as the South African Government would not allow it to cross South African territory.
- Lesotho's budget deficit was equal to the amount due to her from the custom union fees which she no longer received from South Africa
- Attacks from Transkei were an attempt to force Maseru to recognise Umtata's independence.

agement boards have erected houses for letting to teachers. The Department and I will continue to encourage the establishment of townships and the provision of houses for letting to teachers. I am of the opinion that this is the best way to assist teachers and others who must go to these areas to serve the communities in different capacities.

*X*  
*207* *Henmond Q. 61/1287*  
 Cape Peninsula: Coloured squatters 18/5/84  
 \*9 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development.

- (1) (a) What is the total estimated number of Coloured squatters in the Cape Peninsula and (b) where do they squat,
- (2) whether any steps are being taken to provide housing for these squatters, if so, (a) how many houses are to be provided, (b) what will be the nature of the housing provided, (c) where will they be built and (d) when are they due to be completed, if not, why not,
- (3) whether any steps are to be taken by his Department in regard to these squatters, if so, (a) what steps and (b) why?

**†THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) (a) 2 502 Families  
 In passing, I may just point out to the hon member that in the early seventies there were more than 30 000
- (b) In areas which are scattered over the Cape Peninsula—mainly at Elises River, Philippi, Lotus River, Grassy Park, Retreat and Ravensmead

Department are affected by the construction of the Inanda Dam, if so, (a) how many schools and (b) what is the total enrolment at these schools,

- (2) whether alternative schools will be provided, if not, why not, if so, (a) where and (b) when?

**†THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Education and Training)**

- (1) No  
 (a) and (b) Fall away
- (2) Falls away

*Henmond Q. 61/1289*  
 Inanda Dam: compensatory land 18/5/84

\*12 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether compensatory land will be allocated to kwazulu as a result of the construction of the Inanda Dam, if not, why not, if so, (a) where and (b) when?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.**

The land on which the dam will be situated will remain part of kwazulu and the question of whether compensatory land should be given consequently does not arise

The Commission for Co-operation and Development may however take cognizance of the building of the dam and make a recommendation in this regard

**Criminal Procedure Act**

\*13 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many persons who were required to give evidence before a magistrate in terms of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and who subsequently refused to do so, had been convicted in terms of section 189 of the said Act as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

ed to give evidence before a magistrate in terms of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, and who subsequently refused to do so, had been convicted in terms of section 189 of the said Act as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) whether any of these persons have had their sentences suspended on condition that they render some service for the benefit of the community in terms of section 297(1)(a)(i)(cc) of the said Act, if so, how many, if not, why not,
- (3) whether he will instruct magistrates to consider the advisability of conditionally suspending the sentences of persons convicted in terms of this Act for refusing in terms of the said section to give evidence, if not, why not, if so, when?

**†THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Justice)**

(1), (2) and (3) The figures are unfortunately not readily available. It must however, be pointed out that the function to decide whether a sentence imposed by a court of law should be suspended or not, is by law vested in the presiding judicial officer. The Executive is precluded from interfering with the exercise of this function nor has it any power to inquire into the reasons why a particular sentence has not been suspended. Likewise the Executive has no power to issue any instructions to judicial officers to consider the advisability of suspending sentences.

*Craddock: charges against policeman*  
*Q. 61/1290*  
 \*14 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any charges were laid



# Labour policy still in force

6/11/84 C-Times 207 201

## Political Staff

THE controversial coloured labour preference policy, which President P W Botha said six weeks ago was to be scrapped, is still being applied in the Western Cape

The Chief Commissioner for the Western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said yesterday the policy "is still applicable"

Mr Bezuidenhoud added "I am awaiting a directive in writing from the government"

Yesterday Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Black Sash Advice Office in Cape Town, said the coloured labour preference policy was still being applied in the Western Cape, in spite of President Botha's statement at the Cape congress of the National Party on September 25

## Proof

Mr Botha said then that in light of the Riekert Commission's findings, which had been accepted by the government, "it is my view that black people permanently in the Western Cape should have the right to compete on an equal footing with others on the labour market"

In terms of the policy, black people with permanent residence rights in the Western Cape may

not be employed without proof that suitable coloured employees are not available

At the time of the announcement, the move to scrap the coloured labour preference policy was widely welcomed. The Labour Party has also campaigned for the repeal of the policy

Although the policy is still technically in force, government sources believe that its official abolition is likely soon

## 'No clarity'

In the same speech, President Botha also announced the extension of the 99-year leasehold scheme to the Western Cape, and said the scheme would apply in Khayelitsha and "certain other areas", but no further details have been given

Mrs Sue Joynt of the Black Sash Advice Office said yesterday that there has been "no clarity on this matter at all"

"No one knows who can apply for 99-year leases, where they can apply or how they can apply"

"It is all just pie in the sky at the moment"

Mr Bezuidenhoud said no further details about the application of the 99-year leasehold scheme in the Western Cape

were available yet

"As far as the 99-year leasehold policy is concerned, this has been approved by the Cape congress of the National Party

## Not available

"It will now have to be considered by Parliament. The Western Cape will have to be included in the Act," he said

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he was involved in discussions about 99-year leases in the Western Cape, but they were not yet available

Although President Botha, when he was still prime minister, said it was the government's policy that all black people in the Cape Town area would have to move to Khayelitsha, he also said no one would be forced to move there

It is now hoped, however, that 99-year leases will also be available in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga and that Khayelitsha will be used to accommodate people who cannot find housing in these areas, because of the increasing size of Cape Town's black population and the huge costs of development at Khayelitsha where R88 million has been budgeted for the first phase of 5 000 core houses

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# Moutse calls reform pledge into question

By Jo-Anne Collinge

If anybody has reason to doubt the sincerity of the Government's reform promises, "no more forced removals" and "common citizenship for all", it is the 120 000 residents of Moutse, the strife-torn area surrounding Dennilton in the north-eastern Transvaal

They have been told in no uncertain terms by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that they can have their 66 000 ha of ancestral land or they can have their South African citizenship — but they can't have both

If they want to stay on their land at Moutse they must accept incorporation into kwaNdebele and forfeit their South African citizenship when that homeland becomes independent later this year

## Cost of remaining South African

If they want to remain South African they can move into the Immerpan and Saniesloot areas of Lebowa, a homeland which shows no inclination to take independent status

Moutse's refusal to accept this deal and its leaders' outspoken rejection of kwaNdebele has cost at least 12 lives since December 20. Moutse youths have clashed with police and zealous kwaNdebele supporters have invaded since New Year to claim the territory as their prize

The blood that has flowed in Moutse in the last two days represents an ideological battle against apartheid, not a tribal squabble, insists Mr Maredi Chueu, one of the area's two elected members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. (Although Moutse was excised

from Lebowa in 1980 in preparation for transfer to kwaNdebele and has been administered directly by Pretoria, it has retained representation in the Lebowa Assembly).

Another resident puts it more bluntly "The main spear in this battle is Pretoria"

The wrangle over Moutse has gone on for more than half a decade, with Pretoria's Cabinet Ministers holding commissions, talking to homeland leaders and consulting traditional Moutse leaders.

There was no violence in all this time. But as soon as Pretoria announced it had made up its mind that Moutse was going to kwaNdebele and the decision was final, ominous rumblings of discontent began to be heard

Despite this, just before the Cabinet went into recess for the festive season, Mr Heunis confirmed that Moutse was destined to be handed to kwaNdebele on January 1. It appears that proclamation making this final has yet to be published

Pretoria has remained silent in the face of pleas by the Opposition that it reconsider the Moutse question and despite similar urging by 26 United States Congressmen who read the signs of conflict from across the Atlantic

## Resistance

It had already become clear to outsiders at various meetings that the youth of Moutse had developed a level of resistance to apartheid and to the homeland system quite as deep-rooted as the resistance of young people in South Africa's troubled townships

But few outsiders had reckoned with kwaNdebele's notorious Imbokothos, a vigilante force said to be fiercely supportive of kwaNdebele and its future position as an independent homeland

Thus, the first wave of violence — the burning of cars and shops by youths, the retaliation of police who deemed youth gatherings to be illegal — was not unexpected. It claimed two lives in December

But the New Year bloodshed between the Imbokotho and Moutse people caught most observers off-guard. At least eight people (including two policemen) and possibly as many as 20 have lost their lives and scores have been injured

# US hits at land deal that led to violence

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States has condemned the incorporation of land north of Pretoria into the kwaNdebele homeland which led to violence and deaths in clashes there this week

"We have made it clear to the South African Government that its intention to incorporate this land (Moutse) into a so-called homeland is wrong," a State Department spokesman said here.

He said his government opposed forced removals of South African citizens and further elaboration of the homeland concept. "The US does not recognise the so-called independent homelands as being sovereign nations, nor do we accord any recognition to the general homelands scheme put in place by the South African Government," he said.

## CONCERN

Twenty-six US congressmen, 21 of them senators, expressed concern shortly before Christmas at the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele in a letter to South Africa's ambassador to Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes.

"We have long considered the homeland policy one of the most inhumane manifestations of apartheid," they said. The writers noted that this incorporation would make a mockery of the words of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

They cited points raised on Mr Botha's "agenda for continued political and social reform" — a commitment to one citizenship and a universal franchise within a united South Africa, and South African citizenship being restored to all who had lost it in the creation of homeland states.

"A decision to proceed with the forced incorporation of Moutse and Ekangala into kwaNdebele would make a mockery of those stated intentions," the letter said.

The signatures included congressmen known as moderates, conservatives and former presidential candidates

Star 3/1/86

16/1/86

STAR

# kwaNdebele will not force citizenship

SIYABUSWA (kwaNdebele) — The kwaNdebele Government would not force any person to take up citizenship, not even after independence, the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, said yesterday.

The guarantee was one without which kwaNdebele would never accept independence, he said in a statement to set out his government's stand on issues affecting residents of the trouble-torn Moutse area after its incorporation into kwaNdebele.

Pretoria's decision to incorporate the Moutse area into the homeland has led to the deaths of at least 20 people.

The Moutse community is strongly opposed to consolidation of the area with the homeland, which is soon to gain independence.

The government acknowledged that residents of Moutse had "doubts and, in some cases, fears about their future under the kwaNdebele Government" and that "the recent unrest in the area is proof of these uncertainties," Mr Skosana said.

## PROPERTY

Setting out his government's stand on the issues of citizenship, private property rights, political representation, the position of chiefs and teachers, trade licences and the medium of education in schools, Mr Skosana said his

government was "prepared to negotiate other valid matters with those concerned in Moutse for the sake of prosperity in kwaNdebele".

He said the government guaranteed private property rights in Moutse and that kwaNdebele was the first national state to decide in favour of such rights.

On the issue of political representation, Mr Skosana said his government wished "to start as soon as possible to render all services necessary to enable the people of Moutse to fulfil and attain their hopes and aspirations".

"The constitution of kwaNdebele makes provision for six members for each recognised tribal authority, one nominated by each chief and two nominated jointly by community authorities."

This brought the total for Moutse to 30 nominated members, which "must be considered against the two representatives the Moutse people had in the previous dispensation."

The status and position of all serving chiefs, tribal and community authorities in Moutse would remain intact.

There were at present a number of schools in kwaNdebele that used either Tswana or Sotho, and education would be given in the language used at present, he said. — Sapa.

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BU - DAY (204)  
5/2/86

# Court releases pass offenders

SIPHO NGCOBO ~~32~~

SCORES of people arrested for pass offences in Johannesburg have been released by the local Commissioner's Court without appearing.

Sources at the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court said this was a growing trend since the announcement by State President P W Botha that pass laws were to be scrapped.

"Truck-loads of pass offenders are still brought to the court, but they are only interviewed and set free," said one source.

Some court officials believe that a directive has been given not to prosecute pass offenders, but this was denied yesterday by a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice.

A source said only aliens and holders of forged documents were now being prosecuted.

# Relocations: 'Govt reform policy a sham'

CP-10-18 3/3/86  
(204) (205) (206)

By BARRY STREEK

LAST WEEK'S claim that 13 black townships would not be relocated demonstrated that the government's reform policies were a sham, the National Committee Against Removals (NCAR) said yesterday.

The NCAR was reacting to the reply to a question in Parliament last week in which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said it had been decided that 13 black townships would no longer be relocated.

In his reply Mr Heunis said the single-sex hostels in four of the towns would

be permitted to remain but that families would be encouraged to move out "voluntarily".

In a statement, the NCAR said six of the 13 had been reprimed last year but that in three of these areas there was "virtually no township left", to say Nyabstrom, Naboomspruit and Zeerust had been reprimed was "laughable".

And to announce that the single hostels of Louis Trichardt will be allowed to remain but the families will be persuaded to move is simply a reiteration of Verwoerdian policy," the statement said.

The NCAR said that since the 1960s the deproclaimed small towns of South

Africa had been replaced by hostel accommodation for workers.

"The 'superfluous appendages' — the old, the young, the unemployed and the disabled — had to move out of white South Africa to the bantustans."

"The policy has not changed."

The sham of reform had also been demonstrated in Moutse where the government refused to reverse its decision to incorporate Moutse, "despite the resistance of the vast majority of mainly South-speaking Moutse residents."

In the Borders of Particular States Amendment Bill, which was being considered by Parliament at present, Ma-

chakaneng in the Western Transvaal and Bloubaai, north-east of Pretoria, were among the dozens of farms listed.

"How can this government's claim of reform be trusted?"

Heve the promise that the place they are to be moved to, Kethlhabile, will not be incorporated into Bophuthatswana when the people of Ekangala were promised that they would retain all their rights as South Africans, now the Minister say they will be incorporated into Kwandebele at some future date.

The government was also trying to nullify a Supreme Court judgment. Last

year, through an amendment to the Laws on Co-operation and Development Act, the government tried retroactively to counter the possibility of the Magopa people winning their case.

This year, Section 9 of the Laws on Development Aid Amendment Bill was intended to nullify the legal victory of the Mgwali people when the courts ordered that their land should be returned from Ciskei to South Africa for administration.

"No wonder the estimated two million people threatened with removal are suspicious of government claims that removals have been suspended."



## Parliament a

# Sotho removal despite 'reprieve'

RESIDENTS in the "re-  
prieved" black township  
at Louis Trichardt have  
said they have been told  
they will be moved by  
the end of March into  
one of three homelands

In a petition, 55 of the  
Northern Sotho resi-  
dents in the township  
have appealed to the  
Transvaal Rural Action  
Committee (Trac) to take  
up their case before  
March 16 when their  
work permits expire

Last week, the Minis-  
ter of Constitutional De-  
velopment and Plan-  
ning, Mr. Chris Heunis,  
said Louis Trichardt was  
one of four areas where  
the black towns would  
be retained for single  
accommodation and that  
it would "be negotiated  
with the other residents  
to resettle on a negotiat-  
ed basis"

But in their petition,  
the residents said North-  
ern Transvaal Develop-  
ment Board officials had  
called them together on  
January 21 this year and  
"told us that we are to be  
removed at the end of  
March this year to Se-  
shego (in Lebowa), some  
to Waterval (in Gazan-  
kulu) and some to Vlei-  
fontein (in Venda)"

They said if they were  
moved they would lose  
their jobs in Louis Tri-  
chardt

If they were moved to  
Waterval or Vleifontein,  
they would be absorbed  
by Tsonga and Venda  
ethnic groups because  
there were no schools or  
facilities for Northern  
Sotho people

If they were moved to  
Seshego, 107km away, it  
would mean that "our  
families will be dumped  
also as men must remain  
at Louis Trichardt loca-  
tion" accommodated in  
hostels, causing disrup-  
tion in families"

# 15 die in gold mine clashes

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 15 mineworkers were killed over the weekend as labour unrest hit two gold mines in the Transvaal as well as the Employment Bureau of South Africa (Teba) depot in Johannesburg.

At the Blyvooruitzicht mine near Carletonville, shut down by a week-long wildcat strike, 160 strikers were dismissed after management asked each member of the mine's nightshift to sign a document saying they wished to go back to work.

According to Mr Greg Kukard, a spokesman for the mine, those that refused to sign the prepared document were dismissed. The day shift has also been given an ultimatum.

## Shot dead

Mr Kukard said the balance of 1 000 workers have indicated that they wish to go back to work and he expected the mine to begin operating again today.

At least seven people were killed at the mine over the weekend after police were called in to quell worker unrest. According to Mr Kukard, four miners were shot dead by the police and a further two were killed in their hostels. A security guard was also killed in the fighting.

There were still 58 people in hospital and 158 had been discharged after treatment.

At the Yaal Reefs mine near Orkney eight workers were killed and 66 injured as clashes broke out between Sotho and Xhosa miners at the mine's east division.

A spokesman for the mine said running battles between the warring groups broke out at the No 3 shaft hostel on Saturday night and again in the early hours of yesterday morning.

## Canteens

Management reported that seven workers had died in the clashes and an injured man died yesterday evening in hospital.

Meanwhile the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) reports that workers have launched a boycott of the bars and canteens at the Teba depot in Johannesburg in protest at "discriminatory practices, dissatisfaction with the food and hampering of the union's activities at the bureau".

A spokesman for Teba was not available for comment. — Sapa



# Priest tells of squalor and violence in Alex

By Jackie Unwin

The frustration and anger of people living in squalid conditions and separated from their families, leading to violence in the townships, was described last night by the Rev Horace McBride, priest in charge of St Michael and All Angels' Church in Alexandra township.

"People living in an abnormal situation behave abnormally," he said. He was speaking at the Lions LINK Supper Club, which was formed to promote communication, understanding and friendship among all people.

But he had a message of love, which he said came deep from the heart of Alexandra. It was, "Tell our white brothers and sisters we do not want to rob or take away what you have — don't ever fear that."

"All we want to do is share with you. We, as fellow South Africans, want to have equal opportunity, send our chil-

dren to school and live where we can afford to, take a job we are qualified to do, which doesn't depend on the colour of our skins but the merits of our minds and abilities."

He showed slides of the conditions in which the Alexandra people lived — overcrowded with no waterborne sewage, or storm water drainage. He spoke of "the buildings of evil" — the hostels housing thousands of lonely and frustrated men and women who are prohibited from living with their husbands and wives.

## FRUSTRATION

"If I had lived in the hostel for a year, could not be with my wife and children, all my urges and needs would come to the surface. If the frustration and anger builds up I might have a fight with a member of another tribe. Is that a faction fight or a frustration fight?" he asked.

He said there was resentment from the people in the township towards the people in the hostels because prostitution was rife.

The women, because of their needs, slept with the Alexandra men. It resulted in tremendous animosity.

In an area as big as the hall housing the supper club there would be between eight and 10 families living together with one tap and about four dirt bins.

"When the dirt bins fill up they are tipped into the stream in the township which is now filled with derelict cars, filth and often corpses.

He felt the circumstances, conditions and facilities caused schoolchildren to rebel in the way they do.

Mr McBride said: "I abhor violence, am totally against it, but I can understand what is happening."

"I believe that the future of our country rests squarely on the shoulders of the powers that are. Give us a fair deal

and we are prepared to meet you not half way, all of the way."

But passing of influx control was viewed with "a feeling of great suspicion and wariness."

"Can I really trust and believe that this is going to happen and there are no strings attached?" he asked.

But he said "In Alexandra we have white people who come into the township on a regular basis to share their love, time and fellowship with one another."

## FELLOWSHIP

"White and black can function in Alexandra in a very loving and meaningful way. There is a blending in as people and not as a different race — this is the kind of fellowship we experience weekly, daily."

Dr Hyrnite Beimat, convener of the supper club, said the Lions would immediately pursue ways in which it could help the Alexandra community.

DD 3/10/78 (72)

# Famsa's main concern is outreach — Welsh

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Education for Living programme of the East London Family and Marriage Society (Famsa) had reached over 1 360 teenagers and numerous primary school pupils here during the past year, the society's director, Mrs V. Welsh, said at Famsa's annual meeting last night

"Once again a large portion of our work was focused on the prevention of broken relationships and marriages through our education programme to young people in schools and other youth groups, she said

"Our 16 trained voluntary counsellors presented courses on self-awareness, communication and marriage that reached over 1 360 teenagers and we added three primary schools to the eight high schools in which we are working, she added

Mrs Welsh said that the programme was now also established in King William's Town and that approaches had also been made to Famsa by schools in Stutterheim, Bisho and Buffalo Flats

"The positive reception we have experienced from the pupils has been most encouraging but their cry is, 'our parents need this education too', she said

Famsa had subsequently made itself available to address parents and teachers' associations, the parents of pre-school children, women's groups, and training groups. Panel discussions to help adults relate more effectively to each other and to their children had also been organised

Mrs Welsh said that in this way Famsa had reached more than 1 500 members of the community

"As a result of added publicity and the present economic and political situation in our country, there has been a large increase in the number of couples and individuals of all population groups asking for marriage and family counselling

"Over 110 telephone counselling sessions and 142 face-to-face counsel-

ling interviews proved a heavy load for one person In response to this we have selected six people who are studying through Unisa and attending training sessions in order to begin marriage counselling in 1987 as approved voluntary counsellors, Mrs Welsh said

Mrs Welsh said that a social worker's post had been granted to Famsa by the Department of Welfare in the House of Representatives and a social worker was appointed as from June 1 last year

"She soon discovered that community work was a priority to promote availability of Famsa's marriage counselling services so her efforts were concentrated on group work sessions with mothers at Pefferville Clinic, marriage enrichment courses and educational work in the schools

"Unfortunately, the enthusiasm and hard work of our social worker was hampered by the financial difficulties experienced due to the delay in the arrival of the subsidy, and further compounded by the unease of the community, Mrs Welsh said

In order to provide the best possible service to the community, Famsa would continue to provide in-service training for voluntary counsellors In addition, Famsa would do all it could to secure a social worker's post from the Department of Welfare in the House of Assembly to handle the many requests for counselling which the society now had to refer to other societies, Mrs Welsh added

● Famsa's chairman for the past year, Mr Corder Tilney, stepped down and the new chairman elected was Mrs Sandy Sparrius Mr Gerald Woodward was elected honorary treasurer and the vice-chairman remains Mr E G Sapire In addition, Mrs Sparrius, Mrs Eileen Stevens, Mr Peter Thomson, Mr Robert Bruce, Mr Patrick Young and Mr Woodward were elected to Famsa's committee Mr Sapire, Mrs E Comatsos and Mr and Mrs S Yiangou continue to serve on the committee

and special groups 124



300 DAY  
204  
22/8/86

# Protest at 'pass' raid

THELMA TUCH

IN WHAT appeared as a massive "pass-raid" police yesterday converged on Gallo Manor, Sandton, and arrested 16 blacks for allegedly contravening the Aliens Act by living illegally in the area.

*Business Day* received calls from concerned employers who said police were conducting house-to-house raids in search of what were described as illegal immigrants from the TBVC national states, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and other countries.

One employer, who intervened, by asking police the reason for the arrests, said a policeman replied by asking whether she would be allowed to travel to Tanzania without a passport.

She said she saw police beating two black men who refused to show their passes.

A police spokesman said yesterday that police no longer arrested people for not having passes but rather those who transgressed the Aliens Act by living illegally in the country.

Police, he said, had the right to ask anyone for his ID and the old pass books served as ID until new documents had been processed.

He said the arrests occurred in response to calls from the public which was concerned about the incidence of housebreaking in the area.

He added that under the Criminal Procedures Act police were entitled to use force to arrest those who resisted.

● See Page 3

29/9/76 WSDAY

# Tembisa housing shortage worsens

THE Tembisa Town Council intends urging the private sector to provide alternative housing for more than 12 000 hostel-dwellers to make way for homeless families in the area.

Council spokesman L.L. Pokela said at the weekend the hostel-dwellers — all single males — worked for Kempton Park and neighbouring private companies whose responsibility should be to provide them with accommodation.

SOPHIE TEMA

He said: "Tembisa has an official housing waiting list of about 10 000 families who are desperately looking for houses, but the number could rise to 30 000 if all homeless people in the township were added to the list.

"As the situation now is, we have no alternative but to give the single males notice to move out and find themselves alternative accommo-

304  
dation to make way for the families"

The housing backlog in the township was caused by government reluctance to provide accommodation, he said.

"We are looking at both sides of the coin. While we admit that it would be inhuman to push the men into the street, we have to realise that it is even more inhuman for families with children to sleep in the streets"



# Tembisa housing shortage worsens

29/9/16 WUSTDAH  
304

SOPHIE TEMA

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"We are looking at both sides of the coin While we admit that it would be inhuman to push the men into the street, we have to realise that it is even more inhuman for families with children to sleep in the streets"

# Books required for Jo'burg's hostel dwellers

**Municipal Reporter**

An appeal has been made for secondhand books, magazines, comics and paperbacks for distribution to Johannesburg's 12 000 black hostel dwellers.

Launching a scheme to provide the council workers housed in some 17 hostels south of the city with reading matter, CBD councillor Mrs Molly Kopel said: "These men are often lonely and bored as they have nothing to occupy them after work.

"The need for literature becomes greater around the end of the year when they have more free time.

"We are not looking for

literary works, but the kind of thing that can be handed round and eventually thrown away. Even children's books are welcome," said Mrs Kopel.

A central collecting point has been set up at the City Hall where books can be dropped off during office hours at the office of the caretaker, Mr J Hattingh, using the President Street entrance.

Progressive Federal Party councillors would also accept books to be delivered to the Selby depot which the Housing Department had approved as a collection depot for the men, said Mrs Kopel.



MIGRANT - LABOUR, S.A. - T.V.L.

1987 - 1991

# Civil servants 'taxed'

clip res 3/2/91

## Money to be used to feed and arm Zulu hostel men living on Reef

By S'BU MNGADI

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THE KwaZulu Government is collecting R20 and R10 from each male and female civil servant respectively to clothe, feed and arm Zulu-speaking hostel-dwellers on the Reef.

And an extra R5 will be deducted from the civil servants' wages from the end of March, for a year.

The contribution is expected to run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Secretaries of departments on Wednesday gave hundreds of Ulundi-based civil servants time off to attend an impromptu meeting convened by the secretary of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Robert Mzimela. The meeting, divided between males and females, was held in the Assembly.

KwaZulu Government public relations officer TC Memela admitted to *City Press* that Mzimela told the meeting KwaZulu government representatives in the Transvaal had appealed to him to talk to KwaZulu civil servants and highlight the plight of Reef-based Zulu hostel dwellers.

The hostel dwellers were described as victims of ANC-inspired violence.

KwaZulu government officials at the meeting moved for the creation of a fund to feed, clothe and arm the Zulu impis with "izagila" (knobkieries), which they alleged were recently confiscated by the South African Police.

Memela said the amounts being paid were suggested and agreed upon by the civil servants themselves.

But civil servants denied this, saying they had no alternative but to accept what officials put before them for fear of retribution should they dissent.

Mzimela only met resistance from women, whom Memela said debated the issue for over an hour and resolved to pay only R10 each and a monthly R5 from the end of March, for one year.

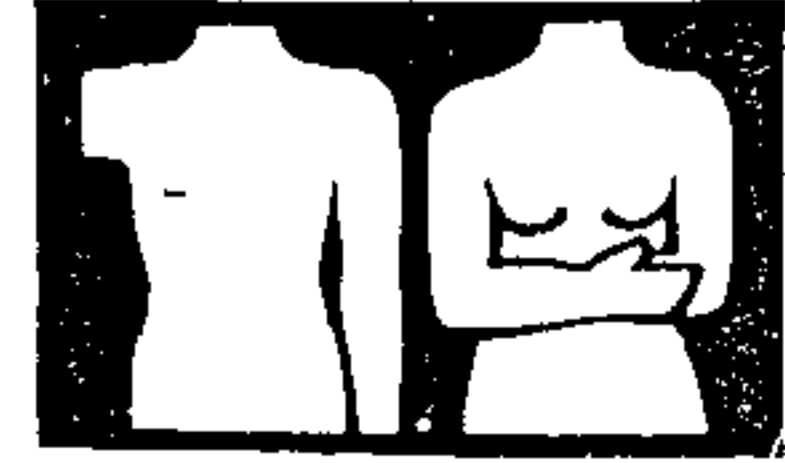
Memela said the R5 contribution would be deducted through stop-order facilities.

The meeting came a day after the historic ANC/Inkatha peace summit in Durban resolved to co-operate in initiating and implementing non-partisan reconstruction programmes in areas devastated by violence.

The two organisations agreed that all resources available to any organisation for reconstruction work should, wherever feasible and desirable, be made available to a jointly-administered trust fund.



# KNOW YOUR BODY



## Health in the city

New Nation  
(Learn Nation)  
15/2-21/2/91

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### Urbanisation: An historical perspective

In this article, the first in our new series on Health in the City, we will be looking at the history of urbanisation. The word urbanisation comes from the Latin word for city (urbis). When we talk about urbanisation we mean the process whereby cities develop. During this process large numbers of rural people come to live in the city. These people then live an urban (city) life. Urban living often creates a number of health problems. The Health in the City articles will examine these problems, how they come about and what we can do to combat them.

Apartheid capitalism has resulted in a particular pattern of urban development. Distinct residential areas have been allocated for different race groups, with the white areas being better developed than the black areas.

The process has not, however, been without its contradictions for the ruling bloc. Furthermore, the black majority resisted urbanisation policies in a variety of ways. This article traces the historical development of urbanisation in South Africa with specific references to these contradictions and also outlines areas of resistance.

### The mining industry

Urbanisation began on a large scale with the development of the mining industry. A large amount of unskilled labour was required but at this stage African societies still had relatively easy access to land and were not willing to work on the mines.

The Chamber of Mines responded by sending agents into the rural areas to recruit labour. Mineowners made workers sign contracts and housed them in policed compounds to ensure they remained on the mines for longer periods. The colonial governments and Boer republics introduced hut, poll and labour taxes. These taxes had to be paid in cash, forcing increasing numbers of Africans into the labour market. Pass laws were introduced to restrict people to their area of work.

The majority of Africans, however, worked as wage labourers only as long as was necessary to meet their cash needs and then returned home, despite attempts to keep them on the mines. In other words, they became migrant labourers initially out of choice.

By the 1900s, most of the land in South Africa was owned by whites but many of the African families who lived on white-owned land still produced their own crops and sold what they did not need.

The developing capitalist farming sector required both land and labour and was opposed to Africans producing their own crops. Small-scale Afrikaans farmers, threatened by competition from African farmers, favoured a restriction on the number of Africans per farm in the hope of obtaining labour. Mine-owners began to recognise that a migrant labour force could be more advantageous to them than a permanent urban workforce. They encouraged the establishment of African "reserves" because migrant labourers could be paid low wages, just enough for their

own needs, as long as their families still had access to land for subsistence farming. All these interests are represented in the 1913 Land Act.

Over the following decades, Africans were dispossessed of their remaining land and forced into overcrowded and rapidly deteriorating "reserves" where it became increasingly impossible to survive. As a result, more people were forced to seek permanent employment in the cities (urban areas).

### Segregation

Other than the compounds for mineworkers, there was little formal accommodation for African workers in the urban areas. Workers stayed in multiracial slums, informal shack settlements and backyard shacks on white properties. Health conditions were poor and bubonic plague, smallpox, TB and influenza spread through overcrowded areas. The authorities feared that these diseases would spread to more affluent white areas. There was also an increasing militancy among African urban residents. These factors contributed to a situation where Africans were only tolerated in urban areas if their labour was required. Their status was that of visitors or "temporary sojourners".

The Urban Areas Act of 1923 provided for the clearance of mixed residential areas and the creation of separate "locations" for Africans. This was largely to prevent solidarity within the working class developing across racial divisions. Africans were further restricted in that they could not own property in the urban areas and their right to trade was limited.

### Local government

The act also provided for a system of local government along segregated lines. African townships were administered by white local authorities. Africans were however, expected to finance the townships themselves. Each white municipality had a Native Revenue Account, the income of which was obtained from sorghum beer production and sales, fines and rents. This was the sole source of revenue for the development of housing and infrastructure as well as the provision of basic services in the townships. As the rate of urbanisation escalated, this revenue became increasingly inadequate to meet township needs.

The Urban areas also controlled the rate of urbanisation by restricting the number of Africans in urban areas according to the availability of work. Arrival in an urban area had to be reported, employment of Africans had to be registered and those unable to find jobs were to leave within 14 days. These regulations were applied systematically for the first time in 1938. Pass laws, which were developed to force Africans into urban areas to provide labour, were thus used for the restriction of their numbers in these very areas.

### National Party rule

During World War 2 the rapid expansion of industry and the subsequent severe labour shortage resulted in the suspension of influx control enforcement and a massive influx of Africans to the city.

Large industrialists saw an increased need for a skilled and permanent African labour force. The National Party, however, campaigned for the 1948 elections around the issue of "oorstroming" (flooding). An emerging Afrikaner capitalist class was still dependent on cheap, rather than skilled, labour. White workers were threatened by competition in the labour market and white farmers were losing labour because they paid wages well below those in the urban areas. They all had an interest in preventing the establishment of a permanent skilled labour force.

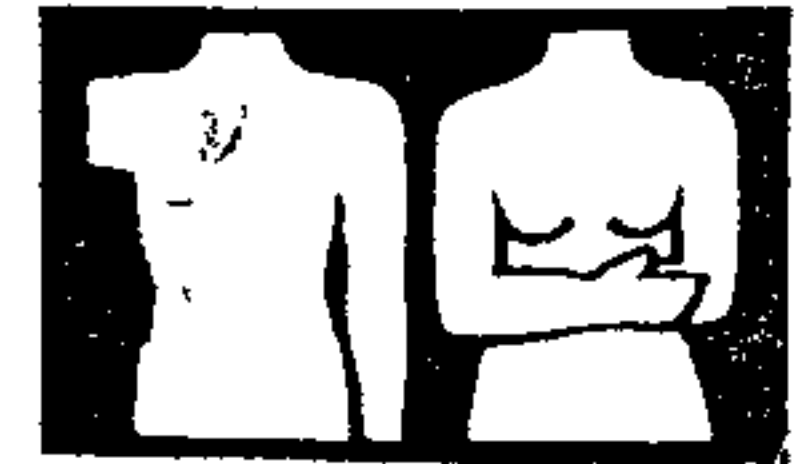
On coming into power, the Nationalists tightened influx control legislation and the state machinery started to enforce it ruthlessly. Under the Section 10 provisions Africans not born in an urban area were denied the right to live there unless they had lived there continuously for 15 years or worked for the same employer for 10 years. The maximum time allowed in urban areas was reduced from 14 days to 72 hours. Passes were to be introduced to women for the first time and all Africans had to carry passes at all times. Pass laws were a major focus of resistance in the 1950s but defiance was accompanied by harsh state repression.



This article has been adapted from Critical Health, 28 October 1989. You can subscribe to Critical Health by writing to: PO Box 16250, Doornfontein 2028.



# KNOW YOUR BODY



Hillbrow residents who have been evicted from their flats

## Health in the city

*New Nation (Leamy Nahon) 22/2-28/2/91*

*204*

Last week we looked at the history of urbanisation in South Africa. In this article we will look at the unhealthy conditions which many black tenants in the Johannesburg city centre have to endure

Actstop is an organisation campaigning for thousands of "illegals" battling for low-cost accommodation in Johannesburg. The biggest challenge at present is to improve the quality of life in city centres and other areas. To this end Actstop has helped tenants form flat committees which discuss the various problems faced by black tenants living in the city centre. Health has become a major concern as more and more people move into the cities with their children.

Actstop has set up a working committee with organisations like the South African Health Workers Congress (SAHWCO) and the National Medical and Dental Council (Namda). The aim of the committee is to investigate the quality of life and the physical condition of buildings in and around Johannesburg.

Tenants have become increasingly aware that if they do not do something about the dilapidated and rundown buildings that they live in, the landlords certainly won't.

"It is up to us to fight for the right to a just and equitable society and to fight for the right to bring our children up in a healthy environment," said one of the tenants on the committee.

### Evictions and poor maintenance are health hazards

Actstop has had some dealings with the Johannesburg City Health Department where complaints about conditions of buildings are usually reported. The health department can only act against flat owners if they violate any municipal by-laws. They do, however, have the power to declare a building a slum and have it shut down and the

people moved out. This only serves to make the housing shortage worse.

Dr Nicky Padayachee of the Johannesburg City Health Department says that in all his years of office, he has no knowledge of any building in Johannesburg being declared a slum. "We would much rather impress on the owner to fix up the premises and to do so in a way as to allow the people to remain in the building."

More conservative residents of Johannesburg claim the influx of black people into the city centre increases infectious diseases. However, the increasing number of black people making their home in Johannesburg has not caused any notable increase in infectious diseases, and this is backed up by the city's Health Department.

Dr Padayachee says, however, that there is every likelihood that there has been a notable increase in social diseases such as alcohol abuse, wife battering, child abuse and sexually transmitted diseases. This is not just a feature of the influx of black people into the city centre, but rather a symptom of inner cities worldwide and also of massive unemployment.

In the interests of public health, flat owners should be required to provide for the maintenance of buildings and facilities. Poor maintenance of buildings has caused many problems. At Export House in Bree Street, a seven-year-old boy climbed into a lift shaft and was crushed to death.

Often tenants are without flushing toilets for weeks on end and have to resort to the age-old bucket system. Actstop believes it is nothing short of a miracle that there have actually been no serious outbreaks of disease in some of the buildings they are involved in.

Evictions can also cause health problems because no alternative accommodation is provided and families are left on the pavement with their possessions. Evictions often happen during the winter and families are left on the street in the freezing weather.

### Access to medical facilities

One of the major concerns of black people living in the inner city is access to medical facilities. There is no provincial hospital in the Johannesburg city centre that has a prenatal and paediatric facility for black inner city dwellers. The nearest hospital for these facilities is Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto which is at least 20 kilometres away.

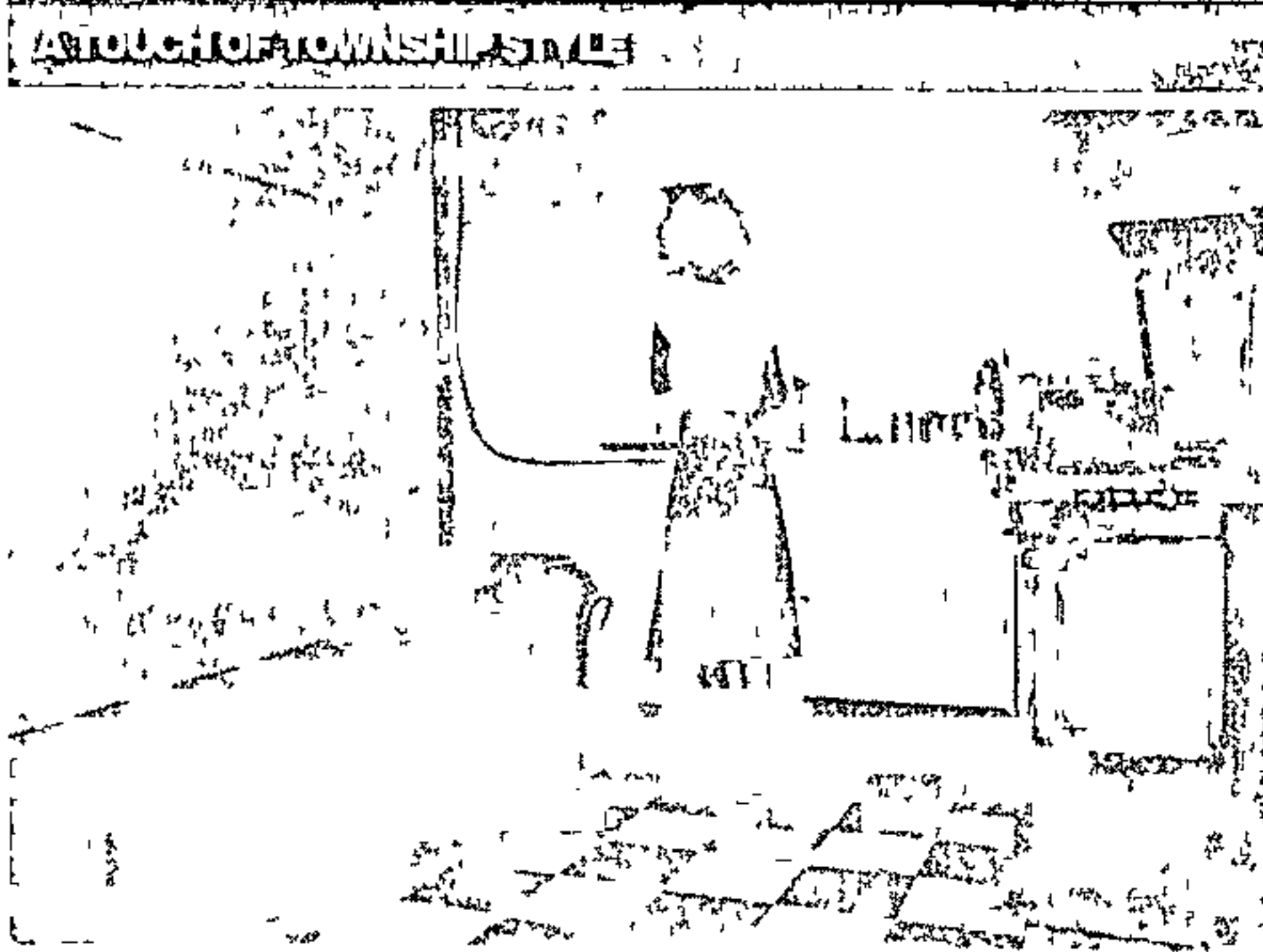
Many tenants living in Johannesburg are unaware that Hillbrow Hospital does not offer these facilities. One local resident said that she had a hospital behind her and one diagonally across the road. "I just assumed in an emergency (she is seven months pregnant) that they would take me to the nearest one."

### Living conditions and apartheid

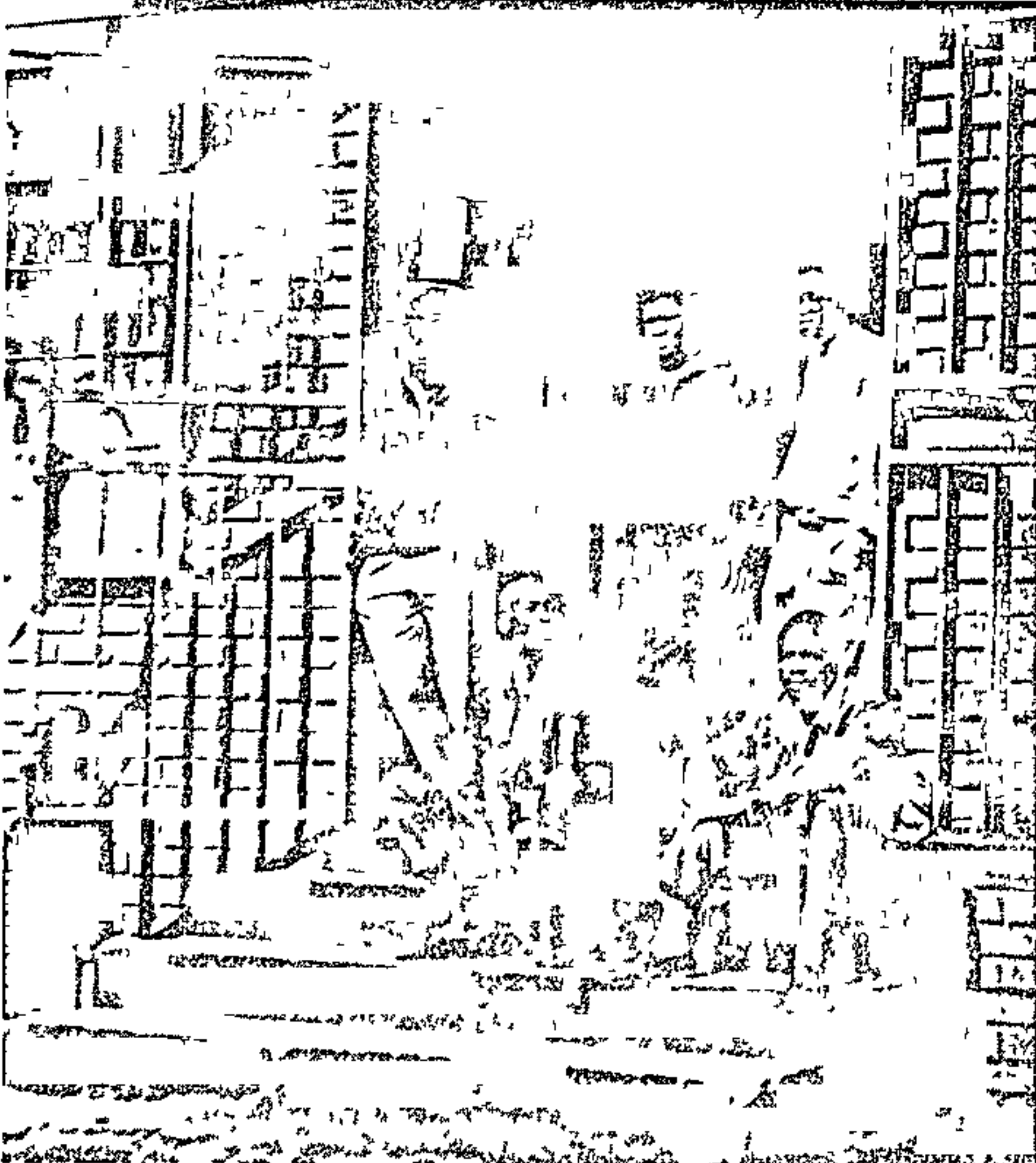
Actstop believes that the authorities, far from alleviating the problem, have actually made it worse with their creation of "grey areas" which will only lead to more overcrowding and a decline in the standard of health. Apartheid has caused a housing shortage and a lack of education and health facilities for the majority of the population. It is only through the abolition of the Group Areas Act and all other discriminatory laws that the tremendous demand for black housing will abate and living conditions improve.

This article has been adapted from an article written by a member of Actstop for the October 1989 issue of Critical Health. You can subscribe to Critical Health by writing to: PO Box 16250, Doornfontein 2028.



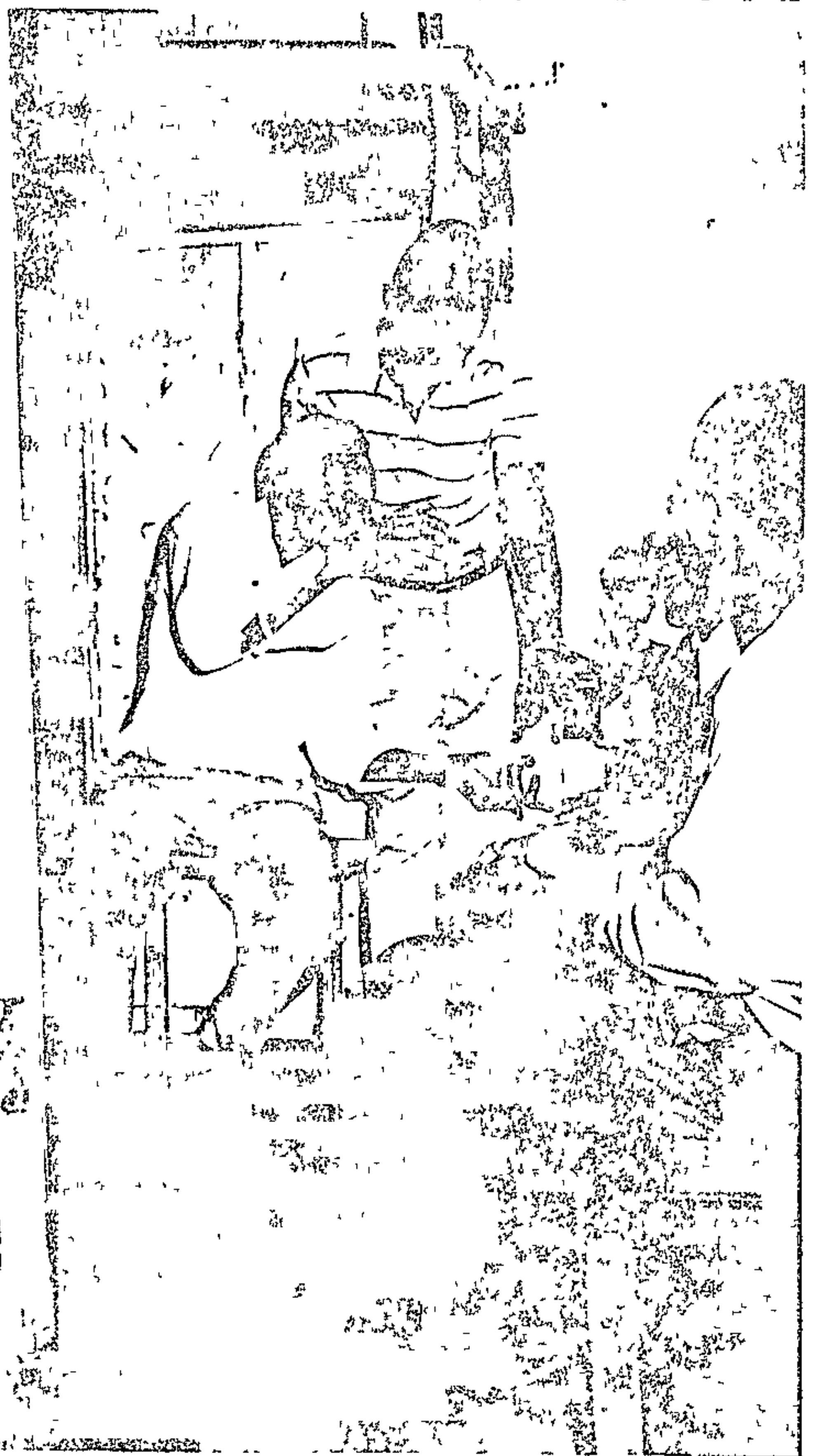


On ice .. The shebeen's beer is kept in a rubber rubbish bin in the kitchen



Looking out .. The entrance to the block of flats in Lorentzville

Picture SEELAN NAIDOO



Overcrowding .. A group of men gather in one of the bedrooms which has been partitioned to accommodate two families

# Black blues in a white suburb

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WJEMail  
 22/6-28/6/90

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High rents and overcrowded conditions have not deterred a group of migrant workers from making a home for themselves in a city flat  
**THAMI MUKHWANAZI** reports on the migrants' struggle to survive

**S**UNDAY afternoon in a block of flats in the Johannesburg suburb of Lorentzville was spent with beer and loud music in typical township style. A transistor radio in Norjeff Court blasted Yvonne Chaka Chaka's *I'm in love with a disc jockey*.

Downstairs, the back garden resembled a typical township yard with Selina Malapane removing napkins from one of the numerous washlines.

The dilapidated block has become home to black migrant workers. Even astronomical rents have not deterred the men and their families from being part of white Johannesburg.

It was not by choice that a hostel exists in Norjeff Court. A number of factors, be they political or cultural, have gradually been transforming city flatlands into townships.

The high rentals and the acute shortage of housing among black communities has forced some into city flats where they live in overcrowded conditions.

While the men drink beer on Sunday, the womenfolk chat and cook in the communal kitchens.

Ferrence Mosibetla spoke about the plight of having to fork out rent of R688,56 a month between himself and three other men. "The rents are killing us," he said.

The R688,56 includes R188,56 a month for electricity, although the tenants used the building's gas stoves for

cooking. As a result of the high rent, the residents were continually falling in arrears.

For survival, the tenants — all migrant workers — have had to share the rent, living on top of one another.

Mosibetla and his three home boys from Kgapane village in Tzaneen — David Malapane, Evans Ramafalo and Patrick Ramatsoma — live with their wives in Flat 2. The Malapanes have been joined by their two-year-old daughter. The flat consists of two 5x3m bedrooms, a kitchen and a bathroom.

The Malapanes share the bedroom with Evans Ramafalo and his wife. The room is partitioned by a small curtain and two old wardrobes on top of which a lounge suite has been packed away. The Ramafalos' part of the room is taken up by a tiny makeshift cupboard, a chair and a three-quarter bed which stands on empty paint tins. A poster of Yvonne Chaka Chaka and another of Moroka Swallows adorn the walls.

The Malapanes have crammed a three-quarter bedroom suite and a cupboard in their side. A colourful calendar, wall mirror and pot plants grace the neat bedroom.

The Mosibetlas sleep on a three-quarter bed while the Ramatsomas use a single bed. The room is partitioned by a floral curtain.

The tenants of Flat 2 have received a statement for this month's rent totalling R916, 24 from J&M Properties of

Saxonwold, Johannesburg. Arrears of R107, 68 and a electricity reconnection fee of R120 have been added.

Upon payment of R880, the principal tenant, Mosibetla, was issued a receipt by Temba Trust, also of Saxonwold. The tenants are R36,24 in arrears.

The situation in Flat 1 is the same as in Flat 2. The tenants of Flats 3 and 4 upstairs pay a slightly higher rental of R600 and R188, 56 for electricity, although one of the bedrooms is slightly smaller. The tenants of Flat 4 — Levy Motloutsi, Sydwell Ramushu, Matthews Molewa and Sonnyboy Mbatha — have received a June statement for R1 193. They could only raise R715,56 among themselves, leaving them in arrears of R405, 24.

The Flat 4 tenants operate a communal shebeen to augment their rent. The beer is kept in ice in a rubber rubbish bin.

Temba Trust trustee J Doteman said the rent is in line with rates in other white areas such as Yeoville and Rosettenville. "If they feel the rent is too high, they should go."

Asked why the electricity bill is uniform, he said the idea is to punish the tenants for keeping unauthorised people on the premises.

"I used to arrive late at night and find 20 people sleeping in a two-bedroomed flat. I'd kick them out, but they'd return. What would you do in that situation? Besides, the authorised tenants are illegal in terms of the law."

# E Cape town feels the pinch of a 'chicory' shops boycott

By SHADLEY NASH: Port Elizabeth

A HOTEL has been put up for sale in Alexandria, as the consumer boycott in the town enters its fourth week.

Peter Gordon, owner of the Heritage Lodge, said that the sale was prompted by inquiries from investors. He conceded that the boycott had been a factor, as it had adversely affected business, but said it was not the main reason.

He said one business, which traded predominantly with blacks, had closed its doors to "sit out the boycott".

Meanwhile, the Chicory Board has written to the boycott committee to give an assurance that local workers will gradually be selected to work on chicory plantations in the area.

The boycott began some four weeks ago because of the Chicory Board's insistence on using Ciskeian contract labour rather than local workers. Five years ago, the board fired 225 workers who were local residents and began employing migrants on its plantations.

Gordon, who is chairperson of the Alexandria Sakekamer, said he had received a copy of the letter, but African National Congress branch executive member Mcedisi Skepu said the committee had not yet received it.

He said once the letter was in their possession, the committee would review it and report back to the community for a further mandate.

He said the boycott, at this stage, would continue indefinitely, but certainly throughout December, in line with the national call by the ANC for mass action. — Pen



## □ MIGRANT LABOUR

# The Swazi connection

JOSEPH Dlamini is one of the thousands of Swazi men who has been forced by rising unemployment and low local wages to seek work on the hazardous mines in South Africa.

Buses leave regularly from The Employment Bureau of Africa (Tebe), a colonial-style building alongside an Mbabane shopping mall, where Swazi men are recruited to work in South African mines.

There are about 90 smartly dressed men - each with a single bag of luggage - waiting quietly for the bus to take them on the four-hour drive to Johannesburg.

"I'm thinking about my wife", sighs Joseph Dlamini "She's complaining about my leaving again".

Dlamini, 28, a father of four children, works as a security officer at a gold mine in Venda. He is allowed to return home to Swaziland for four days each month.

"It's difficult, because although we want the money, it's not good for me to be so far from the children," he says "I can't teach the children. They're completely dependent on their mother for day-to-day guidance".

What takes him back to the mines, Dlamini says, is the money. Having left school at the age of 22 with no formal qualifications, Dlamini could only get a job in a Swazi hotel doing odd jobs and earning R80 a month. After three

years, he left

He first went to South Africa in 1985 as a miner for R210 a month. His current job as a security guard is one of the better-paid positions for unskilled migrant labourers. He earns R800 a month.

"Looking after the mine's property and controlling labour unrest" is how Dlamini describes his work. "I have seen lots of unrest," he says "I have to use plastic bullets and teargas."

South Africa does not figure in Dlamini's long-term plans. "I plan to work for three more years in South Africa, and then come back home, and with my savings buy a tractor to farm in Swaziland."

The dream of returning home with big savings is shared by the many thousands of mineworkers from Swaziland and other southern African nations.

Until recently South Africa pursued an "aggressive recruitment policy". In the early 1900s, for example, there were more Swazis working in South Africa than in Swaziland.

But the numbers of migrant workers have been cut drastically in the past 15 years.

Rising unemployment in South Africa itself, the fall of world gold prices (which rendered half of South Africa's gold mines economically unviable), increased mechanisation, and demands by the militant National Union of

Mineworkers (NUM) for better conditions, have all combined to make migrant labour less sought after by mine owners.

For Swazi society too, the migrant labour system has hidden costs.

One of the main problems the men face is living in the male-only hostels without their wives, girlfriends and children. "It seems there is a correlation between alcoholism and these sorts of labour reserves," says Nomthetho Simelane, a political science lecturer at the University of Swaziland.

Women who are left behind have to head households, even though in Swaziland's patriarchal society they are not supposed to take major family decisions.

"So it means things have to be on hold even though women are having to head the families".

While many of Dlamini's friends do not give money regularly to their families, he sends R400 to his wife every month. "We're not the same," he says "Some of the men just forget about home and have girlfriends".

The bus arrives "My children at least are used to me going these days," adds Dlamini "They even get excited and say 'Don't forget to bring us back something good from your workplace'". - AIA

Without their wives for up to nine months a year ... and dreaming of returning home and perhaps buying a tractor with their savings.



# MORAKE'S TALKING POINTS

**Reports by CHARLES MORALE**  
 A MAN who claims he represents the ANC is demanding payment of R20 from Sebokeng hostel residents — and refusing to say why.  
 The "collector" is Sello Morake, a former candidate in community council elections.

Morake told City Press every family in the hostel block was expected to pay the money.  
 According to enraged residents, those who do not pay are accused of siding with Inkatha. They are also allegedly threatened with eviction.  
 Morake has also been accused of imposing a hostel curfew.  
 Restricting operating hours for shebeens;  
 Barring participation of women in ANC activities, and  
 Leading a clan of vigilantes which assaults those who fall foul of his rules.

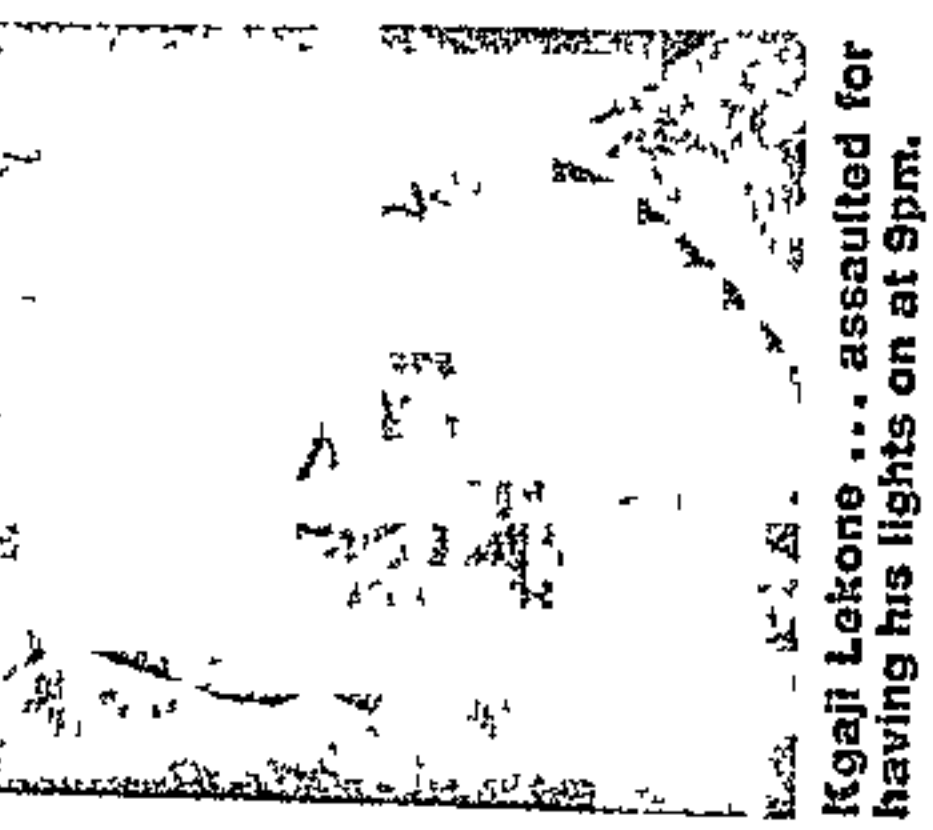
He has demed these allegations.  
 The ANC has distanced itself from Morake and his actions.  
 "He is definitely not a member of the ANC and does not represent us," ANC Press officer Jill Marcus said this week.  
 "There is no such thing as the ANC demanding money from people and he can't be doing it in our name."

"We will look into the allegations urgently because they are serious. Whatever he has been doing, it is definitely not in the name of the ANC," she said.  
 Residents said on two occasions money was collected in the hostel to "help with funerals" of people killed in the war between Inkatha and residents.  
 They said they believed ANC officials were not aware of the harassment meted out in the name of the organisation.

A resident too scared to identify herself said "This is the third time we are being asked for money and the story is that undertakers are still owed money for their services after the last massacre — in which about 40 people were killed".  
 Another resident, Modiehi Pankwa, said when she questioned the donation she was told it was for "mshesha-phans" (underground purposes). She was not given further details.  
 Confused residents said those caught drinking, drinking or with

## Outraged families tell of curfew and assaults

their lights on in the complex at night were assaulted.  
 Sickly pensioner Kgapi Lekone said his family was assaulted viciously when patrolling vigilantes caught them with their lights on at about 9pm two weeks ago.  
 "They came into my house and tore into us with sjamboks. As they were beating me, my wife and I pleaded that they should stop because I am sickly, but they would not listen.  
 "I am very upset, because at that time I was only relaxing with my family. I was running a licensed tavern, but at that time I did not have any clients," he said.  
 "I run a tavern because I can't work. I had to stop after their harassment and now that I do not have any income, they are expecting me to pay R20. Where do I get this kind of money from?"  
 The controversial Morake told City Press he was a member of the ANC who headed block committees in the hostel under the umbrella of the organisation.  
 "The people behind all these accusations (against me) are women who are giving us trouble. They are not co-operative," he said.  
 Asked about "mshesha-phans", Morake smiled and said "I will not talk about that."  
 He demed there was a curfew, but agreed shebeens had been ordered to close at 6:30pm.  
 "We are trying to avoid a repeat of what happened in the past when



**Kgapi Lekone ... assaulted for having his lights on at 9pm.**

an attack against us was launched while many men were drunk.  
 "When they are killed, they then become a burden to us. We can't allow that to happen again. In fact, we expect all men to be out in the streets patrolling at night and not drinking and making merry."  
 Asked if people were assaulted if they refused to co-operate, Morake said "It has never happened. I have never witnessed that situation."  
 Vaal Council of Churches (VCC) organising secretary Reverend Isaac Kolokoto said as far as he was concerned, funeral debts were the responsibility of the organisation.  
 "There used to be a joint committee of 10 — comprising five members from our organisation and five from the Mass Democratic Movement — which was responsible for running funerals. We collected some money from various quarters, including businessmen and residents," he said.  
 "When the money stopped coming in, the VCC, which was the chief negotiator in the process, undertook to settle the debts."  
 An undertaker who was owed money had sent a bill to the organisation.  
 "He is the only one I know of who has not been paid. If anybody else is owed any money, that would have been an arrangement unknown to us."

and forced their way into the consulting room.  
 "They were rude and aggressive. They refused to identify themselves or tell us who wrote the letter they delivered to me," said Ishmael.  
 "They instructed us to be out of the hostel within 24 hours, or else. When I tried to reason with them, they ignored me and started pulling out the telephone wires."  
 When they left, she called the police, who took the original copy of the gang's letter.  
 "We are doctors and we just can't pack up and go. Because someone does not like us," said Ishmael.  
 The following day a helper at the surgery found a threatening letter which had been shoved under the door. It repeated the eviction war-

ing and was signed "Vietnam Committee".  
 That afternoon, shortly after the doctor left the surgery, a group of about 18 youths invaded the surgery and ripped off the nameplate next to the front door.  
 They left a strong warning with people in the neighbourhood that they wanted the doctor out immediately because they had to "reallocate" the surgery.  
 According to Cassim, he called the ANC Vaal branch and the South African Council of Churches, who promised to investigate.  
 "Both promised to come back to me, but I am still waiting," Cassim said.  
 Police are investigating a charge of intimidation.

## Vicious vendetta against solitary doctor

THE only medical doctor at the Sebokeng Hostel, which has more than 10 000 residents, has been harassed by a mysterious gang called the "Vietnam Committee".  
 On two occasions recently, gang members raided the doctor's surgery — first to deliver an "eviction" note, and second to throw him out physically, except he wasn't there for the latter "visit".  
 Dr Ashraf Cassim, who has been working at the surgery for six years says he is amazed that "whoever is behind this has the audacity to throw out such a vital facility when so many people in the area need medical help".  
 Cassim said a female colleague who often stands in for him, Dr K Ishmael, was in the surgery on October 9 when three youths entered

SEBOKENG Hostel dwellers who claim they are members of the ANC have laid down a hard and fast rule for their meetings: no women allowed!  
 "We simply can't have women in meetings when we talk war," says Sello Morake, who claims to be an ANC representative and who also collects money in the organisation's name.  
 Hostel committee member Father Ngema is outraged and makes no mention of war. She says "They say we are smelly and their invasion ordered them to bar us".  
 Committee member Mahli Mxotshwa says when she only a boy at meeting when senior members of the ANC visit the room.  
 Committee member Modiehi Pankwa says "I've only come in when I am alone."  
 Morake demands the "mshesha-phans" be paid to those who know the "mshesha-phans" are people who are not ANC members.

an attack against us was launched while many men were drunk.  
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ing and was signed "Vietnam Committee".  
 That afternoon, shortly after the doctor left the surgery, a group of about 18 youths invaded the surgery and ripped off the nameplate next to the front door.  
 They left a strong warning with people in the neighbourhood that they wanted the doctor out immediately because they had to "reallocate" the surgery.  
 According to Cassim, he called the ANC Vaal branch and the South African Council of Churches, who promised to investigate.  
 "Both promised to come back to me, but I am still waiting," Cassim said.  
 Police are investigating a charge of intimidation.

**Mabel Mokgatla ... they allow us in when ANC leaders come to visit.**  
**Men bar 'smelly' women'**





Sta 5/14/90

# West Rand township death toll now 9

By Gien Elsas  
West Rand Bureau

At least nine people have been killed and three seriously injured in the townships of Kagiso and Bekkersdal on the West Rand since Thursday

In Kagiso near Krugersdorp, two hostel dwellers were shot dead on Saturday.

The reason for the attack was not known

In the second incident, a policeman investigating Mr Mbele's murder was told men were attacking Mqavemu Ndlovu (40).

The policeman found Mr Ndlovu's body on the ground. He had been shot and stabbed

Incidents were reported in Bekkersdal between Randfontein and Westonaria

On Thursday, police dispersed a group who were assaulting a man. They fired several rounds of birdshot at the crowd and hit a 16-year-old youth in the right leg. He is being treated at the Leratong Hospital under police guard

On Friday, David Morokeng (19) was stabbed by a

group of about 150 people. He is in a serious condition in Leratong Hospital

On Saturday, the bodies of two men were found at the Bekkersdal cemetery. They had been stabbed to death

At about 9 pm Robbie Mkoahyane (45) was stabbed in the stomach. He died of his injuries.

Yesterday, the body of a special constable was found in the township. Three men, aged 25, 26 and 31, were arrested.

Later in the day, an unidentified man was set alight

City Times

November 16 1990 3

# Slavery ~~in~~ life in 204 Transvaal, claims newspaper

Staff Reporter

AN elaborate "slave trade" of young Mozambicans, desperate to escape the war and famine in their country, allegedly exists in the Transvaal

The Weekly Mail reports that boys and girls are lured across the border with promises of jobs — but are then sold as forced labour and sex slaves in the townships of the Reef.

The newspaper claimed it "bought" two boys for R200 each in a bid to prove the traffic in human beings

The slave network reportedly operates from villages near Komatipoort. The fugitives are ferried across the electrified fence separating South Africa from its war-torn neighbour by professional "agents" who usually charge a fee of between R100 and R150 for each person they bring across

Young girls were sold to men in townships on the Witwatersrand and in the Eastern Transvaal as concubines or sex slaves

Boys were sold to businessmen who used them as forced labour in bottle stores and shops.

There were also indications that white farmers in the Barberton and Komatipoort districts obtained a steady supply of forced labour from the traders



# Life on R1



End of an era Thatcher quits.

## PM Thatcher resigns office

LONDON - Margaret Thatcher is to resign after 11 years as British prime minister, her office said yesterday.

She informed Queen Elizabeth that she would not put her name forward for a second ballot for the party leadership after she had only narrowly won a first round on Tuesday over her main rival, former defence minister Michael Heseltine.

The "Iron Lady" told her cabinet she intended to leave office as soon as a new Conservative leader is elected.

"I have concluded the unity of the party and prospects of victory in a general election would be better served if I stood down to enable cabinet colleagues to enter the ballot for the leadership," she said in a statement.

Politicians have tipped Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major as likely contenders along with Heseltine.

Thatcher (65) Britain's first woman prime minister, has held office longer than anyone this century.

Her government cut taxes, broke trade unions and sold state in-

dustries to private investors. But in recent months the economy has teetered towards recession, and the Conservative Party split over her abrasive hostility to closer integration within the 12-nation European Community.

The news of her going stunned Britain. Only on Wednesday, like a tigress at bay, she had declared "I fight on I fight to win".

### Humiliation

But political sources said ministers were among those to press her to spare herself the risk of more humiliation and give a "unity candidate" a chance to seek power and heal Conservative wounds before a general election, due not later than mid-1992.

Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock whose party leads the Conservatives in the opinion polls called Thatcher's decision to go "good, very good indeed. I cannot pretend otherwise." - Sapa-Reuters

See page 6

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# a day

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

**DESTITUTE Mozambican refugees, desperate for work and food, are being used as cheap labour and severely assaulted by ruthless white farmers in South Africa.**

One of the farmers has been identified by Sowetan

Investigations into the plight of Mozambican refugees in South Africa, which last week revealed a slave trade between the two countries, have now shown that some of the refugees are sold for as little as R50 for cheap labour.

A farmer who employs refugees in the eastern Transvaal Lowveld is particularly vicious according to one of two former workers on the farm who were bought for R50 each by the investigating team.

### Pending

The farmer, whose identity is known but is being withheld pending the outcome of further investigations, pays the refugees between R1 and R4 a day, provides no food or clothing and keeps almost 100 of them in small rooms on a compound on his property, the refugee said.

There is an average of 15 people in a room without beds or blankets. The refugees work 12 hours a day with a half-an-hour break, six days a week.

They are not allowed to wear shirts and are frequently beaten.

The labourers are expected to work through

From Page 1

204 Sowetan 23/11/90

## Sold for R50 as cheap labour

deal in which the two former workers - both teenagers with a burning desire "just to be away from the misery of the war and find some work" - were bought from the *indiana* on the farm.

"The *indiana* goes to Mozambique regularly to get people. He then sells them to anybody.

"The one thing about all the people he brings through is their desire to work. That's all we want, you!"

rain and intense heat. "If you refuse you are beaten with a sjambok or a piece of wood," the former employee told Sowetan.

Because of their status as illegal aliens, the refugees have no recourse to the law.

In terms of the Aliens Act, they can be deported summarily, a spokesman for Lawyers for Human Rights confirmed this week.

This is believed to be the reason why the refugees do not complain or run away.

Many times the children cry when their mothers go to work in the field. The farmer beats them. He has hit a one-year-old child when it

Buy a R... KET

EX ONLY LAZER AND CHOOSE LY FREE ROUSERS IF OF R120

HELO'S COUNT

RE

INTERNAL SECURITY UNIT 23/11/90



# Horrifying tales of conditions on Tvl 'slave' farm

W/Mail 23/11 - 29/11/90

204

**T**HIS week *The Weekly Mail* "bought" two boys from a white-owned farm in the Eastern Transvaal as part of an investigation into a slave trade involving refugees from Mozambique.

The two youths — aged 17 and 18 — were bought from the *induna* on the farm. According to them the *induna* makes regular trips into Mozambique to recruit cheap labour for the farmer.

I paid R50 for each of the youths. The transaction took place at night at a remote spot on the farm so that the white farmer could not find out about it. I posed as a farmer and said I was in desperate need of labour. (We recorded the transaction on tape and video.)

As in the case reported in the *Weekly Mail* last week, I was free to do what I liked with the youths. I left no number or contact address and was given no details about how they should be treated. When I pressed the *induna*, he said I should pay them something. I asked him if I could beat them if they did not work and he said "yes". The youths were not told where they were going or whether they would be paid.

The two youths bought by *The Weekly Mail* tell a horrifying story of punishing conditions of work, sordid living conditions and daily beatings at the hands of the farmer.

Their names and the location and identity of the farmer cannot be released at this stage for fear of jeopardising the safety of those who remain on the farm. Under South African law the farmer can have them arrested and deported as "illegal aliens".

From our interviews the following picture of life on the farm emerges.

The farmer sends his *induna* on regular recruiting forays into Mozambique to collect youths. He has to do this "because he is a hard man and at the end of the month many of the youths run away".

He pays the recruits R20 to R60 a month depending on their size and age. Some are recruited on the understanding that they would get R150 a month.

There is a shop on the farm. The farmer does not provide food and clothes and workers are obliged to buy from him. The costs of the goods are deducted from workers' wages at the end of the month. "There are some people who receive only R2 when the farmer takes off the money for food we buy from his shop," says one of the youths.

The labourers work six days a week, Monday to Saturday. They start at 4.30am and finish at 4pm. They get a break from 8am to 8.30am. "We work even if it is very hot or raining. If we do not work or if we come late he takes off money from our wages. This can sometimes be R10."

Beatings are a regular occurrence. "If we do not work fast enough he beats us. There are women on the farm with babies. If the babies cry while we are working he beats them. I saw one baby beaten who was only one year old."

They live in a squalid compound on

A white farmer 'recruits' labourers from Mozambique.

**EDDIE KOCH**, posing as a farmer, bought two of the boys who told him how they lived — and worked — in appalling conditions.

the farm. More than 50 Mozambicans work there. They sleep on the floor without blankets and a mattress and about 15 share a room. There is no running water and no ablutions.

Our youths come from Inhambane and Maputo. They each paid R100 to a professional guide who promised them work at the other side of the border.

They fled Mozambique because of the war and extreme conditions of poverty. Their families collected money to pay the guides' fees and they are expected to send money back to their families.

This is one reason why they did not run away from the farmer. "For us it is better to work on that farm than to live in Mozambique."

## Civil war, SA laws promote slave trade

By PHIL MOLEFE <sup>W/Mail</sup> 23/11 - 29/11/90  
THE civil war in Mozambique and South Africa's immigration laws contribute directly to the slave trade between the two countries, a representative for the Mozambique Solidarity and Information Committee (Mosaic) said.

The slave trade was one of the most brutal practices this century and highlighted the adverse affects of the country's civil war, said Mosaic representative Monty Narsoo.

Narsoo said the Aliens Act and the Illegal Entry of Persons into the Republic Act were the new "influx control" laws which were applied harshly.

"For slave trade to stop these laws must be abolished and refugees given a sanctuary in South Africa," he said.

The Mozambican government said it could not give a "formal reaction at this stage" to the existence of trafficking in human beings between the two countries until the matter was investigated.

The Mozambique National Director of Information, Arlindo Lopes, said his government had "no knowledge" about the plight of young boys and girls lured from Mozambique and sold in South Africa.

"We appreciate the account of the slave trade which was published in *The Weekly Mail* and it is now left to us to investigate this matter," said Lopes.

A South African Police spokesman in the Eastern Transvaal, Major Pienaar, said it was difficult to investigate at this stage because most of the incidents occurred in the kaNgwane area.

Lawyers for Human Rights member Brian Currin said slavery was one of the worst forms of violation of human rights and should be stopped.

# Man's throat cut in hostel

Apr 11/17/90

By Anna Louw,  
East Rand Bureau

204

An unidentified man was found dead with his throat cut at a Tembisa hostel on Saturday

Police said the body was found in a pool of blood at the Vusi Musi Hostel

The body of another man was found in the Italemi section in Tembisa yesterday

Police said the man had several stab wounds in the head

● In Daveyton four people were wounded when a man, armed with an A.K-47 rifle, opened fire on a group of peo-

ple at the weekend  
Arnold Tanteke (40), Jeanette Mzuni (28), Thabitha Mokete (22) and Aletta Romoir (35) sustained gunshot wounds in their arms and shoulders.

● In Katlehong a group of people stoned a house and set the contents alight.

● In Benoni a security guard was stabbed in the back near Dunswart station

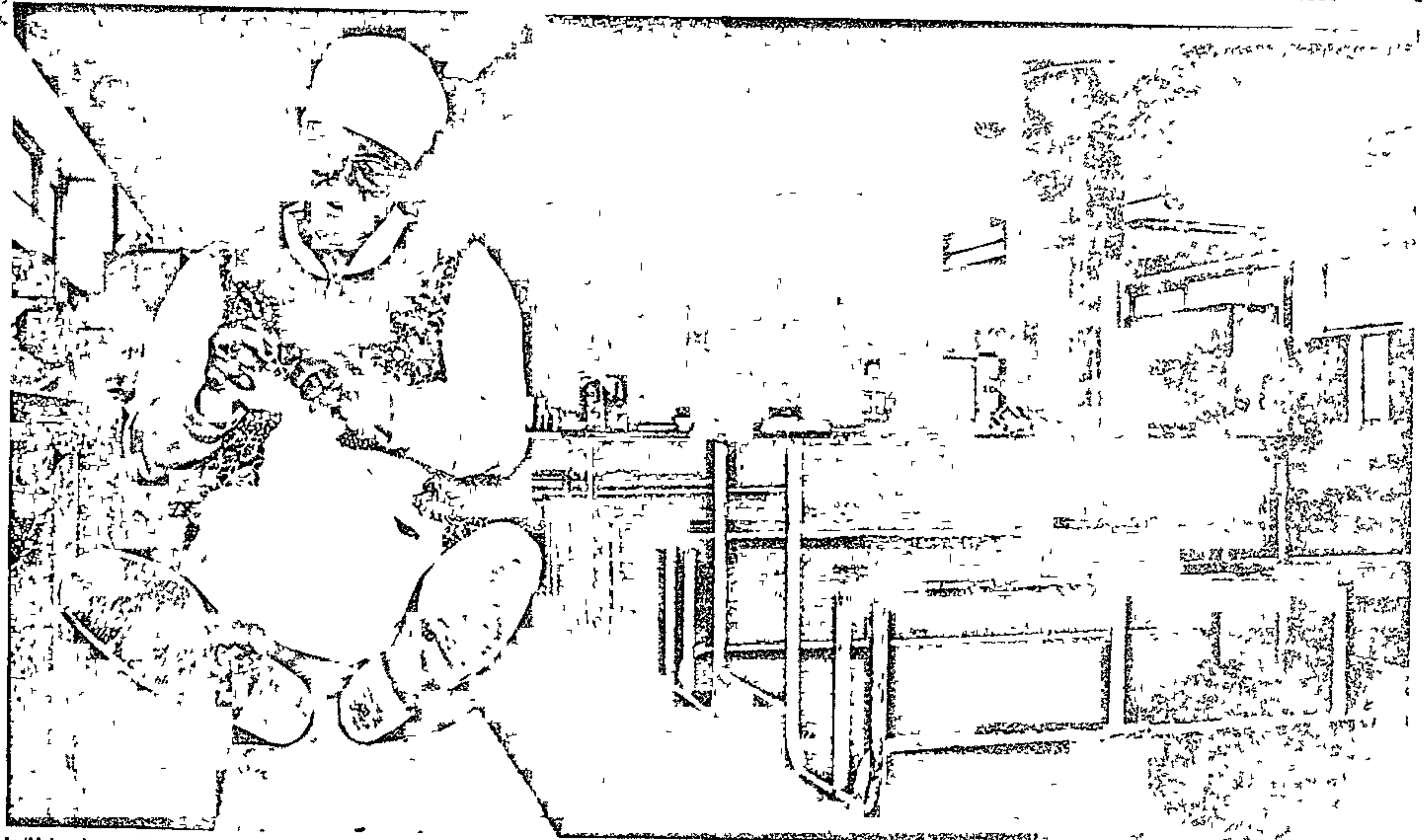
Police said the guard was attacked by a group of about 10 men armed with knives who robbed the man of his shotgun.

The guard was admitted to the Boksburg Benoni hospital.



Star 26/10/90 (204)  
**SAP raid hostels**

East Rand police took possession of five AK 47 rifles during operations at hostels in Tokoza early yesterday. A spokesman said a total of 21 firearms were discovered as well as knobkerries, pangas and sharp instruments



In 'Helen Joseph' hostel in Alexandra township, resources are limited and there is an absence of communal recreational facilities but the women make do Pictures AVIGAIL UZI

# Behind the sisterhood, a sadness and anger

WGM 26/10 - 1/11/90

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**A** LARGE woman strides down a gloomy concrete corridor in the fortress-like women's hostel in Alexandra. Emerging into the daylight, she looks at the small grass quad in the centre of the five-storey blocks, encircled with barbed wire to prevent the destruction of the only patch of green.

"We know why the fighting happened in the hostels," says the formidable "Queen Phakah".

"It is because men are living singly. There are no women and children to calm the situation, and they forget — when they fight — that they will lose them all."

Back inside the concrete maze she pauses a moment from her analysis of the recent Reef violence to bellow cheerful greetings to other residents down the unit corridor. "Hey girl — how are you?"

"I am fine. And how are you my baby?"

This is a far cry from the war-ravaged men's hostels, where tired and despondent men sit in drafty rooms thinking of home.

The women's hostel is abuzz with the activity of over 2 800 women going about their daily chores. There is a feeling of "sisterhood". Women stop to chat, or to complain, pausing from their daily chores of washing, cooking and cleaning. They're strangely at home in the huge, impersonal building none of whose cheerfully decorated tiny rooms open on to open space.

But here too, there is loneliness, depression and dissatisfaction.

The women pay R24,50 a month for their meagre space. There is no maintenance to speak of and squabbles break out over basic facilities like water and lights. The women are without their husbands, lovers or children. They have only each other and, whether they like it or not, their interaction is just about as intimate as marriage. Four women share a bedroom of no more than about 5m sq.

"I've always lived in the same room with another woman," says Elizabeth Mabiletsa, a 51-year-old company driver who has been at the hostel for 15 years. "The two of us are friends but sometimes we don't talk. Sometimes she doesn't want to say good morning. When she's cross I just listen to my radio loud."

Mabiletsa is divorced. She has chil-

Single men's hostels, housing mainly migrants, were major flashpoints in the Reef violence. But little is known about women's hostels. **PHILLIPA GARSON** reports on 'Helen Joseph' in Alexandra township, home to 2 800 women.

dren in Rustenburg. Every week she goes home, taking money and food to them. "I am not happy here but I have no other place to go. My children cannot visit me here. I am tired now. I want to go home."

She sits with other women around a steel table outside. A man from one of the two men's hostels in Alexandra is fixing their sewing machines.

"We have the same problems in the men's hostel," says Simon Phala, listening to the women arguing about the rent, about whether the "block ladies" do anything to help them, and whether they do put pressure on the council to lower the rent or start maintaining the dilapidated building.

Popular opinion has it that the "block ladies", who are supposedly elected from each block of 144 women, have become redundant. Some see them as

kitchens which resemble makeshift science labs. There are rows of gas burners, the tiny lockers are crammed with food and kitchenware. Lines the walls. Hunched over cups of tea or busy preparing food for themselves, they speak of their dissatisfaction.

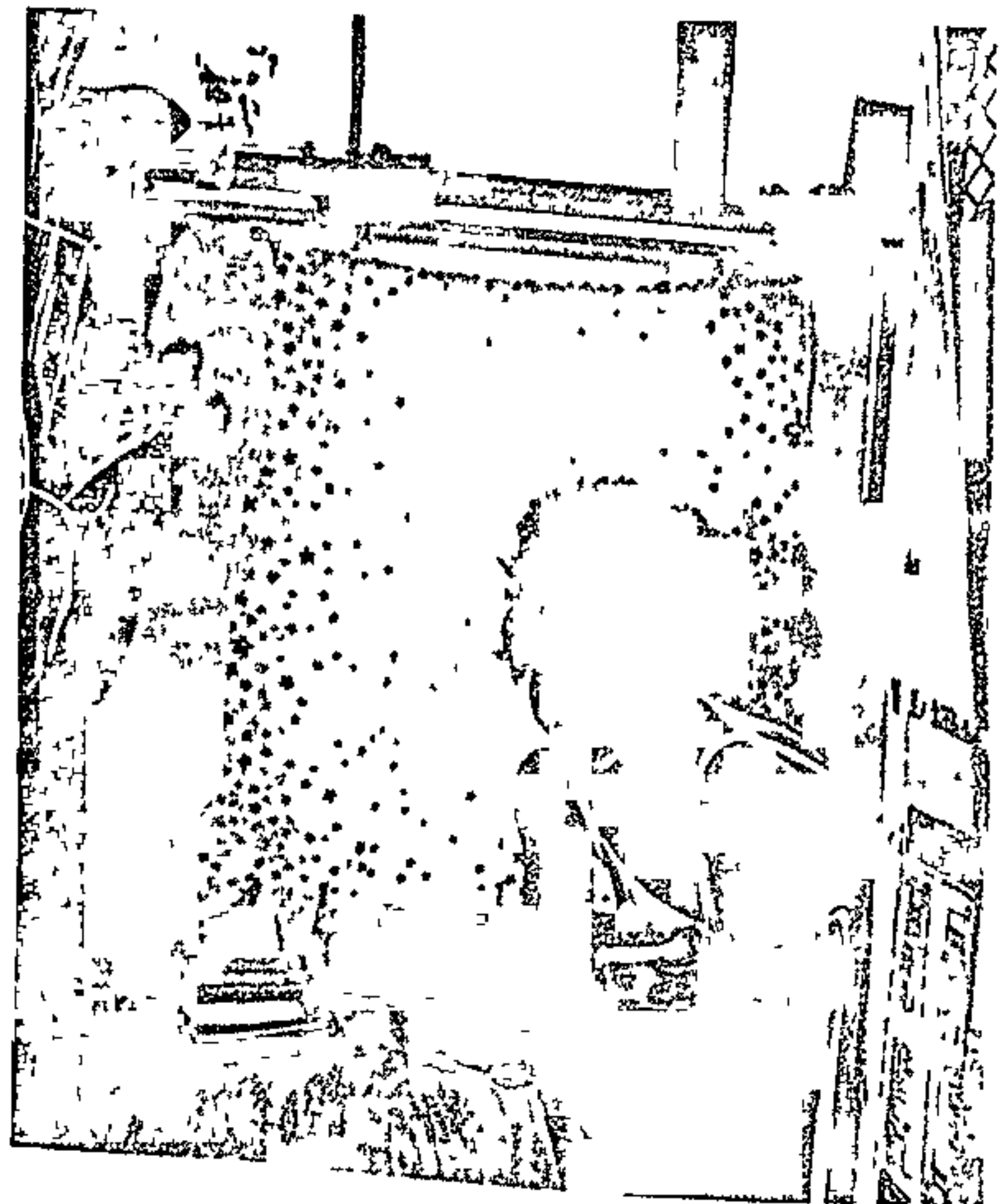
Says factory worker Ma Ambe, who has lived at the hostel for 10 years and is now a dedicated Alexandra Civic Organisation member. "People pay rent from the first to the seventh of every month. If you pay a day later, they charge you double."

But there is mounting support for the four-month-long rent boycott initiated by ACO. More than half the residents have stopped paying rent in an attempt to force the local authorities to maintain the building or, alternatively, to convert the blocks into family units.

However, since the boycott, the situation has deteriorated. Says Ma Ambe. "Before we used to have water — even if it was cold water — now we have nothing."

The women complain of having to take their buckets to the township for water supplies when cuts occur.

Bribery and corruption are other sore points. Some women get rooms quickly because they know the councillors. And the "favourite" men are allowed in to visit the "police ladies" (security guards employed by the council).







In 'Helen Joseph' hostel in Alexandra township, resources are limited and there is an absence of communal recreational facilities but the women make do Pictures AVIGAIL UZI

## Behind the sisterhood, a sadness and anger

W/EM 26/10 - 1/11/90

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Popular opinion has it that the "block ladies", who are supposedly elected from each block of 144 women, have become redundant. Some see them as stooges as they have been unable to spur the council into action — to fix the blocked drains and broken taps, to stop the stench in the blocked toilets, the piles of garbage that accumulate in the dark corners, the broken windows, unreplaced corridor lights, dirty walls, lack of hot water.

Rows and rows of colourful washing flap in the wind. Women scurry from one room to another along the draughty corridors. But possibly because it is a public holiday an air of relaxation pervades the place and most women are ready to stop and recount at length their problems with the hostel they chose to name after activist Helen Joseph.

Despite the well-kept rooms the warm smell of cooking and the feeling that things are somehow softer here than in the men's hostels, the place is clouded in depression. The women, many of whom are jobless and resort to informal sector industries like sewing and hawking food, are unhappy. They sit at steel tables in the vast

kitchens which resemble makeshift science labs. There are rows of gas burners, the tiny lockers are crammed with food and kitchenware lines the walls. Hunched over cups of tea or busy preparing food for themselves, they speak of their dissatisfaction.

Says factory worker Ma Ambe, who has lived at the hostel for 10 years and is now a dedicated Alexandra Civic Organisation member: "People pay rent from the first to the seventh of every month. If you pay a day later, they charge you double."

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Bribery and corruption are other sore points. Some women get rooms quickly because they know the councillors. And the "favourite" men are allowed in to visit the "police ladies" (security guards employed by the council).

"We used to have a big room where we used to sew together. Now the councillors' wives use this room for their sewing business. Why should we pay the rent for these ladies to do their business?" sighs Ma Ambe.

"Also the cleaners and the police are not working," she adds.

Men are prohibited from entering the building, but when *The Weekly Mail* visited the hostel, few security guards were in evidence, and none seemed to be manning the entrance. Several men wandered into the hostel looking for their girlfriends.

According to the women, one or two rapes occur almost every weekend. "We are no longer safe because the police don't watch by the gate. Many of us knock off very late. The police go and sleep and there is no security at night," says Violet Motobo.

When a woman is attacked, she shouts "Indoda!" (man) and other women armed with sticks and



Personal touches. Behind the grim exterior of the hostel are the tiny but cheerfully decorated women's bedrooms.



# Women's hostels: Behind the sisterhood, a note of sadness

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● FROM PAGE 5

brooms rush to her aid. "Then we hit him. Some men have been killed in here," another woman says. "But no one gets arrested because they don't know who killed him." Another woman chips in with, "We are like a government here."

Motobo goes off to find Jane Mogotso who recently found a man hiding in her room. Despite the vastness of the building, the endless corridors lined with identical rooms, the communication network is swift and efficient and she reappears minutes later with a widened-looking Mogotso, a cleaner at the family planning centre in the hostel complex which serves the hostel-dwellers and the township.

After doing her washing in the early hours of the morning — a time many women choose to do their daily chores given the unpredictable water supply — Mogotso returned to her room to find a man wedged behind her cupboard.

Despite an advanced prison-like security system where electronic gates seal off blocks at the switch of a button from the supervisors' office, most women say they never feel safe. The friendly support structure helps act as a buffer from the harshness of impersonal, prison-like living quarters. The residents contribute small amounts of money when someone dies. When a woman gives birth or falls ill she is rushed to hospital in one

of the few cars owned by the luckier hostel-dwellers, or an ambulance is called from a hostel resident's private telephone. Few have their own telephones and the communal phones never work.

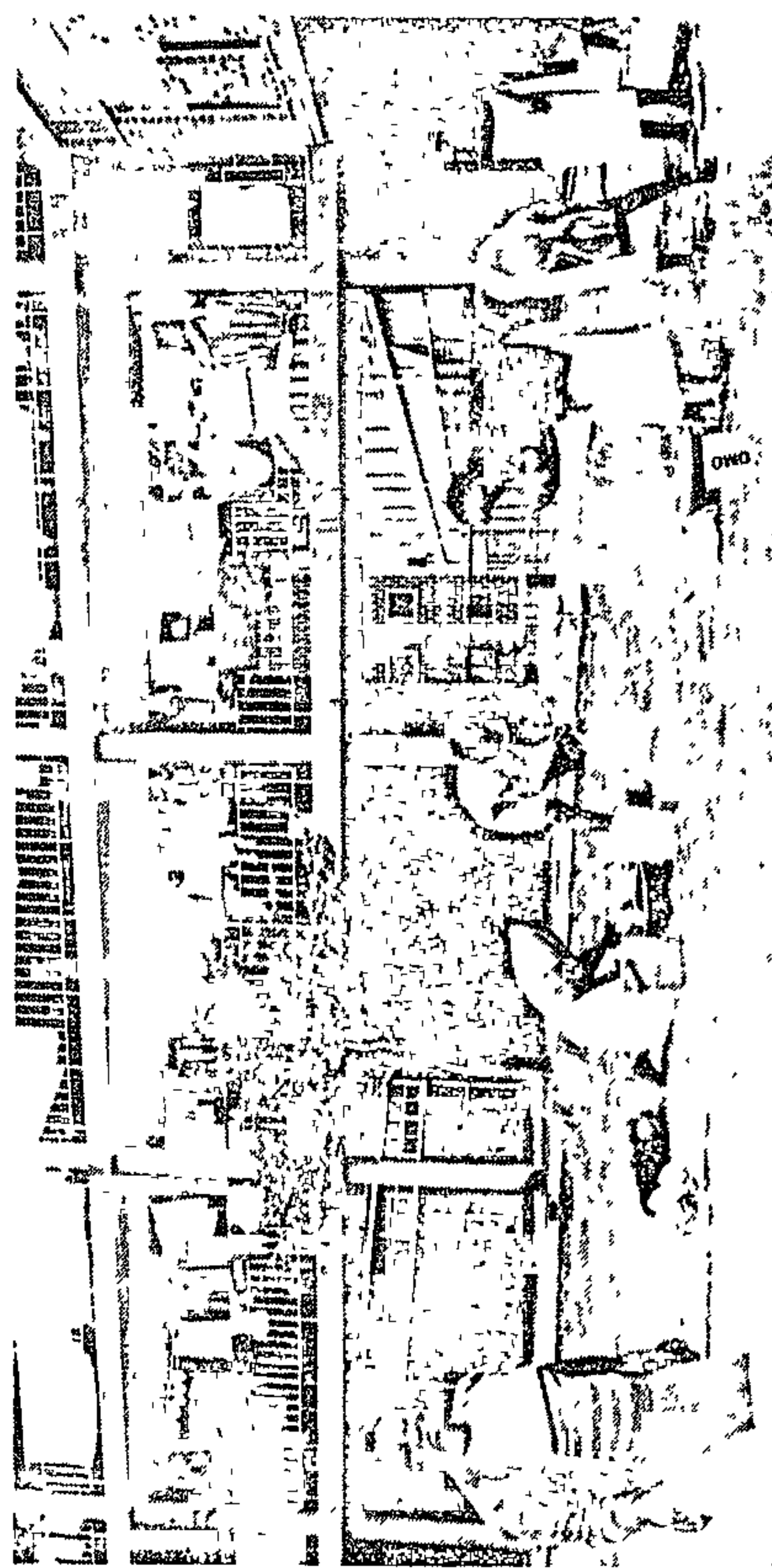
But limited resources, cramped living conditions and an absence of communal recreational facilities undercuts the "sisterhood", fueling petty rivalries, tribal differences and jealousy. "There is often fighting in the rooms, sometimes even physical fighting," says Mabiletsa.

Some squabbles are over things like the scarce water supply, the lack of space and — given language differences — which radio station to play. Others accuse each other of stealing washing, of keeping the light on too late, of waking everyone in the room when returning from night-shift.

There are no plugs in the rooms and the more resourceful women run their radios, hi-fi's and fridges from the single light bulb hanging from each ceiling. Such "unfair advantages" are the source of more resentment and daily bickering.

"The reason we fight is because of our situation. There is no privacy. If we had our own rooms it would be better," says Motobo.

The women are stoic, even cheerful, about their unenviable lot. A woman



Washing day in the quad adds a touch of colour to the grey building

Picture: AVIGAIL UZI

simply want the hostel to be improved, not necessarily converted."

Not all the women have families or husbands and many would prefer to live in bachelor quarters. Building family units would require more land and hefty financial input, he says.

ACO is pressing the council to reveal its accounts to show the hostel-dwellers how their money, which totals about R70 000 a month, is used.

A research project on the viability of transforming the hostel into family units is soon to be released.

● Responding to the allegations concerning the lack of maintenance in the hostel, the chairman of the executive

committee of the Alexandra council, Dennis Tau, said the council was experiencing heavy financial difficulties.

"The area where the residence is situated is currently being upgraded, hence the continuous water, and sometimes electricity, cut-off," he said.

The police, under whose jurisdiction the municipal security guards fall, were investigating allegations against them.

Tau confirmed that the council would make available a document recording the breakdown of expenditure from the revenue generated by the hostel rents.

He said negotiations were underway to privatise the hostel. "It is the council's wish that the residences should be converted into housing units as we are presently experiencing a housing crisis".



40 arrested in  
SFG 26/10/90  
swoop on hostels

By Montshiwa Moroka (204)

Forty men and women were arrested in a pre-dawn swoop by municipal police on Dobsonville hostels in Greater Soweto yesterday, according to Soweto police liaison officer Lieutenant Govindsamy Mariemuthoo.

He said they were held for being on the premises without permits. "They were taken to the Dobsonville police station. Later, they were taken to court where they appeared on charges of trespassing."

The outcome of the court proceedings could not be established last night.

Dobsonville council executive committee member V Thusi recently said the greater section of the hostels would be converted into family units.

# Soweto migrants are younger set

Sowetan 15/8/90 204

MOST migrant workers living in Soweto are young people and the majority lack proper housing, according to a survey.

The study, conducted by Market Research Africa, focused on "new immigrants" to the sprawling township

It was commissioned by the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs "for use by planners involved in address-

ing the shortcomings," a statement said

"It is noteworthy that immigrants are generally young and their households small," it said, adding most had drifted to the cities from rural areas of the Transvaal and KwaZulu.

"Most are housed in tin shacks." The study was conducted during February and March -  
*Sapa*



1/16/90  
28/8/90

# The horrors of single-sex hostels

204

From PHILIPPA FLETCHER  
in Johannesburg

SEPARATE thousands of men from their families, pack them into dormitories with nothing to do in the evenings but drink, then see what happens when someone starts a fight.

In the past two weeks South Africa has seen a full-scale war explode around the men-only hostels where thousands of migrant workers live

## TOWNSHIP

The violence pits township residents loyal to the African National Congress (ANC) against Zulu hostel dwellers, but Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the underlying causes were neither political nor tribal

"It is making people live in those dehumanising (hostel) conditions, isolating them from the community, that has exacerbated the kind of problems that we have," Archbishop Tutu said.

The hostels, huge barracks of single or double-storey blocks, were built in the black townships around Johannesburg decades ago to house extra workers for the white city.

"They were a part of this idea that black people did not belong here, except as temporary workers," said Harry Mashabela of the South African Institute of Race Relations

Often separated from the rest of the townships by a wire fence, the hostels were designed to prevent blacks penned by apartheid in 10 tribally-defined rural homelands from settling near their jobs in Johannesburg

### Grim testament

A man could live in a hostel as long as he was working, but his family were prevented by law from joining him

He was a "guest worker" in his own country.

Pretoria scrapped the law restricting freedom of movement for blacks in 1986, but a critical housing shortage in the blacks-only townships means the hostels remain, a grim testament to the inhumanity of apartheid

Ernest Moloisi, assistant personnel officer in a Johannesburg industrial company, is one of more than 100 000 men who live in hostels around the country's industrial and financial capital.

At work he has his own office, but back in Tembisa township he shares a bedroom with 24 other men. Unlike many of the hostel dwellers who are Zulus, he comes from the northern Sotho tribe

His wife and five children live in Pietersburg, 200 km away. But the politically conservative rural town had no work for a black manager

visit his family most weekends. Many of his fellow residents do not have enough time or money to visit their far-off homelands more than once a year.

"It's not a good life to stay in the hostel," he said "In our room there is only one stove, one toilet and one bath. There's no privacy."

"Our room is like a hall, which has just been divided to accommodate two beds in one. In each section there are two beds and two lockers, that is all."

Moloisi, 42, has lived in the hostel for 10 years. He is used to being kept awake with shouting and loud music, but recently his sleep has been disturbed by gunshots.

"Last Sunday one man was shot dead next to the hostel office and on Monday morning someone found a corpse on the road outside," he said.

So far Tembisa has escaped the worst of the violence which has swept through Johannesburg's townships

More than 500 people have been shot, stabbed or burnt to death

### Family units

Moloisi says the spark for the violence may be political — a power-struggle between the ANC and the Zulu Inkatha movement — but that its roots lie firmly in apartheid.

"Originally people worked together and they didn't have these problems, but since the government started its 'Separate Development' policy people just feel that it's better to live with your own people," he said

Migrant labour was a cornerstone of Separate Development — the policy of forcing black ethnic groups into their own tribal territories and making blacks think along tribal lines

"The hostel manager just brings someone you don't know, and you have to persuade them to go along with what the majority of the room wants," said Moloisi.

Female visitors are not allowed and there are no recreation facilities. In the evenings the men, many of them illiterate labourers, have nothing to do but drink the alcohol sold by the hostel's unofficial entrepreneurs.

Moloisi said tribal differences were by no means the only source of conflict. Tempers could flare over something as basic as people throwing paper on the floor

He believes the current violence will gradually die down, but that the underlying problem will not be solved until the hostels are destroyed, or adapted to accommodate families.

In recognition of this, the government last week approved a budget for the conversion of a hostel

## Refugee plight fast

By MATHATHA TSEDU

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TWO white women involved in relief work for Mozambican refugees in Phalaborwa are to go on a 48-hour fast next weekend to raise funds and highlight the plight of refugees

The two are Mrs Pat Macdugal and Mr Betty Ogilvie, both of Phalaborwa. The fast is to begin at 10am on Friday March 2 at the Checkers Shopping Centre in Sandton, Johannesburg. The fast ends on Sunday morning. *Sowetan 22/2/90*

Money raised will go towards alleviating serious shortages at the Lulekani camp near Phalaborwa. The camp houses at least 60 000 people, more than half of them children. The relief work desperately needs a van to ferry supplies and people to a clinic which is about 7km away, Macdugal said. *The two?* women also intend erecting a clinic in the camp.

During the fast the two will also highlight the plight of male refugees who are recruited by white farmers and other employers.



# FW orders urgent probe of police action

# 23 die in

# new violence

**JOHANNESBURG. — Fighting flared in strife-torn East Rand townships at the weekend, killing 23 people and shattering a tenuous peace enforced by emergency rule as the conduct of the police came under the spotlight.**

In two developments at the weekend ● President F W de Klerk announced an urgent probe into alleged police complicity in the recent violence. This follows last week's meeting between Mr De Klerk and a deputation of senior churchmen, which included Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the secretary of the SA Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane. A memorandum on the role of the police was handed to Mr De Klerk.

● The Goldstone Commission of Inquiry found that police acted unjustifiably and without discipline during a march in Sebokeng in Mar<sup>ch</sup>, this year when 18 people were killed and 281 injured. Mr Justice R J Goldstone also recommended that an unspecified number of policemen be investigated on possible criminal charges — including a sergeant responsible for four deaths

Yesterday police said patrols found 21 people shot or hacked to death in Thokoza and Tembisa, east of Johannesburg, after an unidentified group of men armed with rifles and sharp weapons "went on a rampage" late on Saturday night. A patrol in nearby Vosloorus found two bodies

riddled with gunshot wounds near a hostel, which houses mainly Zulu migrant workers

The deaths came only hours after the signing of a regional peace accord on Saturday between Inkatha and the ANC in the north of hard-hit Natal province, since 1987 the scene of the worst fighting between the groups

The ANC has insisted police have sided with Inkatha. Despite police denials, Mr De Klerk said in a statement: "I would like to stress that certain allegations which have been made against the South African Police are regarded in an extremely serious light. I have therefore referred this matter to the Minister of Law and Order (Mr Adriaan Vlok) for an urgent and in-depth investigation"

## To attorney-general

Mr De Klerk also announced a probe into the hostel system, which the ANC has said should be abolished and workers absorbed into the communities, where they can live with their families

"The government believes that it is in the interests of healthy family life that accommodation should be provided on a family basis," Mr De Klerk said, noting he had referred the issue to Health Minister Dr Rina Venter and she would examine "the feasibility of converting hostels into suitable family units".

He said Mr Vlok would issue a statement on the question of police complicity "in time"

Responding to the Goldstone Commission's recommendation that the actions of certain police members be referred to the attorney-general, Mr Vlok said in Pretoria that it would be implemented and the necessary dockets submitted.

He said departmental steps were also being considered against certain individual members and that in future special constables, as far as possible, would not be used for riots and crowd control

Mr Vlok said the government had taken note of the findings and recommendations and had referred the report to him "for further attention and action".

Meanwhile the ANC called for all SAP members involved in the Sebokeng shooting to be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The ANC said it was clear from the commission's report that police officers violated standard police procedures, wilfully choosing to disregard the authority of a Colonel Mazibuko, the SAP senior officer in the area

Shooting was completely unjustified and the police had no need to use live ammunition or any other deadly weapons, they said.

ANC spokesman Ms Gill Marcus said yesterday the organisation had noted Mr Justice Goldstone's criticism aimed at the MDM organisers and would investigate crowd control measures at public marches

"We are certainly taking this matter very seriously. We are very concerned about loss of life" — Sapa, UPI and Own Correspondent

● Sebokeng probe blames police, UDF — Page 2  
● Natal leaders sign peace accord — Page 2

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## Meeting with victims likely

# FW in

Star 4/9/90

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# surprise

# visit to

# Soweto

President de Klerk is paying his first visit to Soweto today as State President, to get direct information about the township violence and show sympathy for the victims.

He is accompanied by members of his Cabinet.

It is his first visit to any black township since his inauguration as State President a year ago this month.

The Government will be anxious to see how well Mr de Klerk is received in the heart of black South Africa.

The visit could be an important test of his standing in the black community since his decisive reforms of February 2.

Opinion polls have indicated Mr de Klerk personally may enjoy the support of about 22 percent of blacks, trailing only ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela with 58 percent.

The Government has kept details of the visit extremely secret, mainly for security reasons.

It is understood Mr de Klerk and his Ministers flew in by helicopter about 9 am today and were due to return about midday.

No itinerary was released in advance. But sources indicated he would visit hospitals to meet victims of the township warfare.

### Hostels

He is also expected to visit hostels, to see for himself the living conditions of migrant workers.

The hostels have been at the centre of the township fighting with mostly Zulu Inkatha-supporting single hostel-dwellers pitted against ANC-supporting permanent township residents.

The ANC and others have blamed the hostel system for much of the violence and have often appealed to the Government to do something about it.

At the weekend Mr de Klerk responded by ordering National Health Minister Rina Venter to investigate hostel conditions.

He said the Government be-

By Peter Fabricius,  
Political Correspondent

lieved it was "in the interests of healthy family life that accommodation should essentially be provided on a family basis".

Dr Venter would examine the possibility of converting hostels into suitable family units where possible.

In the same statement Mr de Klerk voiced his "deep concern" about the township killing and extended his sympathy and that of the Government to all the victims of the township violence and their families.

Today's visit was a concrete expression of that sympathy, Government sources said.

"But he also just wants to see what's going on out there," an official said.

It is also possible that Mr de Klerk may be visiting schools, which have been the centre of much conflict and tension.

Soweto was chosen both because it is the symbol of urban black South Africa and also because it has witnessed some of the recent wave of township fighting. It was not known early today if Mr de Klerk would visit ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela, who lives in Soweto.

Government officials said they thought not. However, it seems unlikely Mr de Klerk would not have informed his trusted counterpart that he would be visiting his "turf".

Mr de Klerk is the second head of state to visit Soweto. His predecessor P W Botha did so shortly after becoming Prime Minister.



# A brave prayer for peace

By Abel Mushi

Anton Lamola wept. The Zulu hostel dweller who, with his colleagues at Merafe Hostel, had been ostracised by local residents since the conflict in the townships escalated, was so overcome when a group of women came to pray that tears rolled down his cheeks.

In a move aimed at contributing towards resolving the violence in the country, about 50 members of the Inter-denominational Women's Prayer League yesterday entered the "males only" Merafe hostel in Soweto, then shook hands and prayed with Inkatha men.

The women dared to go in "in pursuit of national peace".

Their leader, Masechaba Mabaso, spoke to security police who were monitoring the situation and stepped on to the grounds to seek permission from senior Inkatha men.

Mrs Mabaso, a prominent religious leader, returned to her flock and confirmed that the men would see them

As the group walked gingerly towards the hostel entrance, more than 200 Inkatha men, some of whom carried sticks, began to assemble at a spot where they had held a brief meeting with a male delegate of religious leaders headed by the Rev Frank Chikane, secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Mrs Mabaso told them: "We have held prayer services at hospitals, mortuaries and squatter camps. We have buried the dead and visited bereaved families all over the townships but we haven't as yet met you. You too belong to us and it is time we came together as one and stopped the fight."

Visibly overcome by emotion, Anton Lamola, one of the Inkatha leaders in the hostel, expressed his "kindest thankfulness" to the women for treating them "like people" as opposed to what was the trend in the townships, where they were regarded "as animals".

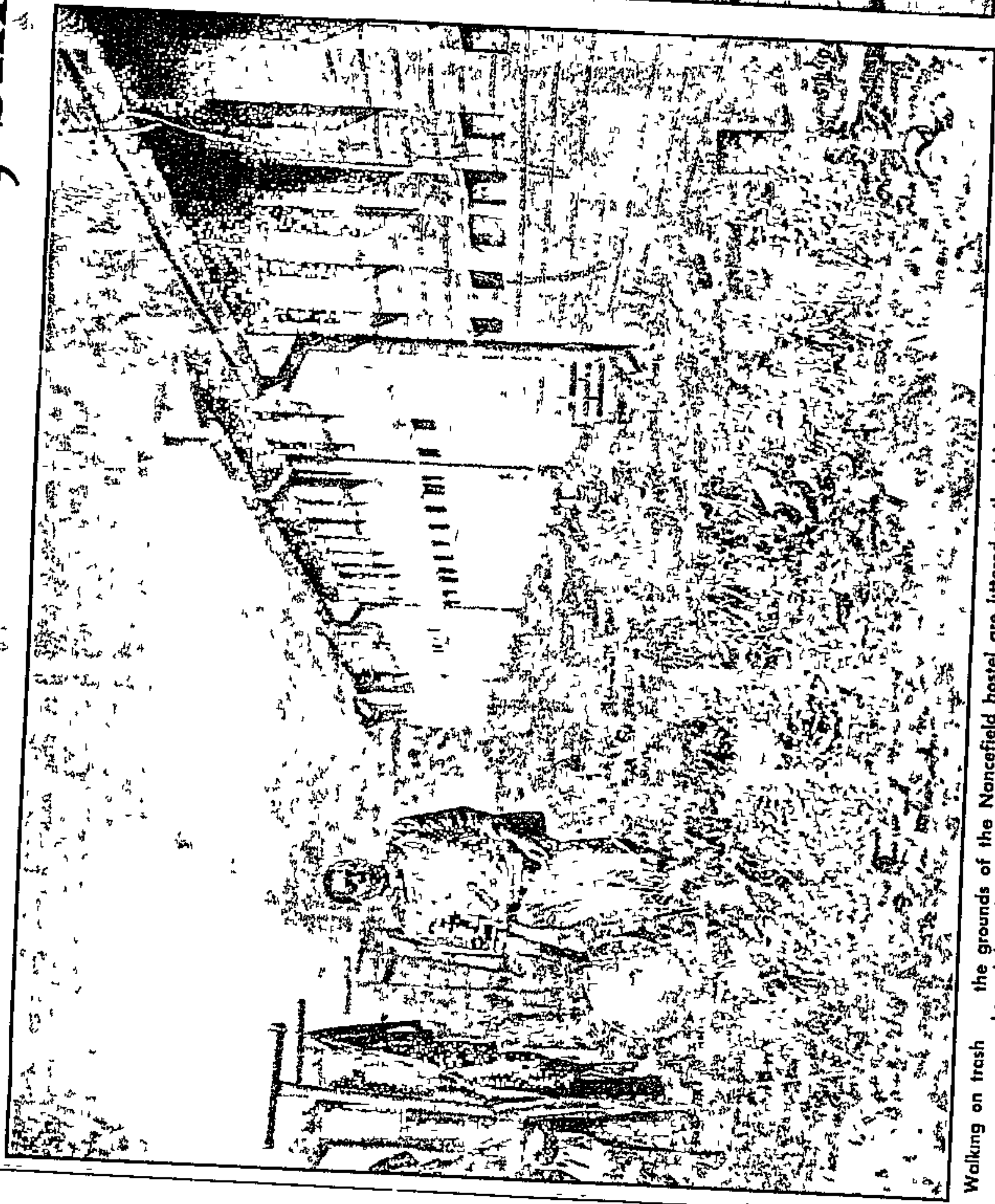
Everyone was asked to pray for peace, then Mrs Mabaso bade the men farewell.



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NEWS

# What FW saw: dark, smelly hostel filth



Walking on trash the grounds of the Nancefield hostel are littered with rubbish and a strong stench pervades the air night and day Flies and rodents feast daily on the refuse, and the threat of disease is constant



Life inside a hostel resident shows his springless bed in the Nancefield hostel, which houses several thousand migrant labourers



Cleaning up a man does his laundry at the Nancefield hostel in basins sometimes also used in preference to the cold showers

● Pictures by Sean Woods

## Piles of rubbish, dirty water everywhere

you there is something wrong as you stand at the door. The room inside is dark. No one welcomes you with a smile.

As you enter the dingy room, you are more likely to be greeted by pots lying all over the place, and sometimes strips of meat hanging from pieces of wire suspended from the rafters. You are looking at a part of someone's supper.

This place is called a kitchen-cum-dining room. The walls and roof are covered with black soot from the pressure stoves which burn every night and morning.

The bungalow has eight steel beds where eight men have to sleep for most of the year while they provide labour, often extraordinarily cheap, to the industrial cities and towns.

There is a nauseating smell, so bad that it immediately suggests that no human being could live in it.

The lack of light only amplifies the stench.

## By Montshiwa Moroke

Hostels in the townships, or anywhere else in South Africa, are not home — but people are living there — President de Klerk discovered this week.

Mr de Klerk paid a surprise visit to Soweto on Tuesday and one of the places he visited was the Nancefield hostel, which houses several thousand migrant labourers.

When he emerged from the hostel he did not have the same happy face he had had before entering.

He did not like what he saw — something other men come home to every night after a hard day's work.

Yesterday, The Star visited the hostel to see what the President probably saw.

Welcoming us to the first buildings was a sharp stench — that we found would accompany us throughout our hour-long stay.

The smell came from heaps of uncleared rubbish which are commonplace in the hostel grounds between and in puddles of dirty and smelly water.

Something immediately tells

clothes, but most clothes are hung on the walls or on hangers hooked on wire — rubbing shoulders with the dangling, drying meat.

There is no privacy in this place. There is a single bulb in this bungalow — in some quarters there is no electricity. The cement floors are bare and there are no curtains over the windows.

The dirty toilets — with their lined buckets — have no privacy either.

Inmates said one of their greatest problems was the lack of heated water.

For comfort, the men use sponges as mattresses. There are steel lockers for hanging

prunus stoves, eat and then go to bed. On weekends there is nothing to do and those who drink either go to the beerhall or to shebeens inside the hostel.

"We have complained many times about the water but there is nothing else we can do because authorities do not attend to the problem," said Mabutu Mlangeni from Bergville in Natal.

Another inmate said: "This is no place to live. We live here because there is nowhere else to stay."

"From work we cook on our prunus stoves, eat and then go to bed. On weekends there is nothing to do and those who drink either go to the beerhall or to shebeens inside the hostel."



RESIDENTS and migrant workers living in hostels should stop the senseless carnage and unite in the struggle against apartheid, Transkei President Tutor Ndamase said in Sebokeng yesterday

He was speaking to thousands of people at a peace rally at the local stadium

Ndamase told the people to "refuse to be used by faceless, hidden forces behind the violence".

Language did not determine the nationhood of Xhosas and Zulus as they were "equally oppressed and share a lot in common", he said.

**Commitment**

He called on people to "demonstrate their commitment to democracy" through freedom of speech and of association.

"Let us tolerate one another and agree to differ."

While he complimented President FW de Klerk's reform initiatives, he called on the Government to "secure the

# Stop the senseless carnage - Ndamase

Sowetan 18/9/90



safety of all people living in South Africa".

Speaking at the rally, Vaal Civic Association official Mr Ernest Softu accused Inkatha of "acting in collusion with the police" and of being "the

perpetrators of violence in Sebokeng"

He expressed concern over Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's absence from the peace rally.

Zwelithini was said to be consulting with an In-

katha leader in the region.

The rally was delayed for two hours by Ndamase and his delegation, who flew into Sebokeng by helicopter after meeting Sebokeng Council members earlier.

About 1 000 singing migrant workers, some armed with knobkerries, had earlier gathered in front of the hostels opposite the stadium before joining the residents - Sapa

17/9/90 (204) (243)

BACKGROUND

# A plan to make hostels livable

Most people agree that the hostel system must go, but what happens to the men who stay there? Two young architects have designed a plan to convert the hostels into family units, reports  
**LOUISE BURGERS**

Bruce Wotherspoon and Henk Stutterheim were approached by a developer two years ago to investigate changes to the living conditions at hostels in Kagiso

"The idea was to transform the hostels into family living units and settled communities," Mr Wotherspoon said

The architects investigated a hostel complex housing almost 6 000 men

"We found eight to 15 men living in compartments with no privacy. They were dark and cold with inadequate facilities," he said

Most of their ideas were accepted by the Kagiso local authority and are being implemented in the township

They came up with a plan to use land adjacent to the hostels to build a form of cluster housing and semi-detached houses from inexpensive materials

Once the units were completed, it was envisaged that hostel dwellers would move into the new units and that the empty portions of the hostels would be modified and linked to the new settlement

The vacant compartments in the hostels would then be converted into family living units using the existing structures and designed so as to fit in with the surrounding cluster houses

Mr Wotherspoon and Mr Stutterheim designed a plan for an urban settlement and proposed that small business development be encouraged and recreation facilities be provided

"The redevelopment of the hostels has to be phased in because of the high concentration



**Township hostels of violence and misery** Now two architects have come up with a plan to use hostels to build cluster housing  
of people," Mr Wotherspoon said  
"For each family unit in the hostel, one has to move eight to 15 people. We recommended that more land be found preferably next to the hostels  
"The units, each on small stands, would be along the lines of semi-detached units with four to six units  
Roads outside the units would be paved and constructed in such a way as to make it difficult for vehicles to travel at speed. Each street would have a playground  
"We looked at how to integrate hostel dwellers with township communities  
"To create facilities for the community, we recommended that the opportunity for small businesses be encouraged and that older disused buildings in the area be used as workshops to generate self-employment  
Hostel dwellers who were unemployed could be used as builders  
The architects would not advise the total demolition of the hostels and the establishment of high-rise blocks of flats  
"Flats are out of place in the township environment and would not assist in integrating people within the community  
They generate too many social problems and it is a great adjustment for people from rural communities to adapt to the claustrophobic environment of a high-rise home  
Mr Wotherspoon said  
Three types of hostel dwellers were identified  
The migrant worker who is not looking to settle in the city  
Those with urban aspirations who cannot afford to live in the township, they aspire to integrate with the community  
Those too insecure in their employment to think about integrating into the community  
It was found that only half the rents paid for in the hostels were being paid for by employers  
Many hostel dwellers are single and could be accommodated in studio flats which could also contain a family  
Some units could be sold privately to companies who would subsidise employees  
Flats could be sold on sectional title  
Once the project was started in an area, development would be ongoing  
"The State and the private sector have to get involved in the provision of housing."  
Mr Wotherspoon admitted their scheme would not be feasible in all hostels. Sociologists would have to assess the implications of new structures in township communities  
"We have to understand what we are doing. There must be other input to provide a balanced system," Mr Wotherspoon said.

**Picture by Etienne Rothbart**





Unwanted barrier . . . Merafe hostel dwellers say the Government is treating them like animals, and that Soweto residents make fun of them for being "caged inside the very place we stay in".

● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

## Remove razor wire fences – hostel dwellers

By Montshiwa Moroke

Angry Soweto hostel dwellers yesterday called on police to remove the razor wire security fences surrounding their homes, saying they were being mocked by township residents

Spokesmen for residents at the Merafe hostel in Mapetla, Anton Lamola and Sam Mpanza, were also furious about the police presence at the hostel gate and a search which they claimed police conducted on Sunday night

They said one man allegedly lost R300 during the search

"We don't want this razor wire. Why was it only placed at the hostel and not in the township?"

"We are unhappy with the Government because it does not treat us like human beings. In fact they treat us like we are animals."

"They should treat us the same way as they treat other people. If they won't put a

fence in the township, then let them remove this one.

"This fence is only here to create tension between us and residents. The residents actually make fun of us because we have been caged inside the very place we stay in. They see us as idiots."

"This fence will not prevent people from fighting. It can be cut if people are determined. We are talking to the ANC people because we would like to end hostilities. This fence only

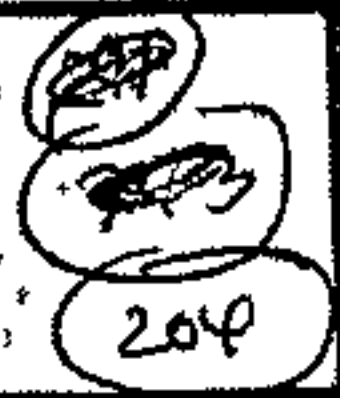
adds to the existing tension," said Mr Lamola.

Mr Mpanza said residents had been told the fence would be there for only two weeks but yesterday more fence material was brought and placed around the football field.

Soweto police liaison officer, Colonel Tieme Halgryn, said he was not aware of any organised searches by the police on Sunday night. He said if anyone had lost money they should lay a complaint with the police.

# Boom town

Sowetan 11/8/87



## Wedela is growing fast

ABOUT 10 years ago Wedela was a one-horse residential area tucked away in a remote and isolated part of the Western Transvaal countryside.

Today it is one of the fastest growing black townships in the Transvaal — thanks to the Government's abolition of the influx control regulations.

The mining township of Wedela — an acronym for Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand gold mines — near Carletonville has in a short time developed into a fully-fledged and close-knit community with a population of just over 3500.

In the past, black employees on the two mines were not allowed in terms of Government regulations to settle with their families near their workplaces. Only three percent could bring their wives and children to stay with them in mine houses, while the majority were living in the mines hostels — hundreds of kilometres away from their loved ones.

By SY MAKARINGE

It then conducted a study among its workforce and found that more than 20 percent — or about 6000 workers — in Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand were in favour of being urbanised.

The land on which Wedela is situated was then proclaimed in terms of the 99-year-leasehold more hectares of land purchased and a plan to promote home-ownership among mine workers set in motion.

Today Wedela has more than 750 new houses and is continuing to grow in leaps and bounds. It is a fully-fledged township with four schools including a high school and a technical college, a large supermarket owned by 25 of the township residents, a clinic which is open six days a week, a creche that can accommodate 200 children at a time and a modern multi-purpose community centre.

### Plans

Plans are also afoot to establish a central business district and other community services in the township.

The mines have also applied to the Government for the township to be declared a local authority. Presently, the township has nine councillors who were elected by the residents.

Mine bosses are so ecstatic about the home-ownership scheme that they are working on a 15-year Masterplan to develop the township in order to realise its objective of housing their employees near their workplaces.

Mr Nico Theunissen,



Children playing at the modern creche.

project manager of Wedela said however that many mine workers were not keen on the relatively new concept and wanted to maintain their rural ties.

To make the home ownership scheme a viable option for employees, the gold and uranium division of the Anglo American Corporation developed a financial scheme which subsidises bond repayments down to five percent interest.

The scheme requires only two and half percent deposit and also provides collateral to building societies in order that employees may have access to financial institutions.

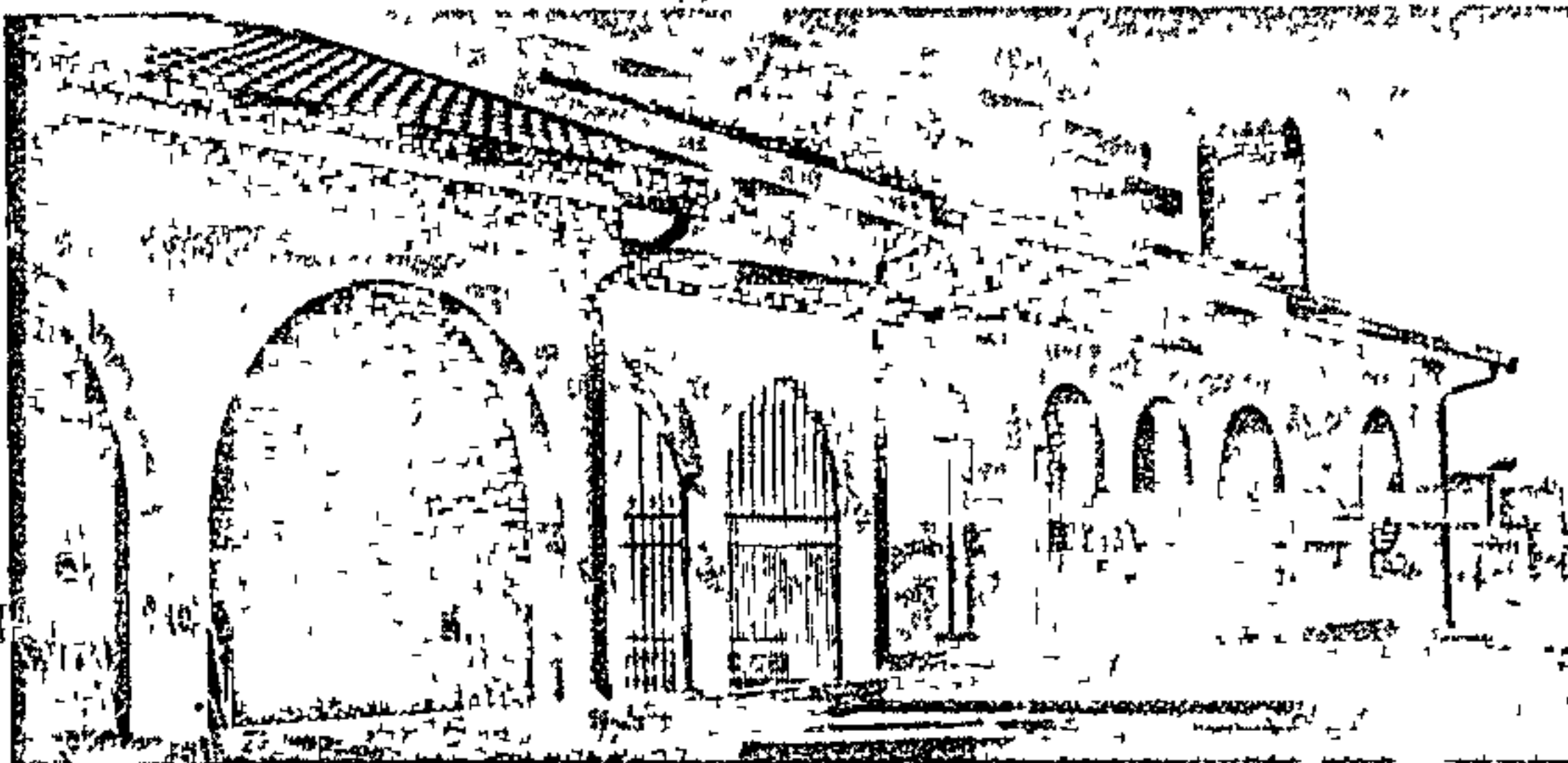
The subsidy ensures that all employees are eligible for home ownership.

Mr Theunissen said the housing projects in Wedela catered for both the lower and the higher income groups.

### Vacant

"We have at present 500 serviced stands that are vacant. Employees can choose their own builders and designs," he said.

He said the mines



One of the houses built at the fast-growing Wedela township.

Pic PAUL TSHABALALA

hoped to provide more than 10000 houses within the next 10 years.

Our wish is to have all our workers completely urbanised but because many of them still want to maintain their rural ties, the hostel system cannot be completely phased out," Mr Theunissen said.

He said besides this, the mines employed thousands of workers who came from countries such as Mozambique and Lesotho who were regarded as aliens by the Government and who because of that, did not qualify for the home ownership scheme.

One of the most important features of the townships is probably the technical college. The fully-equipped college offers several subjects including fitting and turning, electronics, motor mechanics, welding and plate metal work.

The school admits pupils from Wedela and surrounding townships.

### Relax

After a hard day's work, workers can relax and enjoy their drinks at the Wedela Recreation Club, for a membership fee of only R12 a year.

### Fighting

In the meantime, the Anglo American Corporation, which owns several mines including Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand, was, together with other bodies, fighting for the scrapping of the influx control regulations and other laws which restricted people's freedom of movement.

When the regulations were finally lifted in 1986, the corporation decided there and then to do away with the migratory labour system so as to create a stable labour force.



Monday April 6 1987

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NATIONAL

# Black miners move families into hostels

JOHANNESBURG. — Migrant workers at seven mines in the Eastern Transvaal have decided they have waited too long for mining companies to provide family accommodation and have brought their wives and children to live with them in "single-sex" hostels

The National Union of Mineworkers' secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said at the weekend that miners had "waited too long and want to live naturally"

About 600 women and children had already moved into single-sex hostels at coal mines near Witbank. These included Landau, Bank, Kriel and Goedhoop collieries

## "No more"

It had been resolved at the NUM's recent congress that the migrant labour system must be "phased out"

"Workers believe they should live with their families," Mr Ramaphosa said

In the past miners had brought their families to live in squalid conditions on nearby farms and townships or paid fines if they brought in visitors. This was "no more" as workers had decided to use the hostels for family accommodation

Mr Ramaphosa said Witbank had been chosen to see if family living would work, and so far it had been conducted in a "peaceful, co-ordinated fashion"

The NUM had decided to challenge mining houses such as Anglo American Corporation and Johannesburg Consolidated Investments "to live up to their words" that they wanted the migrant labour system phased out, he said

Strike action "could be contemplated" if mining houses refused workers' demands for family accommodation

Black workers have demanded that their housing be on the same basis as white workers, who usually pay a nominal rent of R5 to R15 a month for housing — Sapa

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Mr G Titterton was an assessor. Mr C Cilliers appeared for the State

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# Migrant miners put families in hostels

*27/12/04*  
*CAKE time 4/4/87*  
JOHANNESBURG Migrant workers at seven mines in the Eastern Transvaal have decided they have waited too long for mining companies to provide family accommodation and have brought their wives and children to live in single men's hostels.

The secretary-general of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Cyril Rampahosa, said here yesterday that about 600 women and children had already moved into single-sex hostels at coal mines near Witbank. These included Landau, Bank, Kriel and Goedhoop Collieries.

Mr Ramaphosa said NUM's recent congress resolved that the migrant labour system must be "phased out".

In the past miners had brought their families to live in squalid conditions on nearby farms and townships or had paid fines if they brought visitors. This was "no more" as workers had decided to use the hostels for family accommodation.

Mr Ramaphosa said Witbank had been chosen to see if family living would work, and so far it had been conducted in a "peaceful, co-ordinated fashion". Gold and diamond miners would bring their families to live with them soon.

The NUM challenged mining houses to "live up to their words" in wanting to end migrant labour.

Asked for comment on the presence of women in the hostels, an Amcoal spokesman said "We have noted the NUM's comments that some women have moved into hostel accommodation at some Amcoal collieries, but the figure given by the NUM is high."

He declined further comment — Sapa



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- 11.25. Jazz Life Job
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- 11.50. Transmission

## World in Brief

*Saint...*  
**CAIRO**

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18/11/59

# SA open to Venda workers

18/11/59

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JOHANNESBURG. — All workers in the Venda homeland can now work freely in South Africa, following the termination yesterday of a labour agreement that placed severe restrictions on the recruitment of labour in the homeland.

All Venda workers now require are valid identification documents from their homeland. — Sapa

WOMAN

# Literacy will help create better understanding

Sowetan 20/6/88

THREE years ago the Lembede Mda Foundation set out on a project to stop the fiery conflict between hostel inmates and their neighbouring communities through round-table discussions, only to stumble into a massive block — the age-old problem of illiteracy.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

The high rate of illiteracy in the hostels created an impasse in our discussions," says Mr Gugu Ngema, projects co-ordinator of the L M Foundation which operates from the adult centre at Funda Centre in Diepkloof, Soweto.

"We went into the hostels with the aim of helping the dwellers relate to the realities around them. We wanted to help them fit themselves in the political structure — to understand issues like labour relations, unemployment, influx control and police raids, which are some of the problems they meet and have to deal with in the cities.

"We also hoped this would help them build better relations with their inmates and the surrounding communities. But we were not reaching them.

"Only a handful could follow the discussions. The majority did not understand us.

"We could not manipulate them into taking everything we said. They had had enough of that. We decided to address the problem of literacy first before we could sit down to talk with them."

Mr Ngema and six other instructors set out on the adult literacy



Mr GUGU Ngema, projects co-ordinator of the Lembede Mda Foundation's literacy programme.

reading and writing until we get to the stage where they perfect the syllables.

"We decided on this approach because we felt that literacy goes beyond the ability to read and write and it cannot be measured in that context.

"A person can have book knowledge but not be aware of things happening around him. Knowledge on how to read and write should not be knowledge for knowledge's sake.

"It should be functional. The policy behind our project is broad understanding of what a person reads and writes. Be aware of what is happening around him, dealing with issues and engaging in dialogue with his environment," Mr Ngema says.

He says that their historic approach to teaching the 40 percent illiterate people in hostels and the other 30 percent "which does not even fall in the category of semi-illiterates" also helps to tackle the historical perception of education by rural people.

"Most rural people see education as something that undermines their culture and value systems. They see it as something foreign to avoid lest it tant them. They believe it is mainly meant to co-opt

them. On the other hand some of them see education as something that undermines their intelligence. They feel they have the right to determine its direction. They want to participate and not be passive."

Mr Ngema feels it is also their learner-centered approach that has earned them triumph over the rebellion and disillusionment in the hostels.

"Our relations with these migrant workers have made us realise that people know what the problem with our education is. They have identified their needs. They can see the resources, but their problem is how to get them. This is leading to a confrontation with the Government."

The Lembede Mda Foundation is also looking at self-reliance schemes and self-help projects. They hope to start adult literacy courses in the areas soon.

Mr Ngema says they have more than 40 000 hostel-dwellers on their list. But only two projects are active at the moment — Dube Hostel, with a roll of 360 students, and Diepkloof with 90. The 15 literacy instructors teach basic literacy, numerics and functional English in an average 18-month period.



Sapa.

3 Nov 1/6/88  
(204)  
**6 miners killed  
in bus crash**

UMTATA — Six men were killed and 21 injured when a bus travelling from Umtata to Johannesburg crashed at Marambene near Qumbu.

The bus was carrying migrant workers to mines in the Transvaal.

According to a witness, the bus failed to negotiate a sharp bend and fell on to its side. Passengers tried to leap from the windows as the bus skidded for some distance.

Many of the injuries were believed to have been caused by broken glass or in the stampede of passengers to get out.

— Sapa. 1/6/88 Star

Court today, the spokesman said.

~~one trials 20/5/87~~ ~~200~~ ~~200~~ ~~200~~ ~~200~~  
**SATS granted urgent order**

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Transport Services was yesterday granted an urgent interim order by the Supreme Court making it illegal for anyone to "assault, intimidate, molest, incite or in any other way interfere with the lawful activities" of any SATS employee.

Mr Justice Schabert ordered that copies of the order be prominently displayed at all SATS hostels, be published in Johannesburg-based newspapers and that copies be served on the South African Railways and Harbour Workers' Union, the Black Trade Union of the SA Transport Services and the National Union of Railways Workers. — Sapa



# Deal to save jobs

204  
12/1/82

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —  
The Chamber of Mines has negotiated a deal with the government which will save the jobs of at least 30 000 of South Africa's more than 60 000 Mozambican miners whose employment was previously doomed by the blanket ban on Mozambican labour

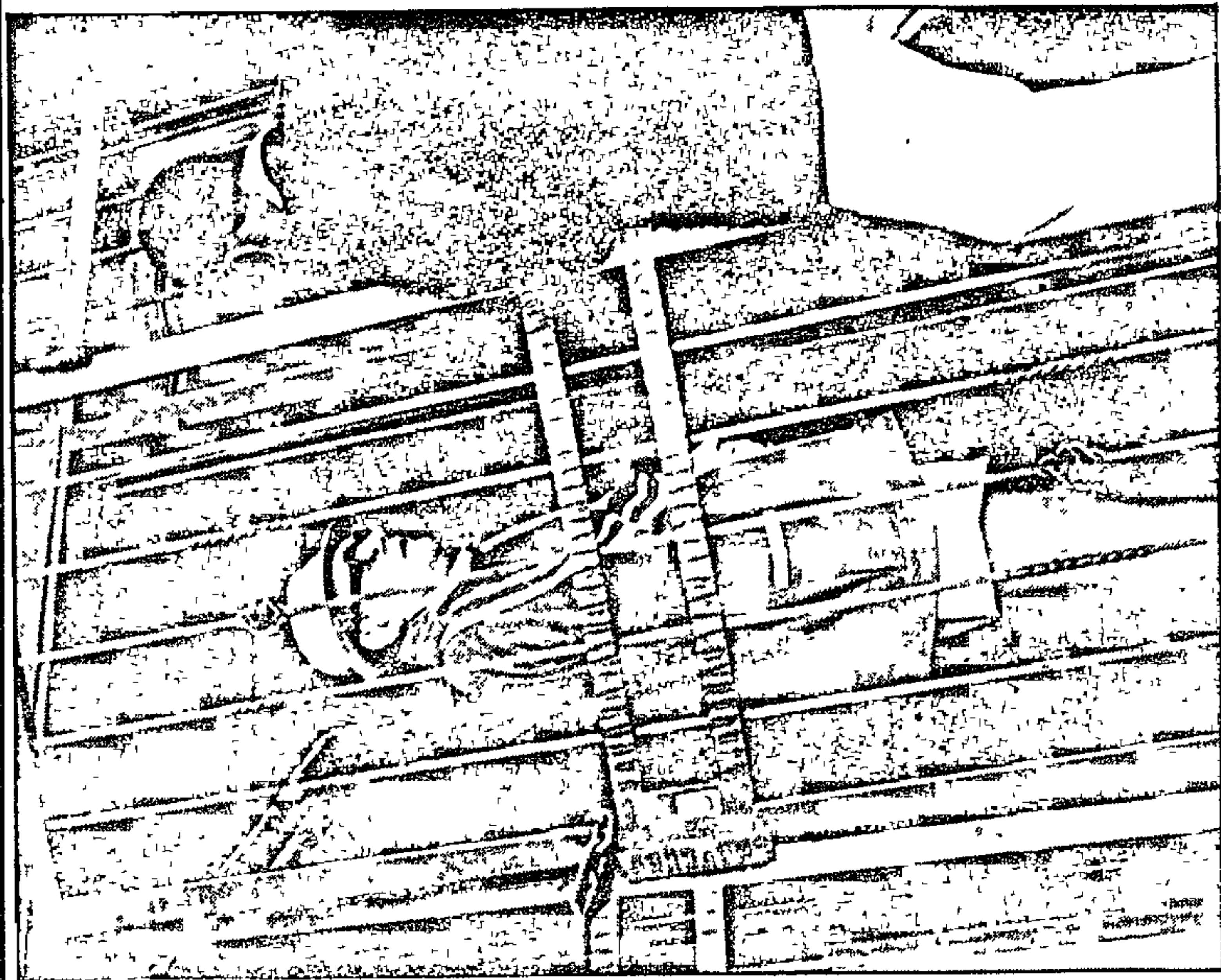
The deal also effectively saves the mining industry from having to face potentially crippling manpower problems that would have arisen had the ban on Mozambican labour been unconditionally implemented

Details of the intensive negotiations which led to the deal are unavailable. But it is likely that the government was convinced that the economic and production costs of the ban — in terms of foreign exchange and taxes from gold sales — outweighed any political advantage

The details of the deal are contained in a letter, marked "strictly confidential", from the Manpower Department to the chamber. It is dated December 3

Star 5/12/89

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Star reporter Kaiser Nyatumba talks to Nelspruit farmer Mr Jan du Preez about alleged exploitation of workers on a building site in Johannesburg. © Picture by Stephen Davimes.

# Eastern Tvl men tell: of Jo'burg exploitation

By Kaiser Nyatumba

At least 21 young men from White River in the eastern Transvaal work 16 hours a day for R150 a week in a Johannesburg building — and some of them have not been paid in full. The Star has established.

The men, most of them illiterate, were brought to Johannesburg on an open bakkie by Mr Jan du Preez of Nelspruit about three weeks ago. They told The Star they were promised a salary of R150 a week, free food and accommodation and normal working hours.

They work at the old Cosatu House in Jeppe Street, which was damaged when a bomb exploded there about a year ago. A few of the men are painters and most are labourers.

## WORKING HOURS

"When we got here we were told we would be required to work for 16 hours, from Monday to Friday. On Saturdays we work until late in the afternoon and on Sundays we work until 1 pm. Our weekday working hours are 7 am to 10 pm," said one of the men.

Their daily menu was porridge. The man said he and his friends had already spent two weeks in Johannesburg and were supposed to have been paid R300 for two weeks' work last Saturday. Instead they were given R100 each and were told they would get the rest of the money this week.

"I don't want to work for them any more. All I want now is to be paid all

my money and then go home," said the young man, who did not want to be identified.

The Star first heard about the young men's plight on Sunday afternoon, and went to the building. A security guard, from the Future Security firm, refused the Star entry into the building and radioed his senior. A man immediately came to the scene and threatened to "throw all the people working on the painting contract out of my building".

When The Star went there yesterday, another security guard denied entry. However, Mr du Preez came down to talk to reporters.

He said some of the people had not been paid in full because they got drunk and spent their money on petty things. Their outstanding money, he said, would be paid to them.

Mr du Preez said they were all — including himself — employed by a Mr Ahmed Ali Dadabhai. Mr Dadabhai, a friend of his, had asked him to get people to come help them with the painting project, and he had obliged, he said. However, Mr Dadabhai told The Star his company, which owned the building, had "absolutely nothing to do with the whole thing".

Mr Dadabhai said his company had given a painting contract to a Nelspruit-based painting company, which had brought the men to Johannesburg.

"We do not know about the people and where they come from. All we are interested in is for the company to do its job on time," he said.



# Vlok must pay R12 000 to man held illegally

204

*Sowetan 8/8/85*

*[Handwritten initials]*

By ALINAH DUBE

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has agreed to pay R12 000 and costs to a Daveyton man who was detained for allegedly being a prohibited immigrant.

The settlement, reached out of court in Pretoria yesterday, followed the unlawful detention of Mr Anthony Ngomane (27) on January 14 1985.

He was released without being charged on

February 12 the same year.

In an affidavit Ngomane stated that he and people he was arrested with were told they were born in Maputo and did not qualify to be in South Africa.

Police demanded to see his reference book and accused him of lying when he explained that he was born in South Africa.

Then a Std 5 pupil at Matiyotenga Higher Pri-

mary School, Ngomane was bundled into a kombi and taken to prison.

He was shuttled from one Reef police station to another until he landed at Nelpruit to await deportation to Mozambique.

He claimed he was beaten up and also told to say his real name was Antonio Ngomane from Mozambique.

Although he was in possession of a reference book, he was kept in prison and not allowed to see lawyers.

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# Stilfontein mine families face a gloomy future

STILFONTEIN's white mountains of granite appear suddenly as the Johannesburg-Klerksdorp road dips towards the mine

A gentle hum of machines, kilometres underground, wafts across the plain adorned with its pink and white cosmos

There were patterned pink flowers, too, on the bedsheet of a bunk that I saw yesterday in the main Stilfontein hostel

In six or nine months' time, the owner of the flowered sheet will pack up his wife's forlorn present and travel back to his faraway home, without a job. Stilfontein is closing down

An English mine supervisor once said that when miners are retrenched it is only individual lives that are ruined. But when a mine shuts, the whole community dies

In SA the community does not lie down on the spot. It gets scattered through various corners of the land

"Yes, we really were upset when we heard the mine would close," said manning clerk Arlena Modisa. "My husband and I have been working and living here for 17 years. My husband is 56. He will never find a job."

A few years ago they would have been forced

By day 5/4/91

DARIUS SANAI

to go back to Bophuthatswana. What will they do now? I asked. "My children say we should stay here — they don't speak the language in Bop, they have no links. So we won't go home. But it will be so difficult."

Will they survive? "I don't know. I don't want to think about it."

Most other workers are less forthright about the problems they will face

"I'm sad because I don't know where I will go, where I can find a job," was the line, again and again, with no further details supplied

One man was a sampling chipper. His job is the lowliest of all the mine jobs. He chips samples of rock from the end of the mine shaft. "Everyone's heart is sore," about the closure, he said, but no-one was really surprised

Julius Moduwa, a sharp-witted 40-year-old assistant to a personnel manager, planned to go home to Bophuthatswana and raise cattle. Would that pay for his family's upkeep? "I doubt it," he smiled, "but what else can I do?"

Yet, strangely, the place is not as funereal as one might expect. True, the atmosphere around

the main hostel is silent and unwelcoming. But these endless rows of matchbox rooms with their bunk beds and steel tables were never particularly happy places. 204

In the neat one-roomed housing, the section reserved for families, things were brighter

The children were happy and the wives more relaxed than their working husbands. But the sad predictions were the same: the future, in Transkei, Botswana or Lesotho, was bleak

But they all seemed happy with the lives they had lived. "We have enjoyed it a lot," I was told by every child and wife I spoke to

Stilfontein town is a 15-minute walk from the mine. The mood of the shopkeepers, heavily reliant on the mining industry, varied from gloom to shrugging confidence

"The mine has been threatening to close for years — and we still have a few other mines (Buffelsfontein and Hartebeestfontein) to support us," said bottlestore owner Boet Reinecke

All agreed on two things: the town had been hit by a gradual loss of mining jobs for years and one could only wait and see the real effects of Stilfontein's closure



## Closure of gold mine may hit Swazi workers

MBABANE — About 30 Swazi migrant miners may lose their jobs when the Stilfontein gold mine closes down later this year. *Star 5/4/91.*

Senior government officials have also expressed fears that if more South African gold mines are forced to close down or lay off workers as a result of the falling gold price, a large number of the approximately 17 000 Swazi migrant miners could lose their jobs.

The officials said that should that happen, it would create a serious situation for the miners and their families as there was little hope of their finding work in Swaziland, already facing an acute unemployment problem.

In a related development, World Food Programme (WFP) representative in Swaziland Louise Soborn announced that the organisation was helping a group of about 50 former miners, who have returned from South Africa over the past year, to establish their own independent farming project.

Miss Soborn said the WFP, using funds from the European Community, was providing the group with maize, beans and cooking oil until they began to show a profit. — Sapa.

# Thousands of aliens sent home yearly

Stev 3/4/91

204

By Mckeed Kotlolo  
Pretoria Bureau

Thousands of illegal immigrants are repatriated every year and scores of others remain in detention for weeks while authorities investigate whether they are residents of South Africa.

This has emerged from investigations undertaken by The Star following the recent arrest of a Johannesburg restaurant employee on suspicion of being an illegal immigrant

## Checked

The investigation revealed that more than 53 000 aliens were repatriated last year alone and many others were kept in detention awaiting deportation

Pallie Khweza, originally from Transkei, and at present working at a Johannesburg restaurant, was arrested a week ago while on his way to church in Dunkeld, Johannesburg.

Mr Khweza was detained at Diepkloof prison with many other suspected illegal immigrants while authorities checked whether they were legal residents of South Africa.

He was detained for five days although his wife's employer, Jean Martin, had submitted his passport to the authorities as proof that his stay in South Africa was legal.

Mr Khweza was released only after Mrs Martin approached a member of Parliament to intercede on his behalf.

She said that after his release, Mr Khweza told her he had been detained with many other suspects who had been in prison for up to three weeks without any charge being laid.

On investigation, both the police and the Department of Correctional Services referred The Star to the Department of Home Affairs.

Home Affairs could not supply The Star with figures of suspects still in detention because "the numbers change from time to time".

However, a spokesman for the department said 53 319 illegal immigrants were repatriated last year and 51 415 the previous year.

## Persisted

A total of 42 330 aliens were returned to Mozambique, 5 363 to Zimbabwe, 569 to Botswana, 3 832 to Lesotho and 1 225 to Swaziland in 1990.

A statement from Home Affairs expressed concern that despite many appeals to employers requesting them "not to employ illegal aliens, many of them persisted in doing so".

According to the statement, the employment of illegal immigrants was detrimental to the economy of the country and deprived South African residents of employment.



# Gold-mine shocks threaten economy

By LUCAS DE LANGE <sup>CIPrem</sup> 7/4/91

~~204~~ mines employing about 190 000 workers.

TWO major gold mining-related shocks hit the South African public this week.

Anglo American Corporation, the western world's biggest single gold producer, announced it was abandoning exploration of the so-called Potchefstroom Gap, until recently thought of as a promising area for major new mines.

Secondly, Gencor announced that its Stilfontein mine was to cease all underground operations, with the loss of about 2 500 jobs.

The latter will mainly hit already severely depressed areas in southern Africa such as Lesotho and the Transkei.

While the closure announcement was dramatic it must be borne in mind that this is part of an ongoing process and that by the end of the year it will probably represent a small proportion of total job losses in the gold mining industry.

The retrenchments are seriously affecting the national finances of Lesotho and Mozambique. Some 60 percent of Lesotho's national earnings come from the portion of mineworkers' earnings which must be remitted monthly in terms of governmental agreements. Last year more than R470-million was remitted by the mines to Lesotho.

Mozambique depends on South African mines for about 50 percent of its foreign earnings.

How many workers will be laid off this year is uncertain, but the Chamber of Mines says it could be as high as 45 000.

The low gold price and the high inflation rate have caused the crisis on the mines. About 40 percent of South Africa's gold is being produced at a loss by

There are few signs the international gold price will improve soon as investment demand is at its lowest level since the Second World War.

The fact the gold price did not respond to the Gulf Crisis has also apparently convinced South Africa's mining leaders that gold has lost its appeal as a safe bet for investors.

Fortunately industrial demand, mainly from the jewellery industry, remains steady in spite of the international economic slowdown.

But the decision by Anglo American to stop exploration in the Potchefstroom area is seen by experts as a greater setback, because this will affect future growth of South Africa's biggest export industry.

The Potch Gap represents an estimated 20 percent of South Africa's gold reserves and Anglo is telling us it is unprofitable to spend further millions establishing new mines.

Translated into production figures, it means that around 8 000 tons of gold in the Potch Gap reefs will remain underground. This is equal to about 13 years' production at our present rate.

South African gold production peaked in 1970 at more than 1 000 tons, but dropped to 600 tons last year with further declines expected in years to come. If no major new mines are opened production could drop by 50 percent over the next decade.

This means greater poverty for us all unless we can establish alternative successful export industries.

Yet our productivity is the lowest in the world, and a major national effort is needed to compete against the industrialised East and West.

MASERU - Nearly 10 000 Basotho miners had lost their jobs, since the beginning of last year.

In the first two months of this year alone, more than 4 000 jobs were lost, Lesotho Labour Commissioner Noosi Fanana, told the Conference on the Economic Integration of Southern Africa After the End of Apartheid.

He expected retrenchments to escalate this year.

# 10 000 Lesotho miners lose jobs

By BARNET MTHOMBOTHI

This amounted to R470 million last year. Mr Sehoai Santho of the International University of Lesotho, said about 60 percent of Lesotho's earnings come from mineworkers monthly remittances

that the gold price will improve soon, as investment demand is at its lowest level, since World War 2.

Lesotho had repeatedly ignored the warnings of massive retrenchments in the SA mining industry because it thought nothing would come of such threats.

Lesotho reduced its fees, Basotho men would "lose favour with the industry". The Chamber of Mines, he said, had warned that the cost of employing a Mosotho worker had risen to 12 times the cost of employing a South African.

Molapo said his country's economy was already feeling the pinch of the slump in the industry, and his people had to learn a lesson from these

retrenchments. "Most, if not all, of the shaft sinkers are Basotho," he told the conference, which is sponsored by the UN development programme (UNDP) and the European Community (EC). He said the high rate of mechanisation being envisaged by the mines, the slump in the gold price and the high rate of unemployment in SA itself posed a serious threat to job opportunities for Basotho workers.

New technical and vocational opportunities opening up for black South Africans, and improved salary and working conditions on the mines, would mean stiff competition for mining jobs between South Africans and foreigners.

His government, he said, had already embarked on a skills-training centres for unemployed, unskilled Basotho.

Sowetan Africa News Service vice

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## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Messina: person charged

241 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether the State intends charging a certain person from Messina, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply and who purportedly assaulted various youths in the Messina area in or about November 1989, if not, why not, if so, (a) what will this person be charged with, (b) what is his name and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the alleged assaults,
- (2) whether any other complainants were laid against this person in the past two years, if so, what other complaints?

B626E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes
- (a) Nine charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm
- (b) Wynand Johannes Erasmus
- (c) In the charge sheet it is alleged that Mr Erasmus beat nine persons with a cane on their buttocks. No further particulars can be furnished because the case is *sub judice*.
- (2) The Department of Justice does not have such information at its disposal

Answered 31/5/91  
Townships: hostels

242 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) With reference to the reply to Question No 956 on 4 June 1986, (a) how many (i) hostels for (aa) males and (bb) females were there in each township falling direct-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

were (i) juveniles and (ii) (aa) acquaintances of and (bb) strangers to their victims?

Answered 31/5/91  
B745E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information all court records will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible. I, however, refer the hon member to my reply to Question No 186 on 27 March 1991 (see col 791). A copy is attached for the hon member's convenience.

Magalies toll gates: figures

301 Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Transport †

- (1) (a) What, from the putting into operation of the Magalies toll gates on the N4 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (i) were the total receipts and (ii) was the total expenditure in respect of the operation of these gates, (b) how many vehicles made use of this toll road during the above-mentioned period and (c) what was the total cost involved in the erection of the toll gates.
- (2) whether the completion of the road concerned is being delayed until such time as the toll gates yield enough profit to cover construction costs, if not, what is being contemplated in this regard, if so, when is it anticipated that the road will be completed?

B782E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

- (1) (a) (i) The total toll income at the Pelindaba toll plaza on the Magalies Toll Road for the first two months after the commencement of toll collection on 1 February 1991 was as follows—
- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| February 1991 | R22 427 |
| March 1991    | R26 762 |
| Total         | R49 189 |
- (ii) The operating expenditure for the first two months of operation of the Pelindaba toll plaza was as follows—

February 1991	R 74 619
March 1991	R 75 610
Total	R150 229

- (b) The total number of vehicles which used the toll road during the first two months of operation was as follows
- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| February 1991 | R22 553 |
| March 1991    | R27 136 |
| Total         | R49 689 |

(c) The total cost involved in the construction of the Pelindaba toll plaza was approximately R8,7 million

- (2) No. The completion of the road is not directly connected to the toll income at the Pelindaba toll plaza. The total project will be completed in phases. The tolling of the first phase of the project, ie the 12 km section between Atteridgeville and Pelindaba was undertaken because the location for the main toll plaza on the toll road is on this section. The location of the toll plaza at Pelindaba will, in future, make it possible to distinguish between Pelindaba/Pretoria, Pelindaba/Brits and Brits/Pretoria traffic and, therefore, to levy equitable toll tariffs in respect of these different traffic movements at one toll plaza complex. The first phase of the Magalies toll road between Atteridgeville and Pelindaba is only a link in the toll road and the viability of the toll road is based on the complete toll road.

In order to provide a further vital link of the toll road, the Department of Transport will be putting the construction of the N4 between Atteridgeville and the Central Business District of Pretoria to open tender by the middle of 1991, and it is expected that this road section will be completed by the middle of 1993. It is anticipated that the construction will be financed from capital market loans which can be supported by future toll revenue.

The completion of the section of the N4 between Pelindaba and road 980, south of Brits, is currently not on the five-year plan of the Department. It will be constructed when warranted from both an economic and financial point of view.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

# Lesotho mineworkers feeling gold pinch

WITH the gold price continuing to take a tumble on the world market, thousands of Basotho mineworkers have begun returning home from neighbouring South Africa.

The price plunge is said to have cost South Africa's mining industry at least 50 000 jobs last year alone, and the trend is expected to continue for the rest of this year.

A retrenched miner who asked not to be named said he came home three weeks ago after working for only six months on the mines and had still not informed his wife that he had been

retrenched. "My wife would be shattered at hearing the news. We were planning to build our own house by the end of this year as we are still staying with my parents."

At the beginning of 1990, the average number of Basotho mineworkers in South Africa was 103 040. By the end of February 1991, the figure had dropped to 95 551.

The decrease has rattled Lesotho government circles because of the economic repercussions for the country. — *INTER PRESS SERVICE*

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~~204~~  
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# Hostels remain complex problem

Star 17/17/91 (127) 204

Changes to the notorious single-sex township hostel is slowly becoming a reality. But with the implementation of these apartheid-inspired structures, strong reservations have emerged over how the task is being approached, reports HELEN GRANGE

**S**INGLE-SEX township hostels long neglected by the financially strapped black local authorities governing them are on their way out.

Although hundreds of hostels remain as the squalid living quarters of thousands of workers on the Reef, the informal agreement by the Government, the ANC and Inkatha to phase them out is now seeing results.

But reservations are being expressed about the way in which this change of status is being implemented by township authorities and big business.

To date at least three black town councils have sold or are planning to sell hostels to private development business.

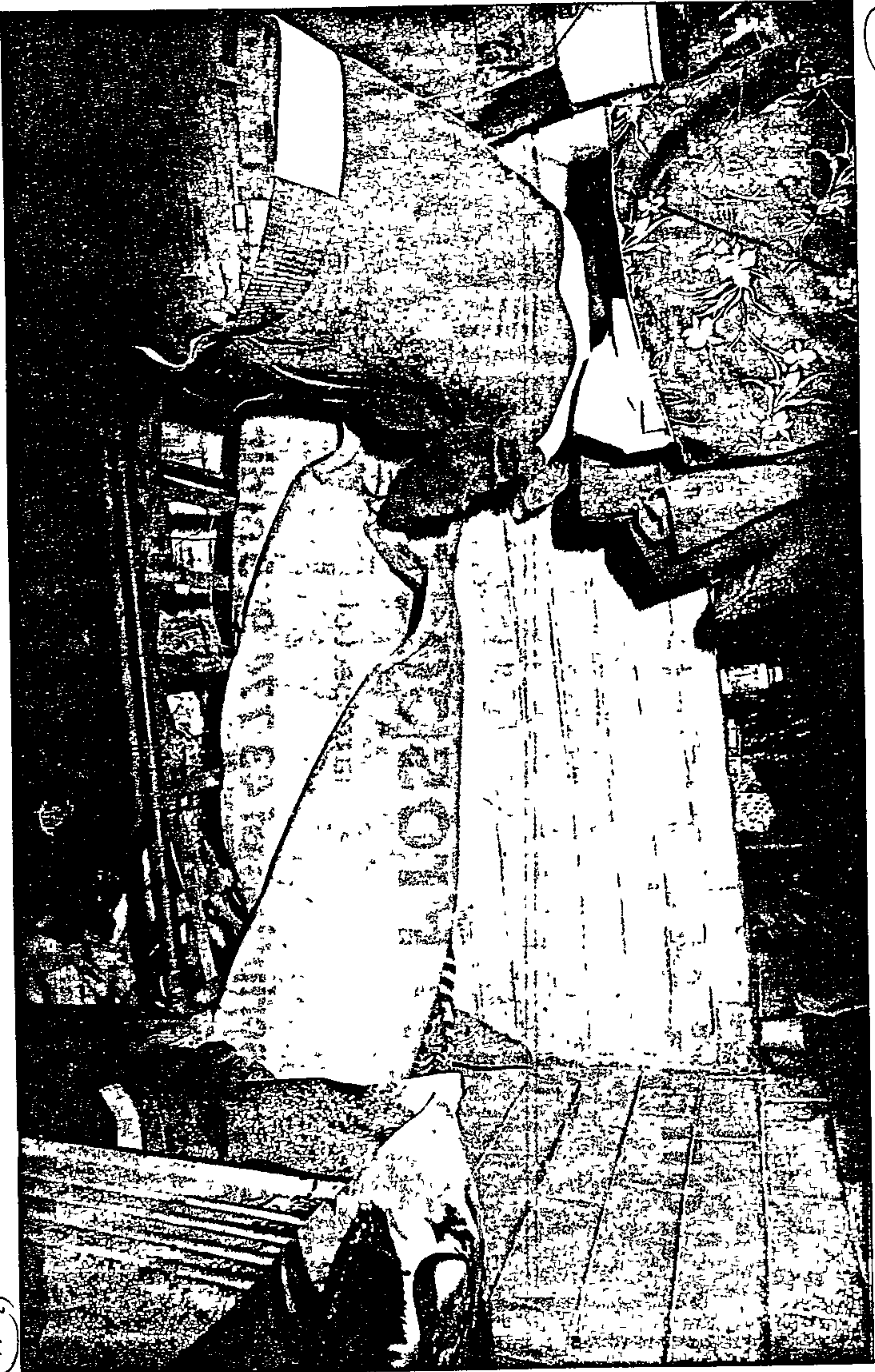
The Tembisa Town Council last week placed newspaper advertisements to attract potential developers to buy and convert two hostel complexes into family units. The hostels house 22 000 people, mostly single male migrant workers.

Two Dobsonville hostel complexes have also been put up for sale by the Dobsonville Town Council which would like to see them turned into family units.

In December Diepkoplov Town Council sold Diepkoplov hostel for R862 000 to a private company which stands to make more than R1 million a year in rent charges. (This decision angered the 6 000 hostel dwellers who threatened to take action against the council.)

The Soweto City Council and the Soweto Developers and Builders Forum have also expressed hope that the private sector will invest in hostels with a view to redevelopment.

Despite what appears to be a positive development in the progression of the barracks-style hostel to upgraded bachelor or family units facilitated by an injection of funding by the private sector a number of



housing consultants have warned that such a one-sided strategy may be disruptive because the methods of councils and big business in converting hostels and highly volatile black communities may be misinterpreted or rejected by both hostel dwellers and the community.

Apart from the political stress in certain townships the fact that black town councils

entering negotiations to convert hostels are regarded by black communities as non-representative and on their way out presents an obstacle.

This problem was demonstrated when the Tembisa Hostels Residents Committee slated the Tembisa council for advertising the sale of hostels without consulting it.

Heading for the scrapheap

Another problem is the insecurity of single men in hostels

a hostel resident makes his springless bed

many of them prone to the belief that the meagre shelter they have at present will be taken away from them.

Single-sex hostels are now being phased out

are speculators out for a financial killing, ignoring the community needs, he says.

This was not to say that hostels should not be converted. "Most of the hostels are perfectly good buildings and conversion is preferable to simply tearing them down."

"Conversion must be sensitive taking into consideration the community's needs. Low cost housing for married and

single people should be provided and financing could be established by community trusts.

It is a pity councils are doing deals with developers, he said. Mr Bernhardt's current objective is to put a model of such a converted hostel on the ground for everyone to see.

"The point is to show all the possibilities of converting hostels to low cost housing and establish the costs involved."

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Though we will see far fewer of the old style hostels in years to come, the Government and some urban consultants believe there is still a need for them.

Said one consultant researching hostel conversion: "It is a complex issue which cannot be separated from the country's housing crisis. There are many hostel dwellers who simply want their hostels improved not necessarily converted."

Star 17/17/91

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Star 17/17/91



# Scrap the hostels - and 'many thousands will die on that day'



WHERE MEN LIVE ... Outside Dube hostel, which is a home from home for 6 000 men.

Photo. GUY ADAMS

CANWELL NGIDI is a young, pleasant-faced man who describes himself as the deputy military commander of the Dube hostel ready to lead his forces into the coming civil war against the African National Congress.

There is a surprising ease to his manner as he warns of the terrible consequences for the ANC if single-sex hostels are abolished: "Thousands and thousands of people will die on that day."

Sitting around him in an arena in the centre of the Soweto hostel are 200 fellow Inkatha supporting inmates of the hostel, all of them unemployed and several of them sporting recent battle-wounds.

Ngidi's arm is bandaged as the result of a gunshot wound, and the youth league leader, wearing an Inkatha T-shirt, walks with a bad limp. He was shot at with an R1 rifle. He hopes the damage to his leg will not be permanent, and believes that his recovery is due to his having avoided Baragwanath Hospital.

"We don't trust the nurses there," he says, "they are Xhosa-speakers."

"They don't take the bullets out of our people," says Ngidi, "all they do is give us injections and medication, and chase us away."

There is a mood of anger and defiance as the hostel dwellers — a section of the 6 000 inmates — discuss their grievances. Surprisingly, although they want their living conditions to be improved and the hostels upgraded, there is little complaint about the lack of hot water, an erratic cold water supply, and the toilets and showers that don't work.

The focus of their anger is almost monotonously levelled against the ANC: "They want to destroy the Zulu people, to drive us out of the Transvaal, with this attitude of saying the hostels should be demolished," complains the chairman of the Dube branch, Mtsheelwa Duma.

"If Mandela comes to talk about hostels that angers us — we are Zulus. That is our birthright. We do not want a Xhosa person to speak on the part of the Zulus.

JENNIFER POGRUND spoke to inmates of Dube hostel, and found that while they want their conditions improved, they would fiercely resist the abolition of the single-sex hostel system.

"When he (Mandela) comes to destroy the hostels we are going to destroy the whole township; thousands of people will lose their lives, we will kill them in order to take their houses to stay in them. *W/Mand 30/5-6/6/91*

"Why is the ANC so worried about the hostels, or improving the lives of people who live there? Nobody asks any questions or does anything about improving the rest of the township, where conditions are just as bad," says Duma

"The ANC has shown itself to be our enemy: now they want to make themselves look good by trying to do something for Inkatha people, and this while Mandela and his supporters are trying to kill us."

The men say that 10 residents of Dube hostel have been necklaced in the past three weeks.

They fear that if the hostels are dismantled, they will "have to live among the hooligans, tsotsis and criminals in the township."

"There's no crime here in the hostel; the people from the rural areas are disciplined, whereas those born in the township are very, very rude," one insists.

Asked whether they would not prefer to have their families living with them, they burst into raucous laughter.

"If our wives and children are here, who will plough the fields at home in the rural areas, and look after my cattle of more than 200 and countless chicken and goats?" asks one man.

"If Mandela wants to force us to buy houses costing thousands of rand in Soweto, where will I keep my chickens and goats?" asks another.

The men speak of the importance of maintaining cultural tradition, and their link to the past. "We need to keep our culture pure. If our families come here, our Zulu culture will be affected — which means our own country, Natal and Zululand.

"We can go to Natal to see our wives. This thing of being away from your wife doesn't kill any man."

Asked if it wasn't normal for husbands and wives to live together, another man says: "No. That is true on the side of white people. They do have such a feeling but on the part of black Zulu people the husband can be away for five years. They can come back and the wife is still at home looking after the children and there is no quarrel."

Another man speaks up: "This comes from our great-great-grandfathers. They used to come to the mines and left their families in Natal — we are not prepared to change what our forefathers were doing."

Ngidi, who has a lot to say about bravery and cowardice, claims that he has been a member of the IFP since he was born because he is a Zulu man.

"In our tribal areas we fight in faction fights. We are not fighting because we have military training. We know how to fight because we as Zulus have been fighting a long time in Natal.

"Mandela called on Xhosa people in the squatter camps to stay because he is busy creating war. All the other nations, the Shangaan and the Venda, they do not fight with the Zulus, only the Xhosa are fighting.

"He (Mandela) is working to bring them back to the squatter camps because this means more supporters to fight the Zulu people. If that can start happening it will be the first and the last civil war, alpha omega.

"Our people did not come here to fight. Even now they are just defending themselves, that is all. If Zulu people can start fighting, there is very little that can remain, very, very little."



# PEOPLE ARE LIVING THERE

**The migrant workers who live in decrepit hostels are almost invariably involved, as victims or attackers, when violence flares on the Reef. The FM's Charlene Smith visited some hostels, including the great Nancefield complex.**

**Hostels are almost** as old as the SA mining industry. As far back as the turn of the century, the black presence in urban areas was seen as migratory and transitory.

Blacks who came to the cities to work on mines were housed in compounds. Later, industry, particularly the construction sector, began housing workers in hostels. Under apartheid rule, hostels were taken from industry and placed under Native Administration Boards. Now they fall under the administration — or lack of administration — of black local authorities.

Most hostels are uninhabitable. Over the past eight months they have taken on the characteristics of vast military barracks. Some of them are bases for the smuggling and manufacture of weapons.

Hostel dwellers are generally drawn from the rural poor. Most are unskilled, taking jobs as cleaners and night watchmen, many, despite years in Johannesburg, speak little English. They tend to be scorned and feared by more sophisticated township residents, which increases their sense of isolation and resentment.

The first buildings at Nancefield hostel, close to the outskirts of Soweto, were erected in 1957. One of the original residents (he was moved there from the old Wemmer hostel) is Abednigo Gasa (49). He used to work as a night watchman before becoming an Inkatha "captain" at Nancefield. He heads a 12-member committee that effectively controls life at the hostel. His two wives and nine children live in KwaZulu and he sees them once or twice a year. Other men have their wives and children with them in the hostels, which can worsen the squalid conditions.

A little good may have come of the visit to Nancefield by US Senator Edward Kennedy in 1985 (whatever the senator's motives). In 1987 many of the walls were painted, and some hostel blocks upgraded — but the improvement was only relative.

In 1990 President F W de Klerk visited the hostel, but nothing much has come of that either. The toilets are open sewers, most showers have cold water only — and most are without shower heads or even taps.

Each block accommodates 16 men: two sleeping areas on each side, and a small living area with a stove in the centre.

Most stoves have a single small plate for all 16 to cook on. Electric cords are illegally joined to the wires serving the street outside, or to the single light-bulb socket, these are used to power radios and improvised hot-plates. No hostel block has a plug-socket.

There are benches for only eight of the 16 men. There is one table and no kitchen shelves, lockers or cupboards for clothes. This means there is no privacy and much insecurity and smouldering resentment.

Not all the men who live in hostels join war parties, but it is apparently very difficult not to. Men who refuse to participate are regarded as suspect, perhaps as collaborators with other political groupings, which puts them in danger. Some hostels in Nancefield have empty beds vacated by Xhosa people in the recent violence, leaving only Zulus, Sothos and Shangaans.

In the old sections of the hostel men pay R12,50 a month for a bed, in the new sections, R17,50. All of them told the FM they



Nancefield living "like pigs"

would be prepared to pay more if conditions were better.

They are bitter that they continued to pay for their beds during the five-year township rent boycotts, and that the improvements evident in the townships have yet to reach the hostels.

There is no outside lighting at the Nancefield hostel. It is a huge, sprawling complex with about 5 000 inhabitants (no one is sure of the total). It is one of the biggest of the dozen hostels around Johannesburg.

The lack of outside lighting is important. There are no roads or paths, only rough tracks through high grass. Crime is a serious problem, especially as many residents have to commute in darkness.

Toilet and shower blocks are in the middle of each double row of blocks. They are not only inadequate, but a disgrace. They have no lights, so people who return at night have to shower in the dark. Nearly all the shower and toilet blocks have impressive waterfalls

gushing from broken taps, rusted cisterns or broken pipes. In some places gushing water combines with scraps of leftover food, from where men kneel on the concrete to rinse their plates under taps. In the toilets urine and faeces spill from the doors, or seep under walls.

The toilets and showers lack windows, there are huge gaping holes in the walls. The areas were dank and chilly, even on the warm day the FM visited the hostel.

The showers lack soap holders, there are no hooks or rails on which to hang towels or clothes, and no slatted boards to dry feet.

In the living areas there are no comfortable chairs. The walls are sooty from coal stoves. The men hang their clothes from

wires strung across the roof — there is no ceiling — although some have bought lockers.

Some have given up trying to keep the hostels clean. But others, like security guard Ben Mdlalose, make sure that the concrete floors shine and possessions are neatly stacked against walls. Mdlalose, like many others in the hostels, is against scrapping the system. They do not want to bring their families to live dangerously in Johannesburg, but they also do not want to live the way they are, "like pigs".

As the FM toured the hostel, a large impi formed at the western end of the hostel, chanting war songs with spears, pangas and rifles held high. There was a rumour the ANC would attack at 2 pm. No attack came — but it did not stop the war party growing by the minute.

On the eastern fringe of the hostel are green prefabricated bungalows, housing municipal policemen. They watched the impi nervously, confessing they were terrified.

The policemen were all from Durban. The previous day the Soweto Town Council switched off their water and removed the roofs from their tin toilets and showers. No reason was given. The FM failed to find anyone at the council who knew about the incident.

It is clear that some of the recent violence might have been prevented if conditions at hostels had been vigorously dealt with. Physical insecurity breeds suspicion and fear, which can easily flare into fighting — often based only on rumour and counter-rumour.



SAM MOSIKILI

# SOMETHING'S BREWING

**"Have you tasted sorghum beer?"**

Molahleli "Sam" Mosikili, MD of National Sorghum Breweries (NSB), is supposed to be the subject of the interview, but he gets off the first question. When the answer comes back no, he tries to describe it.

"It has an acid taste or a sour taste, like sour milk," he says, rolling the invisible flavour around on his tongue, reaching for the right words. So far, he's not doing a great selling job.

"It's very nutritious. Unfermented, it's used as a breakfast porridge. Fermented, it's only 3% alcohol. In the olden days it was used as a ceremonial drink at weddings, funerals, ancestral worship. In a sense, it's almost like wine."

One of the goals of the brewery, which is in the process of offering nearly 44m shares at R1 each in a move to privatisation, is "to bring sorghum beer out of dingy passages and mud huts to the cosmopolitan lime-light."

Mosikili (46), who's favourite brand is Country Brew, knows he's not the typical sorghum beer drinker. With his gray flannel trousers, blue blazer and preppie glasses, he looks as if he's straight out of Harvard, where he spent 18 months in the early Eighties. He's now on the Harvard selection committee.

"A lot of South African people drank sorghum beer but they wouldn't admit it. It had a low image. That's been one of the



Mosikili proud to be a sorghum beer drinker

challenges, to change that image."

After growing up in Springs and earning his matric at a Methodist high school in Thaba'Nchu, he graduated from the University of the North. From there he went to

work for Colgate Palmolive, where he got some of the best marketing training available. He later spent a couple of years working for SA Breweries (SAB) as a brand manager and at Maluti Mountain Brewery.

Working for the breweries and a soap manufacturer, he says, taught him that men are just as finicky about beer as women are about detergents and perfumes.

Naturally, there's a striking difference, he says, between the corporate culture of private-sector SAB and government-controlled NSB, which he joined last July. "At SAB, it was very warm. Here, because of government links, it's very bureaucratic, not profit-driven. It gave a lot of whites sheltered employment. However, this is changing fast."

The company took some flak for saying it wanted the shares to go mainly to blacks. But Mosikili points out that the overwhelming majority of drinkers, distributors and brewers of sorghum beer are blacks. "We want to take the industry back to those people. It's about time we involve blacks in the mainstream of the economy. We're correcting the past."

Mosikili, who's married and has two daughters, sees unlimited expansion potential for the company. He ticks off bread, biscuits and porridge as just a few of the lines they could develop. "We understand the black consumer," he says. "It would be foolish not to take advantage of that market." ■

## SOULA PROXENOS — ON THE FAST TRACK

"I pursue what I enjoy rather than what I'm good at," says Old Mutual's Soula Proxenos. "I'll move mountains to be average or below average."

That's probably why as a child she gave up the piano, even though her teacher thought she was prodigy material. Instead she struggled with horses. But in the end, she went on to compete in the national equestrian championships.



At the ripe old age of 28, Proxenos, the daughter of immigrants from Cyprus, has already made her mark as national marketing manager for Old Mutual Unit Trusts.

"She certainly has been noticed," says a colleague. "She's someone to watch, an achiever. Women often are judged for not

knowing what they want or where they are going but not Soula. She knows exactly what she wants and how to get it."

Old Mutual leads the pack in unit trusts, with about twice as much market share as its nearest competitor. And since she joined the company in January 1988, it has launched three new funds, five new products and has tripled its number of accounts.

With a multi-million rand budget, she is in charge of pushing the concept of mutual shareholdings, especially to the mass of people who had never considered getting involved in the stock market.

Her MBA thesis at Stellenbosch University dealt with selling unit trusts in the black market. "We have to grow faster than the market, and as the biggest, we have the most to lose. It's an enormous job to bring in women, blacks and young people. We have to get people who haven't bought shares before."

After matric, she put in a few months at Wits before she quit to give the real world a try. She worked at Dun & Bradstreet and Gallo and pursued her dream of becoming a world-class show jumper.

Giving up horses was a decision that still gives her twinges of regret, but at 21 she went back to Wits where she studied philosophy. Then came a postgraduate degree from UCT in "human resource management," followed by honours in business administration and the MBA at Stellenbosch while working full-time at Old Mutual. And for fun she has mastered the art of pastry-making through the Cordon Bleu school.

For someone with a lot of responsibility at a tender age, she has the poise of an old pro.

She admits she's made a few bad choices, but learning from your mistakes only teaches you so much. "I learn a lot," she says, "from people who do it right."



# IDT to host seminar on hostels

*Sowetan 26/7/91*

*(scribble) 204*

A WORKERS' hostel seminar to be attended by leading representatives of 28 organisations across the political spectrum will be held at Midrand on August 1.

This was announced by the Independent Development Trust this week. Extra-parliamentary groups, civic organisations, trade unions, the private sector and the Government will be involved in the seminar.

Discussions would explore how locally affected communities could participate in finding solutions to hostel problems and would confirm a development approach to the issue. Follow-up task groups would be appointed after the seminar.

## Appeal

"The diverse nature of these proposals has led us to conclude that there will be considerable benefit in evolving a shared appreciation of the opportunities and constraints among the principal actors in this area of activity," IDT chairman Mr Jan Steyn said.

"Therefore we took the liberty of informally contacting interested parties with a view to initiating a process to deal with these issues."

He appealed to participants to respect the sensitivity of the hostels issue and to avoid unnecessary speculation, conflicts and tension. - *Sapa*.

● Hostels in the good old days - Page 29

# Memories of the old hostels

Southern  
26/7/91  
2011

I WAS driving near Dube Hostel on a cold winter's morning the other day and parked against the sidewalk.

It was about 9am and I gazed thoughtfully at a group of young men warming themselves in the inviting windy sunshine.

With hands in pockets, some were leaning against walls within the hostel premises, hardly speaking. Others sat on old paraffin tins and crates.

With only a tiny radio to cheer them up, they looked a sorry sight. I turned my car music off, sat back and pondered...

Why were these folk, our own black brothers with similar surnames, isolated from nearby residents and the rest of Soweto?

I felt weary and sorrowful at heart as I watched these lonely and possibly futureless young men.

I remembered vividly years ago as a schoolboy when we had no electricity in Soweto and the hostels were the only

**NICK OLIPHANT, a resident of Moletsane, Soweto, remembers the good old days of the hostel.**

places with hot-water showers. Local guys streamed to the hostels to get a well-come hot shower.

I loved Dube Hostel as a young boy, and those living there used to buy handkerchiefs, socks and many other items from me.

Good-looking Zulu men would joke and ask: "Have you a beautiful sister?" On Sunday afternoons we were freely entertained with terrific traditional Zulu dances, and there was never a dull moment.

## Peace

Love and peace was then the order of the day. But now, alas, I dare not drive in to say "Hello, chaps". A few years back I had a good number of friends at Merafe Hostel.

As a part-time cameraman, I took a lot of pictures of the guys right inside the hostel, with no

fear of intimidation, danger or hostility. Some were sending the photographs back to their homes in Natal to show their parents, wives and fiancées that they were alive and well in far-off Johannesburg, where they worked hard to send them money.

I taught some how to operate a camera and they bought cameras to send to their brothers in the rural areas so they could earn money taking photos.

As I sat thinking, I was suddenly reminded of how much I miss those Zulu-speaking friends of mine. I even addressed some in Sotho and they learnt fast.

What a delight it was to enter any hostel, especially on a Sunday morning, when you would hear all the ethnic languages being spoken.

On reflection, this was real Nation Building. There was a thriving market for guys living there. They sold every-



The hostels - how they have changed.

thing from new and secondhand clothing to fruit and vegetables.

The entrance gates were lined with bottles filled with herbal medicines claimed to cure any disease.

Other hostel residents repaired radios. I was surprised to meet one with a lot of TV aerrals. He said he'd had no education but he had worked with a white at Rustenburg who taught him how to install aerrals.

He had left whitey and bought himself a bakkie and was doing good business with residents all over Soweto.

Near Merafe Hostel you will find plenty of houses fenced beautifully with iron railings. The superb welding was done by an expert who stayed at the hostel. The people

loved him for his prices were reasonable.

The hostels used to generate countless thousands of rands but, sadly, when war erupted between residents and the hostel dwellers, most of such businesses ceased.

From Nancefield, to Jabulani, Dube and Merafe, the hostels have reached the end of an era.

They are now desolate - a wilderness cut off from all people living elsewhere.

There is no communion, no meeting with friends from outside, no more playing soccer together as there was before.

Blacks are separated from blacks, just like electricity poles - never to meet.

Who is to blame? Is it only the hostel dwellers

who should suffer? They are jobless, homeless, hungry and lonely.

Some can't write their own names and others have no IDs and are afraid to look for work anywhere. Meanwhile chaps from Mozambique are soaring high on construction work and in hotels, earning good money.

## Pleading

But if you pass these various hostels, poor boys and men stand and stare at people, their faces pleading for help, mercy and company. But there is no response from passers-by.

As we enter the new South Africa, what will happen to such people during the next five to 10 years?

One thing is certain: Hostels will never be the same again. A terrible curse, a monstrous plague has struck them.

Like the great city of Babylon, they will never rise again. It's only a matter of time before the bulldozers move in for development and upgrading.

I pity the mothers and wives and children the hostel dwellers left among the hills of beautiful Natal.

Centuries ago King Solomon said: (Ecclesiastes 9:18): "Wisdom is better than weapons of war."

The English say: "The pen is mightier than the sword." When shall we ever learn? I started my car and slowly drove away...



# Committee established to focus on crisis at hostels

By Brian Sokutu

Star 2/8/91

Leaders from extra-parliamentary organisations, business and the Government yesterday agreed on the setting up of a permanent steering committee to address the country's hostel problems.

The meeting, held in Johannesburg and attended by more than 80 representatives from the ANC, PAC and other political organisations, is believed to be the first at high level since the outbreak of violence at Reef township hostels.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Independent Development Trust

(IDT), which organised the seminar, will liaise with extra-parliamentary organisations and the Government over proposals on hostels.

Among the delegates were Thozamile Botha, head of ANC's local government department; Moses Mayekiso, trade unionist and SACP executive member; and Kagi-so Trust national director Eric Molobi.

An estimated 1 million migrant workers from Ciskei, Transkei, Natal and southern African countries lived in 220 hostels countrywide, IDT chief executive Jan Steyn told the seminar.

The IDT and the DBSA had received many ap-

plications for assistance in upgrading hostels.

"We both realised, however, that to rush into ad hoc responses that cannot be sustained on a national basis would compound rather than solve problems.

"After sounding out the different organisations and interests represented here, we felt that a preliminary discussion of the subject should take place. The objective would be to seek a broad-based consensus on how a process through which an acceptable and sustainable outcome could be obtained."

Steps taken so far to upgrade hostels were inadequate.

vented The two ended up tong

Sebokeng

away with murder be- I knew in the township in a brown Cortina.

raise the amount



**KILLER WEAPON . . . Moalusi Mokoena holds the steel-bolted stick that killed his uncle, David.**

# Cosatu protests over hostel

By SOPHIE TEMA *CP/pen* 4/18/91

COSATU is planning a stayaway and protest march against Iscor, which manages the Kwamadala Hostel - alleged by Cosatu to be a base for Inkatha vigilantes

This has been prompted by a spate of attacks on residents in Sebokeng and Boipatong townships.

In an attack on Monday night two people were killed and many houses damaged by men armed with spears, pangas, knobkerries and other home-made weapons David Manzini, 70, was bludgeoned to death in his yard when he tried to

rescue his 66-year-old wife Martha from one of the attackers.

The attacker killed Manzini with a stick tipped with a heavy iron nut His wife was hurt so badly she could not help him.

At Cosatu's fourth annual congress, the organisation announced it was planning the stayaway and a march to Iscor in the Vaal and Pretoria.

Cosatu said it was also considering legal action against Iscor for housing the vigilantes Residents have repeatedly claimed that the vio-

lence sweeping through the Vaal, which has left more than 100 people dead, was orchestrated from the Kwamadala Hostel.

The hostel is supposed to accommodate Vanderbijlpark workers Cosatu and several community organisations said most of the people who appeared in court after attacks in the Vaal said they were unemployed and lived at the hostel.

Iscor's director of public affairs, PM du Plessis, denied the allegations and said the company was not accommodating non-Iscor employees at Kwamadala

2004

He told City Press "We cannot accommodate non-Iscor workers there because we do not have the money to subsidise their free stay

"Police have raided the hostel several times and we know they found firearms, but the people living there are all employed by Iscor"

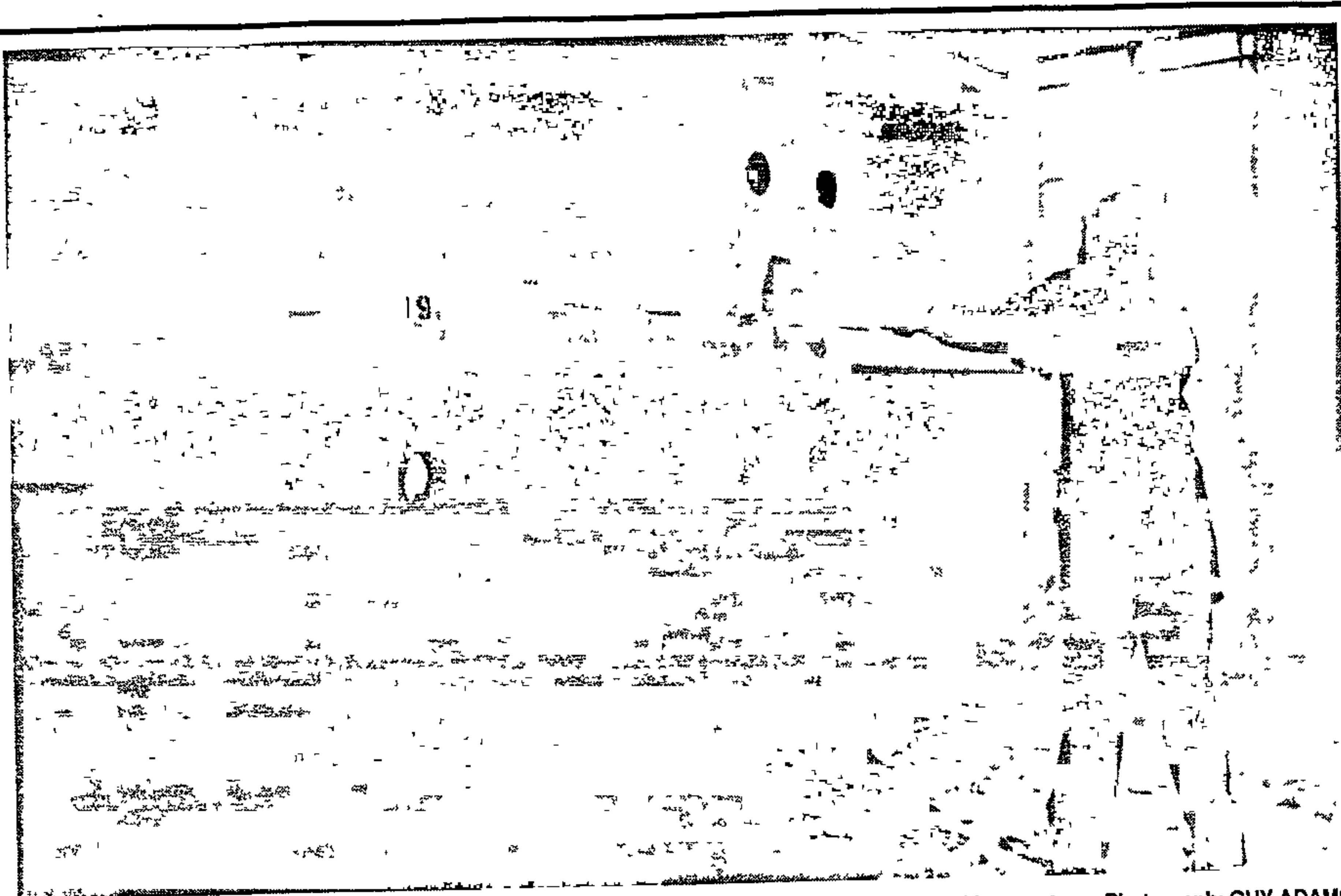
However, Cosatu information secretary Neil Coleman said. "We have evidence that the hostel accommodates people who do not work for Iscor" "They are the ones who are attacking residents" "Because of this,

Numsa and Cosatu have raised the matter many times with Iscor and the police but we got no positive response

"People are being massacred and Kwamadala Hostel is being used as a base by the killers, so we believe Iscor shares the responsibility because it seems to condone the actions of the vigilantes

"We call on all employers who are collaborating in this violence to give a commitment to stop doing so" "We can't exclude other employers, but our main target now is Kwamadala"





For decades, men slept in these cold stone bunks. Now a hammer-blow ends a hated institution Photograph: GUY ADAMS

**D**UST clouds billow out from tiny, metal framed doorways, followed by the deafening blows of hundred-pound jack-hammers striking at hard concrete, shattering the silence of a deserted compound.

A few more blows will mean their last day of work, so the tired, sweaty workmen race against the clock to demolish one last remaining bunk in the City Deep single sex hostel.

Unknown to the workmen, they are making history. Their months of labour have ended a key symbol of the oppressive conditions in which the Johannesburg city council housed its migrant workers.

"These bunks were reinforced and wired into the walls for safety, making them both costly and very difficult to remove, but we keep in mind the comfort of our workers," says Ben Synman housing director of the Johannesburg City Council.

In just over one year, 912 built-in concrete bunks were knocked out of 38 dormitories of the council's 14 hostels on the Reef. The cost of the operation was R250 000, but meant more than a monetary loss.

By removing the bunks, a third of the original sleeping area per dormitory was lost. The original 24 concrete bunks per

## A last blow of the hammer makes history

w/maill 16/8 - 22/8/91  
In just over a year, 912 of the hated concrete bunks in migrant hostels have been demolished, to be replaced by ordinary single beds. It's all part of a Johannesburg effort to upgrade the hostels, reports **BEATHUR BAKER**

dormitory were replaced by 10 single beds.

"The rest of the men have gradually been incorporated into existing vacant dormitories or moved to other hostels of their choice," says Synman.

Is the city council spearheading the improvement of hostels — the single source of accommodation for migrant workers — or is their campaign to improve them being done only to attract more migrants?

A visit to the three largest hostels for council workers, at Antea, City Deep and Selby, refuted many preconceived ideas about conditions in hostels.

The tiered layers of compressed living spaces are joined by a maze of endless corridors. This is the familiar face of hostels everywhere. Yet, these turned out to be clean and even comfortable.

The workers' neat — if cell-like — dormitories suggest the pride their occupants take in maintaining them. Starched white bedcovers embroidered in colourful, floral designs compete for attention.

The sparse contents of plastic bedside tables and improvised wall decorations above the beds create a tidy atmosphere, and reveal a little of each individual's personality in the carbon-copy rooms.

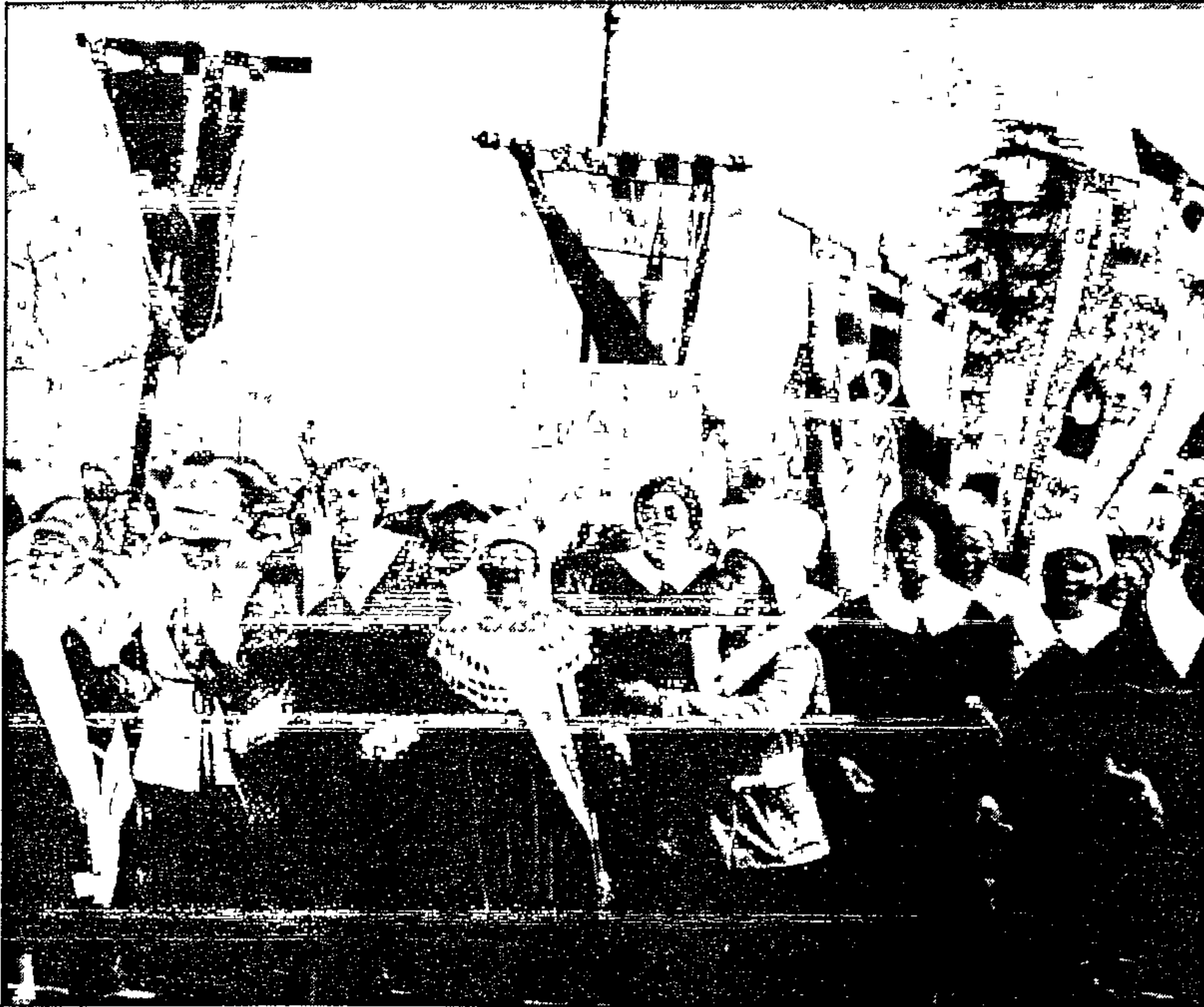
This is all the result of close co-operation between hostel-dwellers and the city council.

The council has taken up suggestions forwarded by house committees representing hostel residents from each of their 14 hostels on the Reef. It has, wherever possible, made budget provision for most requests for facilities in the hostels. This year the amount budgeted for hostels is R20 million.

At the Antea hostel in Langlaagte, for example, the newest facility is a gymnasium, with mirrored walls, exercise equipment and weights "as requested several months ago by the residents".

"Soccer was found to be the most popular sport with residents, but because the average age in our hostels is 44 years, some men too old to play prefer activities like the brass band or choirs," says Synman.





**DEN OF INIQUITY ... Vaal women march on Iscor's KwaMadala hostel to demand an end to the attacks on township residents. However, Iscor sees no problem.** ■ Pic: EVANS MBOWENI

# Hostel not a problem — Iscor

By SOPHIE TEMA

VAAE residents hold their breath when the name "KwaMadala" is mentioned

Residents in the Vaal Triangle and political organisations allege Iscor's KwaMadala Hostel is the stronghold of Inkatha, which houses the organisation's warlords

It has also been said KwaMadala is accommodating criminals and is the base from where violent acts are planned and executed against ANC members and township residents.

This week the interdenominational Women's Ministries of the Vaal Council of Churches handed a memorandum, which listed grievances about KwaMadala and its inmates, to Iscor personnel manager Hannes Viljoen

The memorandum said

KwaMadala was used as a springboard for terrorist attacks against residents and that on various occasions people, including young children, had been abducted and kept at KwaMadala against their will.

It stated that residents were perturbed by the spate of violence in the area since July 22, 1990, especially in Boipatong

It demands an end to intimidation, abduction of people and violence, and calls on Iscor to stop harbouring "these enemies of peace".

It also asked Iscor whether it enjoyed seeing men and women killed and children orphaned

The memorandum said the violence had claimed more than 100 lives so far

"We and our kin live in constant fear, due to threats and intimidation

"The education of our

children has also been affected as a result of threats and attacks on students by KwaMadala residents at schools like at the Lebohang Secondary School in Boipatong"

The memorandum reminded Iscor management that it had promised a delegation of ministers last year that if just one of the culprits was found to be residing at KwaMadala, then Iscor would order all the occupants out of the complex.

This week I visited KwaMadala and spoke to leader Moses Mandla Mthembu.

In a three-hour interview, which City Press will run next week, Mthembu told how Inkatha and the ANC became trapped in a spiral of violence dating back to 1986.

Iscor's management

this week strongly denied the allegations made against KwaMadala

A statement said that following an investigation no evidence could be found to convince management that KwaMadala Hostel should be managed differently to that of Iscor's other hostel, KwaMasiza.

Iscor evaded the issue of attacks on township residents, and instead said an investigation into the allegations was called off after "interested parties" told them they felt "the differences between the inhabitants of the two hostel should be resolved by themselves".

City Press had never asked Iscor about "differences between the inhabitants of the two hostels

Iscor continued by saying that during two recent raids by the SAP, no evidence was found of illegal

occupants.



# Demolition squads head for hostels

By **MONWABISI  
NOMADLO**

THE demolition of the controversial KwaThema Hostel in Springs began his week following an agreement between the council and the local civic association

Part of the hostel has been vacated - marking a possible phasing out of single men's quarters

Township residents are unhappy because four blocks - regarded as Inkatha strongholds - are to remain standing

Residents interviewed in a spot survey agreed that the hostels should be completely demolished

Jerry "Staff" Shaba-Ulala, 26, said inmates were "provocative" and should find alternative ac-

commodation

KwaThema town clerk Stephen Muller said the unoccupied part of the hostel attracted vagrants and had to go

It was decided to demolish the complex after eight people were killed by hostel dwellers three weeks ago

Police spokeswoman, Captain Ida van Zweel,

said the police had no record of attacks on residents by official inmates of the hostel

But City Press investigations revealed that the latest incident was sparked by an inmate living in Room 22, Block C

Last year more than 24 people died after a confrontation between residents and hostel inmates

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11/11/2018 18:18:19

By SOPHIE TEMA

KWAMADALA hostel on the edge of Iscor's steelworks in Vanderbijlpark can be clearly seen from Bonpatong's black township, where fierce battles have been raging between residents and inmates over recent months.

The barrack-like, formerly disused hostel, has been targeted by residents as the stronghold of the Inkatha Freedom Party in the Vaal.

Residents repeatedly warn that anybody who is not an Inkatha supporter enters the hostel at his peril.

I had to put these claims to the test and this week found myself right inside Kwamadala hostel facing two staunch Inkatha leaders, Moses Mandla Mthembu, known by his clan name of "Mvelase", and Albert Mkhumane.

With me was photographer Mike Mzileni and Iscor manager Dries Steenkamp, who went with us to meet the two men.

As we arrived, faces rigid with suspicion turned to look at us. The two leaders looked stern but greeted us with respect.

We sat under a tree in the paved courtyard as the men told us how the ethnic-political conflict which has racked most of the Reef hostels, erupted. "Most of us are migrant workers from Natal and were accommodated at Kwamasiza Hostel," said Mkhumane.

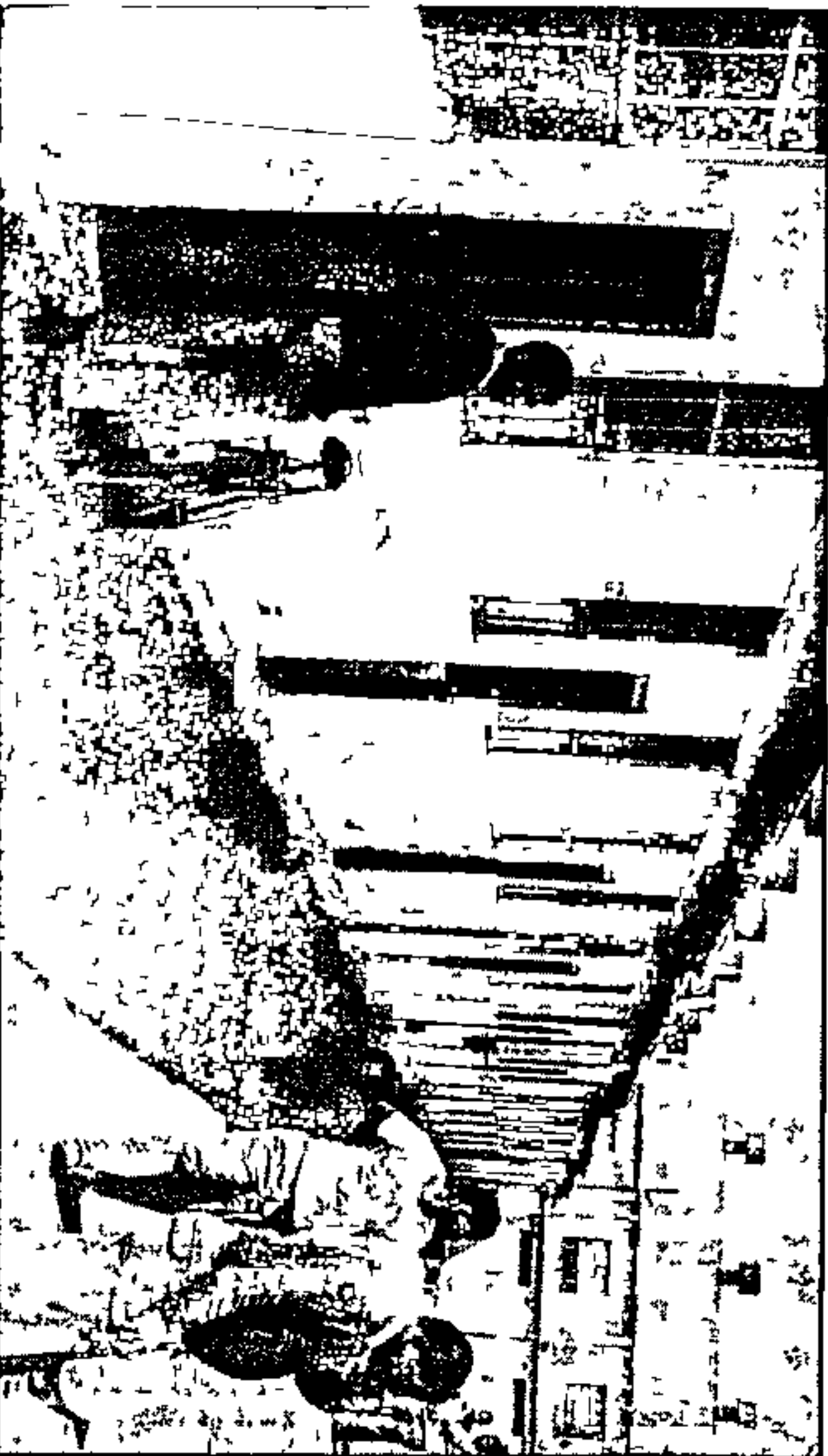
"Ethnic conflicts started in 1986 with the formation of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (Numsa) which infiltrated the hostel workers.

Zulus were being discriminated against and dehumanised. In 1987 things got worse, when

# Wrappos off Kwamadala

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CPW 25/8/91



HESPITE... On a quiet day, some of the residents of Kwamadala relax in the hostel yard.

slogans such as away with Zulus, away with Gaisa, away with Zwenhlanzi" were shouted at their meetings.

"Zulus were forced into strike action and those who refused to participate were threatened with death. In October 1987 some of us resigned from Numsa and were labelled spies and sellouts. "Xhosas insulted us and called us Buthelezi's dogs. They also told us we were no longer wanted in the Vaal.

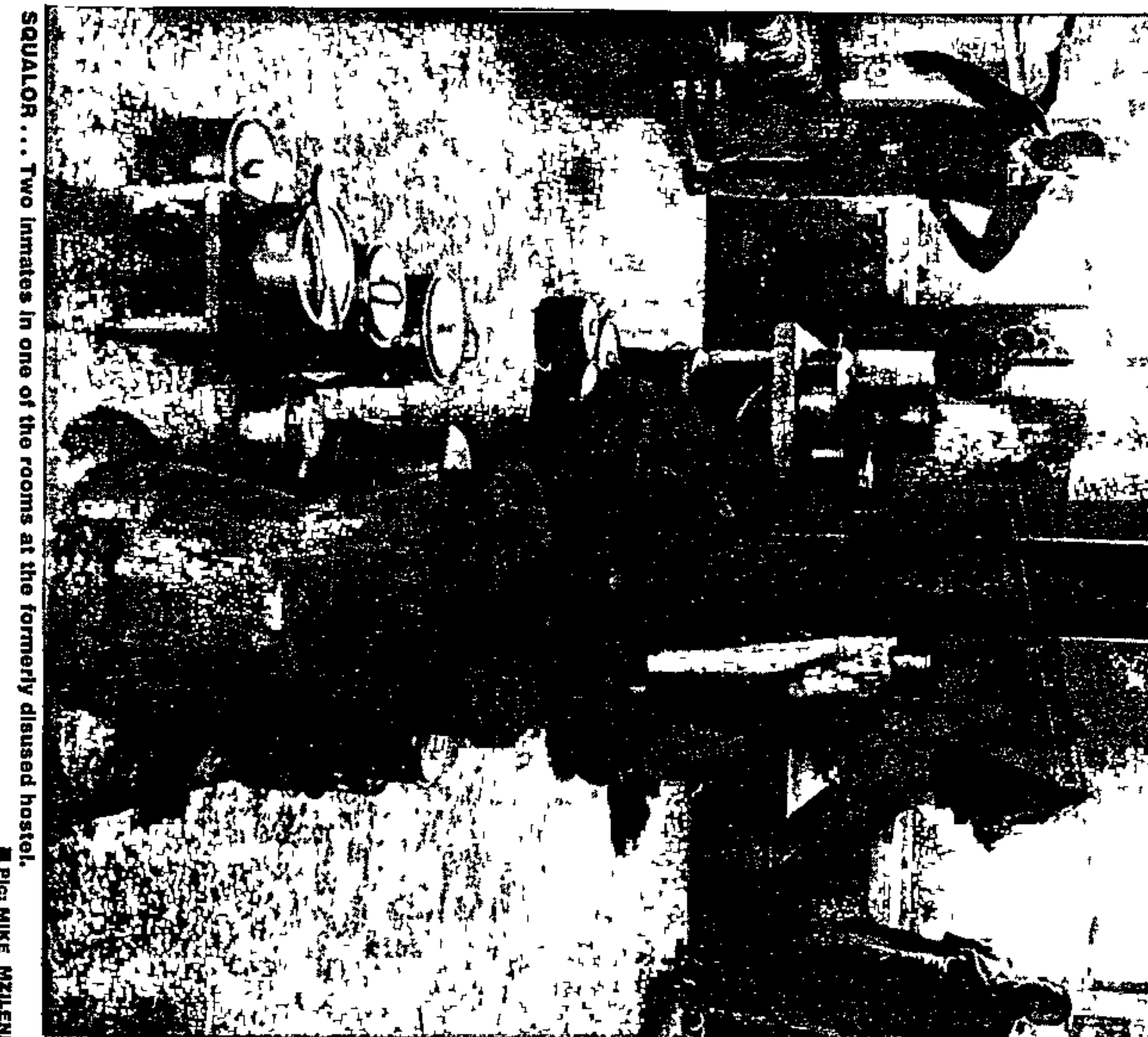
"In 1990 we decided to start a burial society of our own and called all

Zulus together. Later I was called to a disciplinary committee meeting by Numsa to explain what the meeting was all about.

"I was warned not to call any more meetings and if there were any Inkatha would have to move from Kwamasiza hostel. "Following a wave of violence, in which some of our people lost their homes in Sebokeng, we arranged a rally to discuss the type of assistance we could offer them. Said Mthembu: "I was never a member of Numsa, and when they

went on strike in 1987 I was not involved. "Later, I was called by a committee of Numsa where I was confronted by 72 shop stewards, including three whites, who wanted to know what I had taken. They warned me I would have to choose between joining them and leaving Kwamasiza hostel.

"I told them I would not leave as I was in charge of the people and despite their attitude towards me I joined them in the strike on the third day. This is when I heard our Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and his followers being referred to as 'dogs'.



SQUALOR... Two inmates in one of the rooms at the formerly disused hostel. Pict. MIKE MZILENI

Pict. MIKE MZILENI



**A** CORRESPONDENT of *The New York Times* working at the height of the civil war in Beirut, said "There is no truth in Beirut, only versions. The same applies to explanations of violence in South Africa's townships"

The image of hostel residents as marauding and violent individuals has been entrenched in party political explanations and in press reports about the wave of violence that has swept through townships on the East Rand.

But political activists and journalists are not in the habit of talking to hostel inmates. Migrant workers have always existed on the margins of township society. Academics and political leaders have like magicians turned the migrants into invisible actors in their political landscape.

Recent events have changed this. These people are now key protagonists on the political stage. To grasp the meaning of and motivation for their involvement in the violence, we need to step outside our own cultural prism.

This article is based on a series of discussions with hostel residents in Thokoza, Vosloorus and Natalspruit. Many have been deeply involved in the violence. Some are refugees from Khakanyoni (The Singing Bird) hostel that was razed by residents of Phola Park squatter camp in the early stages of the violence.

These refugees present a human face to the static image of hostel residents as an undistinguished mass of bloodthirsty imps.

Hostels are geographically isolated. They are literally on the edge of society and the residents are visibly located as outsiders. Historically this geographical marginalisation has mirrored their political marginalisation.

When asked about how the township residents view them many hostel inmates were unequivocal in pointing to the animosity directed at them.

"I see myself as a member of the township in which I live. I have friends in the township. They visit me and I also visit them," said one hostel resident. And then he added "When we are in the township we have to hide from them."

Hostel dwellers are the unloved antagonists in township violence, considered 'objects without brains' by their neighbours. Here we present three sympathetic portraits which give human dimensions to the migrant workers living on society's margins

# Putting a human face on the hostels

with out 30 | 8 - 5 | 9 | 91



In a series of interviews with hostel dwellers involved in the violence, researcher LAUREN SEGAL provides new insights into the minds of the migrant workers



A hostel dweller and his worldly goods 'I hate this place it is rotten. The people are uncultured' Photograph KEVIN CARTER

that we are hostel dwellers. It is not safe at all. If you are unfortunate (through) to be known (as) a hostel dweller they kill you.

These perceived antagonisms take on real and material forms when it comes to community struggles. The battle lines between hostel inmates and township residents are starkly drawn around stayaways and boycotts.

It is in these arenas that the marginalised status of migrants is stressed and where animosity between the two groups germinates.

Hostel residents appear to be operating according to a basic political truism namely that boycotts are a perfectly acceptable way of protesting if and only if, they are carried out with

the consent of those participating. What is abhorrent to them is that they had already settled a rent boycott that they had initiated in the hostels when a township boycott was initiated in Thokoza in early 1990.

Several interviewees repeated the sentiment that they were being 'poisoned' by township residents not to pay rent. We told them (township activists) that we were the first people to start the rent boycott. We didn't ask for your help so do not interfere into our affairs and we also won't interfere with yours."

Descriptions of their own rent boycott suggest that it was first an organised political strategy but that it was first an organised political strategy but

rather an 'obvious' form of protest against the deteriorating conditions in the hostels. We stopped paying because we didn't see what our money was doing. Everyone stopped paying until they told us that we'd be chased away. It wasn't well organised but something had just spreads easily in a short space of time. No one had to call and tell us to stop paying. Even a child would see that we mustn't pay."

The reasons for joining in the rent boycott in Thokoza were far less clear and the civic association quickly became the enemy in the process. The civic association was formed to serve the interests of the Thokoza community. Our com-

mittee tried to seek information about the aims and objectives of the civic association. This was after we had our rent boycott which came before theirs. When they decide on their boycott they just came to order us to join as well. When they were asked the reasons for not informing us before the decision was taken they said they forgot.

"They were asked if their association was affiliated to any political organisation. They said they were under the African National Congress. We said we could not be part of it then. Our reason was that we wanted a neutral body accommodating all people regardless of their political affiliation. After that we heard rumours

that the hostel must be demolished. These rumours were passed around in the taxis and everywhere. We didn't understand why they didn't speak about demolishing squatter camps. Another pivotal source of division was around work stayaway.

Another thing we cannot tolerate is to be intimidated not to go to work during stayaways. No one will stop us from going to work. We go to work even on June 16. Anyone who tries to stop us will be disappointed of what he will see. We come to Johannesburg to work, not for anything else. The ANC must speak to their supporters not to intimidate us, they should

An insiders account continued.

stop their youths buying cars with Natal registration numbers" W/Mail 30/8-5/9/91

In summary "There is no one who ever came to inform us of anything in the hostel. We were forgotten about. That's where they (the civic association) went wrong. They didn't inform us of boycotts or stayaways. We asked them once if they represented the whole of Thokozala or not. They did not invite us (to) their meetings. We just see youth attacking us during boycotts and stayaways."

Township activists' neglect of the hostels was evidenced again and again in the interviewees' responses to whether anyone came to the hostels to ask about the conditions and grievances there during the turbulent years of 1984 to 1990. ~~same~~ (204)

Not a single person could recall an activist from the township approaching the hostel. They believed that part of the reason for this neglect was the fact that township residents did "not consider us to be normal human beings", or "they still look at us as objects without brains".

The violence brought these deeply rooted antagonisms between the two groups to a head. Many hostel dwellers speak of relations with the township as differing "before" or "after" the violence.

"Before the violence, we used to be part of the community. We used to sit down with friends. We had very cordial relations. The violence has stopped that."

Interviews also reveal that while politicians demand an end to the migrant labour system, many workers have no wish to bring their families to the city.

The countryside was generally described in positive ways.

"No, I think that it is better at home. Here if you wake up in the morning, if you take one step you must pay. At home you don't do that. At home you don't pay rent. It's very expensive to live here. At home there are things we can get from our gardens and we can slaughter a cow if we want meat and so on. But here, you buy everything. Here the houses are too close to one another which creates tensions."

And speaking specifically of township residents "Township residents do not impress me."

Respect is unknown among them. Sometimes you may hear that comrades have assaulted the father of the house. That is not human, it's very barbaric. It is an insult to humanity. Nature doesn't allow that a child can beat an elderly person, under no circumstances."

Another migrant said "The problem with urban people is that they want to take the law into their own hands. That's what I think is wrong. Even if you try to explain to a township person that the law has to be respected he won't listen to you."

"I hate this place. It is rotten. The people who live here are uncultured. There is nothing which impresses me about this place."

On average, the hostel residents reported that they returned to their "real" homes at least once a month. A third of the sample went home at least twice a month. Thus the ties are kept alive and the channels of communication are ongoing.

Generational issues featured prominently as a source of division and hostility for the hostel dwellers.

The role of elders in the hostels coincides with forms of control in the rural areas. Inkatha appears to have skilfully drawn on this tradition by blending an ideology based on age into its own party politics.

In terms of township politics, hostel residents place the youth at the centre of their alienation from the township.

"The problem is that the comrades back up the children. They fully support them. Take, for instance, a meeting for parents; you find that whatever is being discussed — it can be rent, water, electricity — they will go back home and inform their children on decisions taken in the meetings. If the meeting was held at 10am, just in the afternoon around four you will see children rioting. Just from that programme we felt that no, this is not the way we should conduct things. So consequently we opted for division."

But the picture is more complex than this neat division would suggest. In the interviews, elders were also more ready to see themselves as mediators, voices of authority and rationality. They were less keen to rush onto the battlefield and younger hostel dwellers appear to have taken the lead in organising and orchestrating the violence.

● Lauren Segal is a researcher at the Project for the Study of Violence at the University of the Witwatersrand. A more extensive version of the research on these pages will be released by the Institute later this year.



# An insider's account of the hostel regiments

MZIWABANTU MBHELE talks to Inkatha officials, asking them to explain the organisation of hostel regiments. Zulus are 'born fighters', they tell him

*W/Mail 30/8-5/9/91.*

**A**BRAM and Gertrude Mzizi are not accustomed to media attention, although Mzizi is a prominent East Rand official of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

But they agreed this week to grant a rare interview to *The Weekly Mail* to explain that an organisational system in rural Natal has been imported to the Reef, with indunas at the head of hostel regiments in case of trouble.

The interview was conducted in the Mzizi lounge, in company with members of the Thokoza IFP branch, keen to put their organisation's point of view. The Mzizis live a stone's throw away from the Madala hostel — scene of several running battles last year between hostel inmates and Phola Park squatters.

*The Weekly Mail* was told that men have been organised into regiments under the command of the chief hostel induna and his immediate subordinates — a system described as the spear for organisational unity in the hostels.

According to hostel inmates, the system is not new, but is derived from rural Natal, where it is traditional for men to belong to a regiment with responsibilities of defending the tribe in case of war.

With recent violence surrounding the hostels, rural chiefs in Natal have appointed representatives to take care of their subjects in the hostel.

These representatives are called indunas and among themselves, they elect a chief induna by popular support. The indunas are normally elderly men who, by virtue of their positions, become immediate subordinates to the chief induna. Each is accountable to the chief of his tribe in rural Natal.

Although they are not born into the royal family, indunas serve as trusted men in the hostels and are usually appointed according to their capabilities, explained Gertrude Mzizi.

*The Weekly Mail* was told many of the indunas hold positions in the IFP Hostel Committee and are also accountable to kwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who reports to King Goodwill Zwelithini about his subjects in hostels.

A central role of the system is to foster unity and understanding among the Zulu hostel inmates. Another is to ensure people are protected from attack.

Whenever threats or rumours of violence surface, regiments are sent on patrol to defend the hostel, explained Abram Mzizi.

*The Weekly Mail* was not told how patrols are trained and armed, but it was emphasised that Zulus are "born fighters" who can "respond spontaneously to any attack".

When violence threatens the hostel dwellers, the chief induna calls a meeting of his subordinate indunas and, after discussion, instructions are issued to these subordinates, who organise the hostel dwellers according to tribes.

Each induna then takes his regiment on hostel patrol or "defence". Close contact is maintained with the chief induna whose word, in most cases, is final.

"War is never organised in the hostel but it happens spontaneously," said Gertrude Mzizi.

"The media has got the wrong impression about the hostels," she said. "Zulus are not fighting but are trying to defend themselves against people who want to demolish the hostels."

Echoing sentiments expressed by Inkatha West Rand chairman Themba Khoza, she said: "The Zulu nation is built out of Shaka's spear. When you say 'go and fight', it just happens."



HE two-month-old infant wrapped warmly against the late afternoon chill could have had no idea of the weight of expectation already resting on his shoulders.

"I have called him Maradona," said Benjamin Maroka, his father. "I was a good player, I could have been a professional, but living in those bloody hostels I had no chance."

Maroka has been a migrant worker for many years. Like his father before him, he came from Sekhukhune-land in the Northern Transvaal in search of work and survival and has never earned enough to go home again. He would not wish on Maradona his own life. After years of working with machinery he became a skilled mechanic, only to find the factory was closing down. But what future does he want for his new-born son?

In the street outside the house where we talked, number 204, Kopanong section, Tembisa township, the celebrations to mark the birth of young Maradona, Maroka were in full swing. Four drums, painted red, white and black had been planted squarely in the middle of the road. Round the drums a line of dancers — wearing Scottish kilts, arm and leg rattles, plastic horns on their heads and each man's choice in beads and jewellery — dipped and swayed and blew full-checked on their whistles made of aluminium pipe. All at once they would set their arms and legs flailing in a fiercely energetic dance, then they would return again to the swaying line.

Beyond them was another circle — men sitting and drinking beer, women and children chatting or shuffling through their own set of steps. And while the men took breaks for beer and to eat from the sheep and the goat that had been slaughtered in Maradona's honour, a group of women — also migrant workers from the north — would perform their dances, also decked out in traditional finery, but to the sound of singing, not whistles.

The men are members of a group called Maaprankwe — "those who

# The men who dream of distant homes

Dreams of Maradona, home and the old way of doing things... JOHN PERLMAN investigates ordinary hostel life

wear the leopard skin" — denoting royalty. They all come from Sekhukhune-land and have been migrant workers all their adult lives. Until recently they had lived in hostels — wherever the next job took them. They fled when the violence came and wracked most Reef townships came to Tembisa.

Then current situation has only deepened the dilemmas created by a lifetime of low pay, uncertain employment and separation from one part of their lives. They believe the hostels should be humanised, especially so that their families can visit them — "If only they were made in such a way so that your wife could stay for a while, instead of having to look for a room in the township as we used to do," says Adam Mashabela, who lived in the Ndanzani hostel in Tembisa for 12 years before fleeing the violence.

"In that place we were just like cattle in a kraal." But despite the deprivations brought on by drought and decades of increasing landlessness for each of them, there is a still a piece of ground in the north that will always be home. And even if other family members are forced into migrancy, it is to Sekhukhune-land that they intend to return.

"When I am at work, I say I am a man from Tembisa," says Lucas Debeila, a factory worker who left his home in Mofhelezi 35 years ago at the age of 18 — "I thought it would be for just a year or two" — and has been a migrant worker ever since.

"But when I meet ordinary people, I will tell you I am from Sekhukhune-land. If I was that able to earn properly, I would have gone home long ago. We are only here for the work."

Even Benjamin Maroka, who is pleased that he has a room in a township house so he can have Maradona there to watch his first steps — and kicks — does not want his son to spend too long in Tembisa. He has already sent his first-born son and his daughter back to his home village of Ga Manotwana. "I don't want them to grow up to be careles," he said.

"Children here are just messing around. My children can come back again when they are older."

Prince Seroka, who has been a migrant worker since 1965, feels the same.

"This is a place to work, not a place to stay. I would like to build a house here, so that my family can visit, but I know I will never afford that. God must just give me the strength to do what I can and then I will leave."

"In any case, I don't want my kids to live in town. I don't like the style here. Some of the children just don't have respect. I try to teach my children to respect an older man, even their older brothers," Seroka says.

Seroka, a storeman at a factory in Halfway House, last year fled the Vusumuzi hostel where he had lived for seven years. "Those ones who came to the hostel saying they were Inkatha were not people we knew. They were not from the hostel," he said.

"They came and asked men what nation they were from. And in the room next door to mine they killed one man. I still haven't found a place — one night I sleep here, the next night there — but I will never go back to the hostel, even if I never find a room."

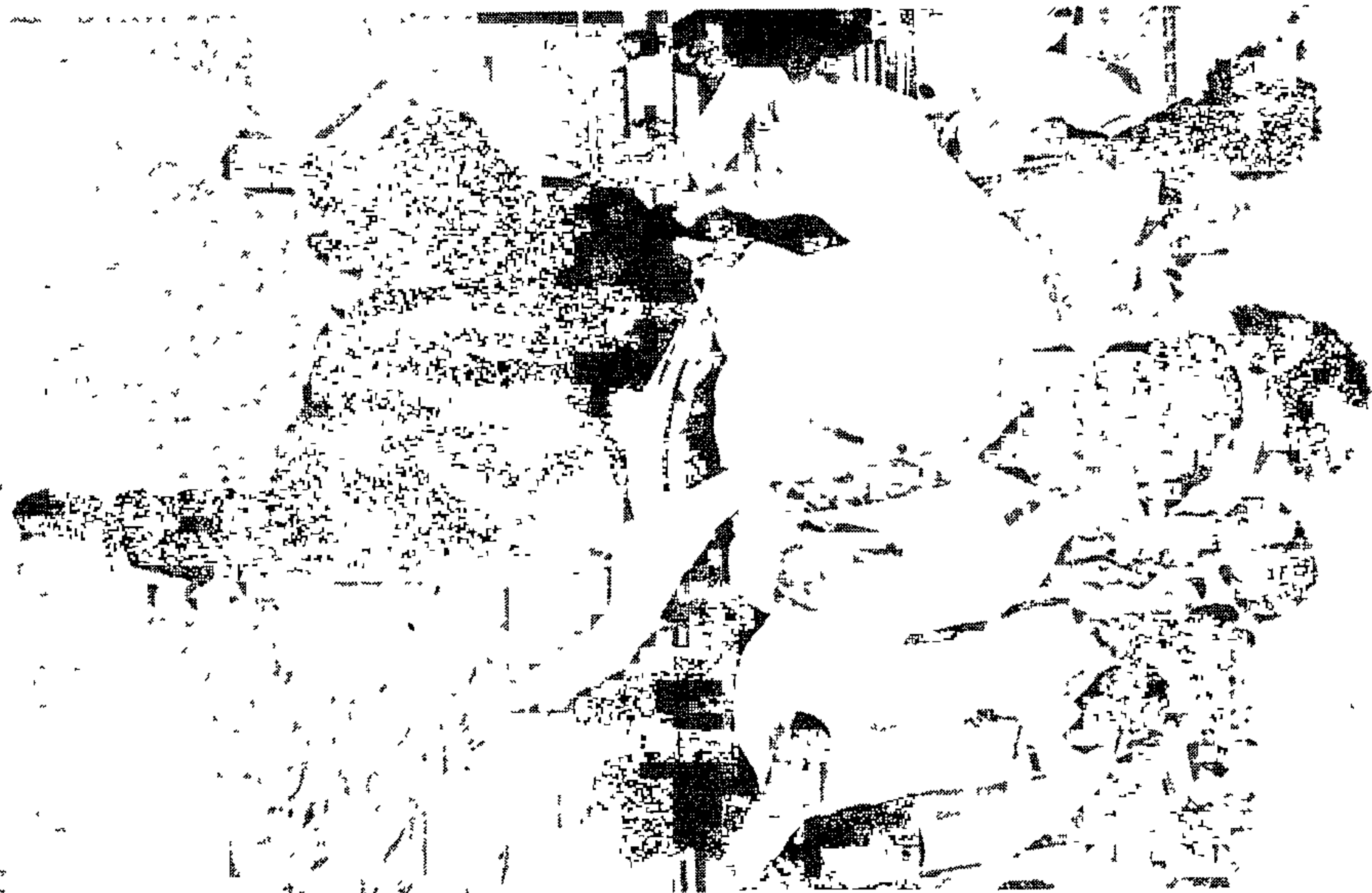
Troubled times like these seem to make the music and dance of the Maaprankwe even more important to Seroka and the others. A week before the feast, the backyard of house 204, Kopanong — the home of the group leader Jan Segane — was a hive of activity, as members of the group repaired their drums with cowhide that had been soaked soft in the belly of the largest drum for more than a week. While the work went on, other men, all from Sekhukhune-land, drifted in and out — drank a little beer, exchanged news from Tembisa and from home, admired the work.

This activity, and the festivities a week later, were not just aimed at marking the birth of Benjamin Maroka's third child. They also seemed to reflect the determination of men and women with their lives in two worlds to bridge some of that distance and mark out their place in a home that has never felt quite like home.

Migrants from this part of South Africa have a decades-long tradition of supporting each other, both informally and in organisations like burial societies, rotating credit schemes, song and dance groups.

"This is the music I know from my childhood," said Peter Thobegane, one of the dancers.

"This music is part of our life," said Seroka. "We can't really live without it. It lets you forget everything and it lets us communicate with other people. It also reminds us of home. A tortoise cannot throw off his shell."



Celebrating the baby's birth, drums, whistles and even Scottish kilts

A baby with big expectations to live up to  
Benjamin Maroka and two-month-old son  
Maradona  
Photographs: JOHN PERLMAN



## Study shows migrant labour levels still high

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Business Day Reporter

MIGRANT labour levels have remained high despite the scrapping of influx control five years ago, the SA Institute of Race Relations says.

In *Migrancy After Influx Control*, a new book published by the institute, author Ahmed Jooma says that in the mining industry "the number of migrants employed has fluctuated by less than 13% on each side of the 500 000 mark over the past five years".

One reason for the continued existence of the migrant labour system was the poor performance of the economy and its reduced capacity to replace cheap single-sex accommodation with family housing.

Jooma says the gold mines' declining profits have left fewer funds available for housing expenditure.

Although the industry is looking to house more skilled workers, including Africans, in family housing, most migrant labourers cannot afford even moderately priced formal housing.

Jooma adds that mining houses have a reduced capacity to provide housing for black workers because of the need to preserve capital for restructuring and for investment in future operations. This has been exacerbated by sanctions, the poor performance of the economy, and the low gold price.

In urban areas the demand for housing land far outstrips the proclamation of new land for township development.

"The extent to which migrants and their families are squatting is difficult to assess, although the fact that this option is chosen by them is beyond question," states Jooma.

He cites the example of miners in the Bekkersdal area on the West Rand, who have opted for informal housing in preference to hostel accommodation.

The report warns that an end to migrancy would have serious repercussions for neighbouring states and the homelands, which rely heavily on income from migrant labour.

8/20/91 18/9/91

# Some want to be alone

FM 20/9/91 204



Proposals to eliminate migrant worker hostels as a means of solving internecine black violence are simplistic and will not work, argues Lawrence Schlemmer, director of Wits University's Centre for Policy Studies

A system whereby hundreds of thousands of men live in overcrowded, barrack-like single quarters for months at a time between short trips home to visit their wives and families is indefensible. This system of hostel accommodation, however, is as old as industrialisation in SA. Despite decades of criticism from human rights agencies and welfare groups, until very recently hundreds of public and private hostels have been maintained, and new ones built.

Since the early months of 1991, however, calls for the dismantling of the hostel system have become more strident. The reason, as we know, has been the spate of lethal politically coloured violence that has erupted in the Transvaal, with hostel dwellers associated with the Inkatha Freedom Party and youths from surrounding residential areas as active participants and in many cases as visible aggressors.

Since the beginning of 1991 well over 500 people have died in this type of violence in the Transvaal.

The ANC has called for the urgent termination of the single-sex hostel system and local authorities in some instances have begun demolishing them. The Independent Development Trust has helped to fund the conversion of one hostel in Natal into family accommodation and further plans along these lines exist in the private and local authority sectors. It has become part of current popular wisdom that dismantling these hostels will reduce or eliminate the organised violence, or counterviolence, surrounding the hostel communities.

SA has known many poorly considered and hurried attempted solutions to social problems in the black townships, many of which have done more harm than good. The latest urge to dismantle the hostel system may be yet another. While hostels are manifestly inadequate institutions, they both contain and have created certain social realities that will not go away with the dismantling of the physical structure.

According to Prof Dan Smit, there are at least 380 000 public and private hostel beds in SA and the number of people who make use of these exceeds 1m migrant workers. Hostel inmates are not normally included in the calculations of the urban accommodation

shortage in black communities, if they were, the effective shortage of shelter estimated now would double. This fact alone is a reason for caution.

Other relevant factors exist as well, however. In research conducted by me and other research conducted jointly with Prof Valerie Moller in the mid-Eighties, it became clear that a proportion of hostel dwellers preferred, and would be likely to continue to prefer, temporary single status in the cities in cheap hostel accommodation.

Personal interviews by trained black staff among representative samples of male migrant workers in hostels yielded the following indications:

- Some four out of 10 hostel dwellers considered the life to be the best way for single migrants to live in the city,
- Only about one-quarter of the hostel dwellers perceived themselves as urban or urbanising people,
- Only one to one-and-half out of 10 people on average expressed an existing or ideal preference for urban work and living, and
- At least half the migrants did not even feel that they would like their wives or rural female companions to join them in the city, or at least not permanently.

It was clear from the findings that migrant workers who wished to urbanise permanently, or who saw no alternative but to move permanently to the city, were already moving into shacks and private lodgings voluntarily. One might reasonably expect therefore that the perception among people who remain in hostels of their own accord as temporary, economically orientated sojourners in the city, has further crystallised and intensified.

Earlier surveys showed that among the reasons for this was the fact that the hostel migrants valued certain rural resources. Among Zulu-speaking hostel dwellers in the Transvaal, for example, at least six out of 10 had, or expected, access to their own rural land (2 ha-3 ha in most cases) and despite their youthful average age, at least 50% had cattle in rural KwaZulu.

The inevitable conclusion one must draw is that, notwithstanding the constrained, frustrating and unnatural conditions in the hostels, a substantial proportion of the residents prefer this mode of urban existence to making any significant investments in more stable urban accommodation. Their priorities are in the rural areas.

Other more recent results support this broad conclusion. In a March survey among black township residents, which included a special sub-sample of hostel dwellers, a stark polarisation of values and attitudes emerged between hostel migrants and other urban black people (see table).

The hostel dwellers are not merely a category defined in terms of accommodation. They are in a sense social enclaves with a different political culture and different kinds of interests than the surrounding township dwellers. Clearly, simply dismantling the hostel system is not only complex in its implications for the residents, but may not remove the problem perceived to surround the hos-

## SEPARATE IDENTITY

Support for:	Hostels (n101) %	Soweto (n330) %
Inkatha Freedom Party	71	10
ANC	12	43
PAC/AZAPO	—	20
National Party	7	17
Satisfied with leadership of Chief Buthelezi	69	12
Feel very close or close to		
— Trade union	20	51
— Church	32	56
— Employer	50	41
— Street committee	8	31
— Current SA government	49	64
— Civic association	10	29
— Cosatu	8	24

tels and their inhabitants.

What should be considered in particular is the fact that the hostel dwellers are so distinct in socio-economic interests and political orientations that they will remain enclaves even if their hostels are closed. Having been employed in townships prior to the programme of hostel construction in the Sixties and Seventies, and mindful of patterns of residential location elsewhere in Africa and the Third World, I would make the confident prediction that migrants will establish themselves in clearly defined and bounded concentrations within squatter camps.

Very recent experience in shack areas of Natal would seem to indicate quite conclusively that violence can erupt as easily between opposing concentrations of shack dwellers as between hostel dwellers and surrounding residential areas. Indeed, the phenomenon referred to as "warlordism" originated in shack areas.

In conclusion, therefore, what must be stated is that the policy dilemma around the future of hostel accommodation is more complex than much facile comment in the media would suggest. Hostels are a particularly unpleasant and artificial form of accommodation, and serious thought and research must be devoted to identifying appropriate options. If the motivation for destroying the hostel system, however, is largely or in part to fragment the militant cohesion of hostel communities, the policy will most certainly backfire.



# It's bedtime at the station

Sowetan 17/10/91

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## The destitute find a home at 'Parkie'

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

A FRESHLY "bathed" woman saunters casually to the just-cleaned toilets, with her long white gown sweeping the filthy floor of the mainline passengers waiting area of Park Station

A grant Okapi knife is tucked under her arm. There has been a lot of fighting and ambush lately

A few minutes later she leaves the toilet with the same knife menacingly held in her right hand.

My attention is rudely dragged from this figure to the far end by the sudden blare of music from a portable cassette player. The boozing session is underway.

In one corner vagrants fight over a pile of flattened cardboard which suffice as beds.

This is Johannesburg station at night.

At the entrance a group of Hare Krishnas in bright orange attire try to brighten the gloomy area

as they gyrate to their singing and spiritual chants.

A young man serves a hot meal from a gas stove not far from the scores of Zimbabwean women who have made their beds on the cement floor.

This is the scene that greets you on entering the mainline waiting area of "Parkie". You feel as if you are entering a township with a life of its own and its own special residents.

### Shebeens

The famous Johannesburg Railway Station is fast becoming skidrow.

As dusk falls shebeens open up, fast food vendors prepare supper for the "permanent passengers".

At the same time scores of Zimbabwean and Swazi women hawkers gather to prepare their beds. Some are there by

choice, other just don't have anywhere to go.

Most are there to earn a living for their children. Mama Mamba is one of them.

Every month for 14 days Parkie becomes her home. She is one of the hundreds of Swazi women who flock to eJazi to sell their handicrafts.

### Peddle

Since 1987, she has been leaving her two children in their grandmother's care while she comes to Johannesburg to peddle her wood and grass work.

She starts her day by washing herself with toilet water from a soft-drink can.

"This is a dog's life but we cannot do otherwise because we need the money," she lamented.

However, Mama Mamba thinks the life she lives half the year at Parkie is much better than starving to death at home.



Time for bed... Zimbabwe women prepare for bed at a Park Station waiting room. Pic: LENKUMALO

She also rejoices because the days of police raids, being blasted with teargas and the seizure of their goods seem to be gone. This year, they have not been raided at all.

"There were times when we went without sleep for up to a week because every time we tried to sleep police poured water all over us and we would be up and running until 5am," she laughs as she re-lives their misery.

"I do not care that people look at me as if I am nothing. I am doing it for my children," she says.

### Selling

Fifty-one-year-old Mrs Rosemary Malinganiso has been undertaking the journey to these shores for six years.

Unlike their Swazi counterparts, Malinganiso

and her countrywomen usually spend 21 days in South Africa every year. During those days they move all over the country, selling their knitwear to locals

"People do not want to pay us," she said.

Malinganiso says things are so bad at Parkie that they sometimes have to go for days without washing and eating proper food

Sometimes she has to wait for days before she can get a place in the bus, which is always booked in

advance. But even then, the bus is better than the train. The train is delayed by customs officials but it is not the same in the bus, because there are whites as well.

And tonight, as thousands of people bustle about rushing to their homes on the underground platforms of the station, hundreds of others who are less fortunate head for the upper level, where they will spend a night on a flattened cardboard box



# JOHN R/MATTORRIES

(Press 24/10/91)

# OF DESPAIR!

(204)

By DESMOND BLOW

IN Thokoza, one of the country's worst centres of unrest, I last week visited a rat hole called a hostel where 6 000 men — mainly Zulu-speaking — live in semi-darkness

The rain was coming down heavily, turning pools of water in the overgrown courtyards into filthy, muddy lakes

Inside unemployed men sat around on a few cement benches, or on oblong tin boxes they used as beds. Pools of water were forming on the floors

## Primitive

The hostel complex is made up of many narrow buildings with entrance rooms containing stone tables and stone benches. There were two interleading bedrooms on each side, but ~~rodents~~ ~~rats~~ ~~clashing~~ ~~with~~ ~~pe-~~ ~~ri-~~ ~~ous~~ ~~township~~ ~~res-~~ ~~idents~~

The only pieces of furniture in the bedrooms were four tin trunks, without mattresses, on which the men made their beds

In some of the entrance rooms men were stoking coal fires. Although it was late afternoon, the rooms were dark. The windows were painted and holes stuffed with newspaper and rags

A few men were playing cards near an open door, screwing up their eyes to see

The weather added to

## Food is shared in the dark, damp hostels

the depression I felt and it took me back to the overcrowded tenement slums I saw in Harlem, New York, over 20 years ago

It was a time of heavy rioting by black Americans and it was made clear to me by sociologists that the overcrowded living conditions, the oppressive heat and unemployment created the frustration that fanned the riots

It was also clear to me this week that the shocking conditions at the Thokoza Hostel created the frustrations which contributed to hostel in-

habitants ~~clashing~~ ~~with~~ ~~pe-~~ ~~ri-~~ ~~ous~~ ~~township~~ ~~res-~~ ~~idents~~

These conditions made it easy for troublemakers using political or ethnic excuses to incite the restless, unhappy and lonely men to violence

Those I spoke to had heard of the "peace accord" — but it meant nothing to them. The "new" South Africa also held no benefits for them. In fact, the abolition of influx control had made things worse

Thousands of men have

come to the Witwatersrand from Natal, unsuccessfully looking for jobs. They are told that this was the result of the ANC-backed sanctions against South Africa

I asked several unemployed men how they managed to survive. I was told there was a spirit of camaraderie among the hostel men

Those who had jobs provided food for the others. The men all claimed they were bachelors, saying people in the township resented them "chatting up" their women

Others have left their families in Natal, hoping to send them money when they worked

On some of the walls there were pictures of women, footballers and placards praising Inkatha

The hostels are surrounded by rolls of barbed wire, put there at the request of the hostel dwellers, according to Thokoza's town clerk, H Combrink

"They requested it after last year's unrest be-

cause they feared for their safety," he added

Combrink said each hostel dweller was required to pay a rental of R15 a month, but many did not pay

"We know that the hostels are in a terrible state, but Thokoza does not have the money to repair them. The people of Thokoza are unwilling to use their money to repair the hostels for people who are only there temporarily."

He said, however, the council was prepared to repair the toilets when such damage was reported to them

However, I was shown an ablution block where the sewage from half a dozen toilets lay centimetres deep on the floor

"We cannot use the toilets," I was told

The hostel dwellers denied that they caused the trouble in the township

They claimed they have had no trouble with their closest neighbours across the road from the hostel.

The hostel dwellers

said they were attacked by people living elsewhere in the township

A typical hostel dweller is Jeremiah Ndlovu, 22. He said he had lived at Thokoza for the past five years and had a good job in a die casting plant where he did shift work

He is the eldest of seven children and regularly sent money home to his parents in Natal to help raise his six brothers and sisters

Like others in the hostel he supports Inkatha, but said he had not been involved in any unrest. Although he agreed the

hostel dwellers lived in terrible conditions, he blamed the unrest on political and ethnic differences, saying all the trouble came from ANC supporters who resented the presence of the hostel dwellers

"They don't want us here and attack us," he said

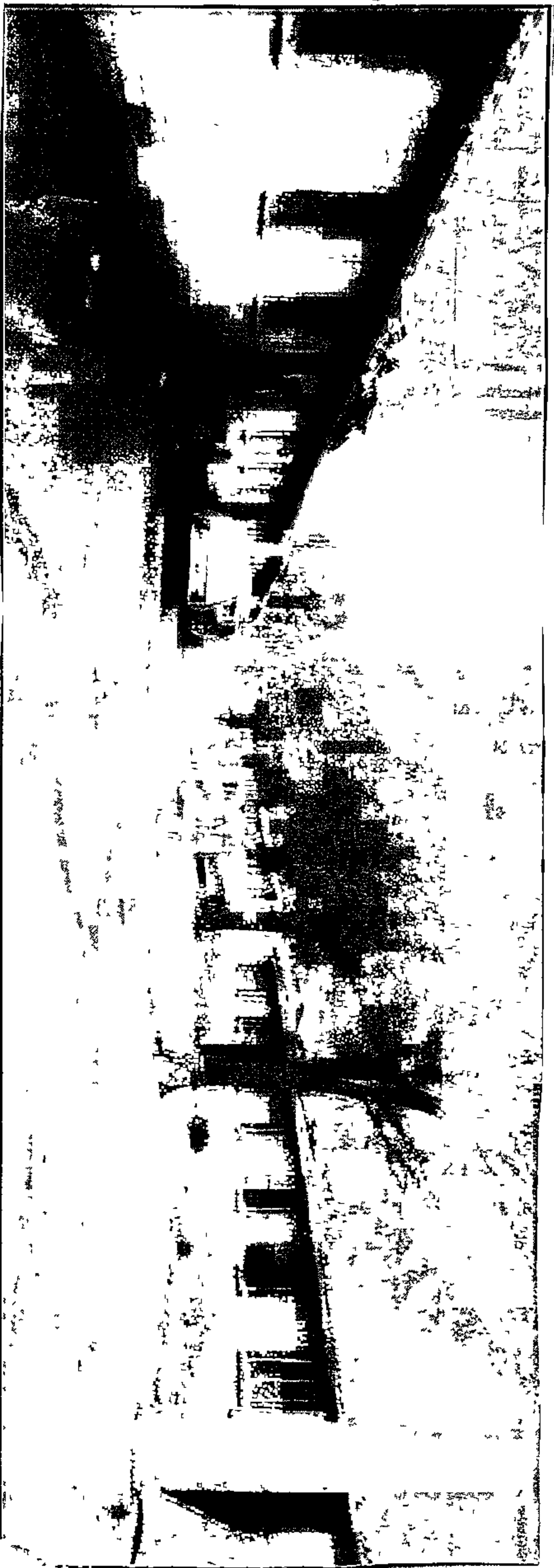
The hostel dwellers also resented Thokoza residents, blaming them for the fact the council was not improving the hostels

They rejected Combrink's claim that complaints about the ablution blocks were attended to



**HARD LIFE . . .** A hostel dweller washes himself with cold water. A recent survey showed that most hostel dwellers were without jobs, and those that worked supplied most of the food.

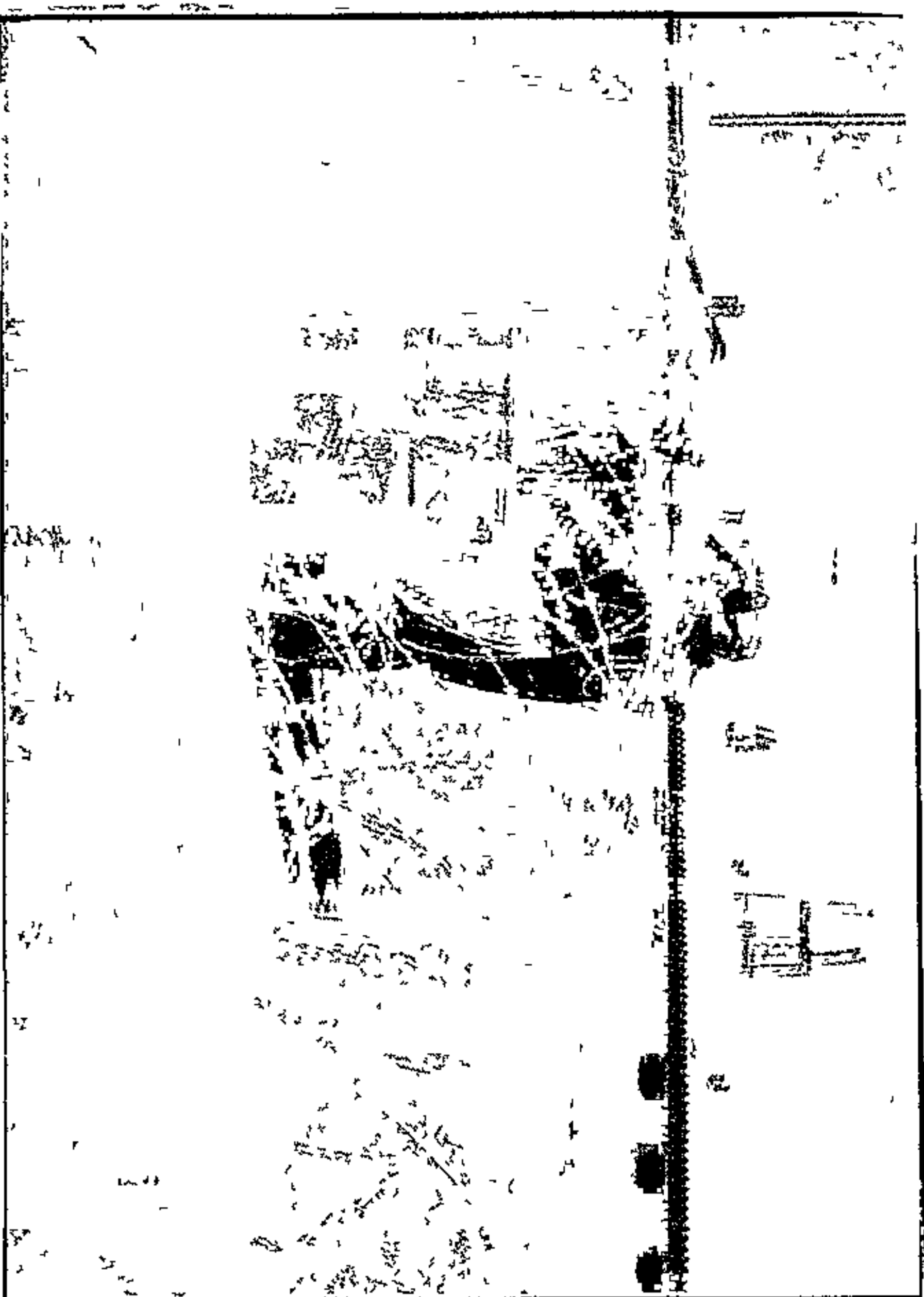




City Press

07/10/91

2014



**Police, left, erect razor wire around a hostel, allegedly to protect hostel dwellers from township residents. The picture on the right shows the courtyard of another hostel complex — just waiting for the summer rains to turn it into a mudbath.**

# Behind Soweto's fortress of death

Star 5/11/91

IT WAS built simply to house migrant labourers, but today Soweto's Nancefield hostel is a "fortress of death" to those living in its proximity.

The hostel reeks of death... of bloody conflict between hostel dwellers, township residents and roaming gangs seeking refuge behind its razor wire.

Violence has always been a daily feature of life at the hostel — built in 1958 to house cheap migrant labour — but the nature and intensity of that violence has changed.

In the past, fighting at Reef hostels was reflected as faction feuds between the various Masin-ga tribes of Natal; now the conflict is between the inmates of the Inkatha-held single-sex hostels and township residents.

The hostels have lain at the centre of the Reef violence since it broke out in July last year, according to the Community Agency for Social Enquiry.

Nancefield hostel in Soweto has played a pivotal role in the train attacks which have plagued township residents in the past year. THABO LESHILLO examines the evil that lurks behind the hostel's concrete walls.

Senior researcher David Everatt says more than 915 Reef township residents have died in clashes with hostel dwellers between July 22 1990 and July 31 this year.

Because of their proximity to stations — in particular Nancefield — the hostels have also played a major role in train attacks which started last July.

So far, the two bloodiest train attacks since the Jeppe train massacre last year were carried out by men who later sought refuge at Nancefield.

This was possible because the hostel was built like a fortress, says Dr Everatt. In June, six people were mur-

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dered on a Johannesburg-bound train at Orlando station. The killers got off at Nancefield and fled into the hostel. Nine more commuters died after inmates at the hostel attacked trains at nearby Nancefield station.

Soweto City Council is worried about the thousands staying at the hostel illegally. Though official figures reflect an occupancy of 40 percent, it is estimated that the number of people living in the 7 603-bed hostel is closer to 15 000.

The link between hostels and train attacks has fuelled demands for hostels to be demolished, converted into family units or patrolled by police.

The IFP has rejected this call as an attempt by the ANC to weaken the organisation.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos has said: "The ANC has a hidden agenda and an ulterior motive in wanting to abolish the hostel system. They know hostels are Inkatha strongholds."

Council spokesman Mojalefa Moseki does not believe a permanent police presence at the hostels will stop the violence.

"Violence is not only at hostels. It manifests itself in many ways — look at the Cape taxi war. One should look beyond hostel dwellers as merely perpetrators of violence. To make for a quicker resolution of the problem, hostel inmates should be seen as a part of Soweto. We should work together with them to end the scourge of violence."

While various organisations and political bodies call for solutions, the violence continues and people keep dying. □



# An inspiring moment in the so-called boiling pot

When the Nancefield Hostel asked for a thousand Peace Pledges to sign at a mass meeting, that seemed no problem. Far from it, a pleasant occasion and an inspiring one. But it didn't feel like that as night drew in on Friday. Weekend and month end. A grim wet dusk with streets hooting and overheating in a freak traffic jam. The eve of a general strike. The omens were not propitious.

At The Star there was hard, if belated, thinking about the wisdom of the expedition. Concerns were dual. One school of thought had it that the hostel, focus of the latest train massacre, could itself be bad news.

## Break

The other, that white men entering Nancefield with Inkatha leaders would look to watching eyes like the "Third Force" come to whip up trouble. The dark road home could hide an ambush like a haystack could hide a needle.

And yet, if not now, before the tensions of the strike, then when? Inkatha's Thembu Khoza waxed eloquent on the keeping of promises. The hostel was waiting, he said. They wanted to commit themselves to peace. They wanted outsiders there, to judge whether here were bloodthirsty barbarians waiting for a chance to break heads. These were troubled people, they should not be let down.

Khoza carried the day. It was a nervous ride to Nancefield. Once there the flavour changed wholly to something like a Sunday picnic.

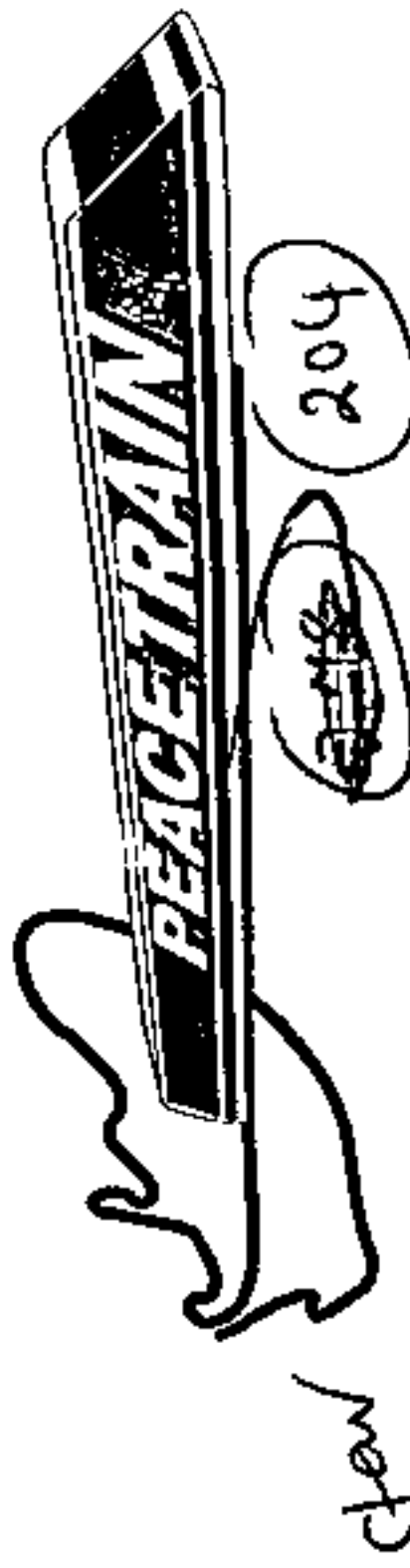


Man of peace Thembu Khoza commits himself to uphold the National Peace Accord

"Tension in the hostels at boiling point," said a report the next morning. Not Nancefield. Tension was as boiling as iced tea.

The hottest moment of the night was when a man built like a wrestler got wrought up. It turned out he was an induna from Merafe Hostel, and was cross because the Nancefield people were using up all the peace pledges. He wanted a pile to take back to Merafe.

"Hostel" connotes a building, which is wrong in Nancefield's case. It's a hundred buildings or more long low barracks covering several hectares on two sides of a main road.



Nancefield hostel wanted to sign copies of the Peace Pledge. Did they mean it? DENIS BECKETT and photographer KEN OOSTERBROEK went to find out

pathetic — "all the people say they don't like the ANC telling them not to work" — but Inkatha couldn't just call them out.

The hall filled slowly. Men trooped in wearing anything from immaculate suits to threadbare greatcoats to a few pairs of pyjamas — most carrying knives, many with spears and axes.

It was an education whenever Inkatha appears at peace meetings, brandishing weapons, thus is taken as proof of malign intentions. Yet here in their very backyard, at an occasion oozing harmony and harmlessness, they were still carrying weapons, thinking no more of it than an Englishman taking his walking stick to the bar.

It wasn't sinister but it was incongruous. When the crowd reached some 400, Thembu Khoza stood on a chair and demanded "Do you want peace?"

"YES", bellowed the crowd, and the hall looked like a gigantic porcupine as a bristle of sticks and spears punched out from the crush of humanity.

Khoza took the assembly word by painstaking word through the Peace Pledge. At the end of each sentence there was the same wild applause and the same porcupine imitation. Khoza said

that by signing the pledge they were promising not to shoot and not to stab — regardless, he emphasised, of how much provocation.

He spoke mainly in Zulu with summaries in English. His speech was emotional and so were the cheers of his audience.

Whether the spirit stays intact when it comes to the crunch is another matter, but it was movingly clear that, in the hall, this was genuine. These hard men weren't acting. They wanted peace. Many had tears flowing down their cheeks.

## Stampede

And Thembu Khoza, often branded as the arch-villain well, his speech was far too clear, far too unequivocal, to leave any possibility that he could return to that crowd once the outsiders were gone and say "Hey, I didn't mean it."

He spoke peace in categorical terms and then led the signing of the pledges, which promptly became a stampede. Amid thunderous dancing and singing — equal part anti-Pretoria and anti-ANC — peace pledge forms were distributed and hundreds of Nancefield men were signing them.

They were signing on

the floor. They were signing against their neighbours' backs. They were signing with calligraphic flourishes. They were signing Xs. They were signing.

When they could find something to sign with pens! That was the problem. Masking tape was accounted for, and the walls were filling up with Peace posters. But nobody had thought of pens. There were forms all round the hall and only about 50 pens in sight. I donated mine to the cause, with a twinge. It had sentimental value but the need was pressing.

The signing went on. The songs went on. Some of the difficulties made themselves clear. One man coming up to say why didn't the ANC's sign the same promise, only half mollified by the assurance that we are working on it. Another man omniously declaring that troublemakers deserved to go to hospital.

Then some 600 signed pledges were delivered — some enthusiasts having done a whirlaround among the barracks — and there was an emotional farewell to the visitors.

We were stopped on the way out. A man rushed forward with a clutch of weaponry in one hand, holding out my pen with the other.



Warriors for peace residents of Nancefield hostel, armed with their cultural weapons after signing peace pledges at a mass meeting

# Call-up of black hostel inmates administrative error SADF

IT was an "administrative error" that sent call-up papers to black residents of a hostel in the Vaal this week, the South African Defence Force said yesterday

Call-up papers were received by 80 mostly Inkatha-supporting workers at Iscor's KwaMadala hostel, requesting them to attend a one-day session, the SADF said, confirming a report in the Weekly Mail

The forms received state the purpose of the call-up as "training" and include a warning that failure to respond to a call-up is a contravention of the Defence Act

"Instead of individual letters inviting people to a recruiting briefing, the wrong form was used" a

**HELEN GRANGE**

spokesman for Witwatersrand Command said

The intended letters were part of an recruitment drive to inform people of the benefits of volunteering for the commando system

"This system provides for community and area protection over and above the safeguarding of national key points in this highly industrial area

"As an integral part of the SADF, the commandos are apolitical in accordance with SADF policy and have no connection with any political party or organisation," the spokesman said

Recipients of the call-up forms at the Iscor hostel were told they need not take any further action on the "call-up"

"The SADF regrets any inconvenience caused due to this error and will ensure that the necessary steps are taken to prevent any such recurrence," the spokesman said

The current Defence Act makes no provision for call-ups for anyone other than white men

Call-up papers are currently being received by scores of Citizen Force members who will patrol "trouble spots" on the Witwatersrand over the Christmas period



# SADF 'training drive' adds to Vaal tensions, says ANC

By Helen Grange  
Pretoria Bureau

Star 20/11/91  
204

The African National Congress has called on the SA Defence Force to stop recruitment campaigns in hostels in the Vaal Triangle, calling the move "highly irresponsible and provocative"

The ANC's comments follow the handing out of forms to residents in and around Sebokeng last week, requesting their attendance at an SADF recruitment briefing

The forms sent out quoted "training" as the objective, and warning that prosecution would follow non-attendance.

However, the SADF later said there had been an administrative error and that the wrong forms were distributed. It was intended that letters of invitation to a briefing be handed out.

In a statement yesterday, the ANC said "This is an area (Vaal Triangle) where there is considerable tension between township residents and hostel dwellers. Many residents have already died in attacks that have been launched from hostels.

"For the SADF to send papers to hostel dwellers, as they did at the Kwamadala hostel in Sebokeng, and to start a recruitment drive is highly irresponsible and provocative"

The question could be asked whether the SADF was now involved in a process of training and arming people who had been implicated in serious acts of violence. Such a situation could only contribute to further tension and violence, the ANC said.

"We call on the SADF

to act responsibly and to immediately stop these recruitment campaigns. Let us all abide by the spirit and mechanisms of the Peace Accord and honestly work for peace in our country."

A spokesman from Wits Command said the ANC's comments were unfounded as there had been invitations to briefings sent to a diversity of people of different ethnic groups

"They were only handed out after interviews had taken place.

"Of the 43 we invited, 41 reported for the briefing — and just over 50 percent of these people were hostel dwellers," he said

The briefings were to explain the benefits of joining the commando system and to give people the opportunity of becoming volunteers.

**T**HE South African Defence Force has called up 80 Iscor hostel dwellers — believed to be Inkatha supporters — for a one day training camp at the Vaal Commando on November 18.

This was confirmed yesterday by the SADF after *The Weekly Mail* obtained a copy of the call-up paper sent to a Zulu-speaking migrant worker currently living at the kwaMadala hostel — an Inkatha stronghold which is widely suspected of being used as a base for attacks on ANC-supporting communities.

SADF spokesman Brigadier S Mulder said the Vaal Commando had sent "notes" to 80 black workers from the Iscor hostels requesting them to attend to a one day session on Monday.

"The advantages of being a member of the Vaal Commando will be

# ISCOR hostel dwellers get SADF

explained to them, with the idea of recruiting one platoon of black workers from Iscor."

He said they would then be "full-time" but would be paid by Iscor. Mulder insisted the "note" was not a call-up, "but just something to show their bosses".

But a Corporal Vosloo of the Vaal Commando made it clear this was more than just a voluntary chat session. "They're being called up for one day's training," he said.

This is confirmed by the call-up instruction itself, signed by the Commanding Officer Vaal Commando, Commandant SJ Lombard, which makes it clear that it

is not voluntary

If it includes the recruit's Defence Force number and states: "1. You are hereby called up according to Article 22 (3) (b) referring to Defence Law No 44 of 1957, for duty as follows TRAINING

"2. Note that disobedience of this Call Up Instruction without permission is an offence according to the Defence Law and you will be subject to prosecution"

It further instructs the recruit "Produce this Call Up Instruction to your Departmental Head/Foreman and make the necessary arrangement for military leave"

Brigadier Mulder said the Vaal

Iscor workers — "who live in a hostel accused of being a base for attacks on the ANC — have received call-ups from the SADF. By GAVIN EVANS

Commando was situated on Iscor property and said the recruits would play a role in protecting this property

A Defence spokesman said that "the Defence Act does not make provision for call-ups for anyone other than whites".

Iscor Public Relations officer Ernest Webb-Stock confirmed to *The Weekly Mail* that the SADF recruit whose name appears on the call-up

paper was employed at Iscor's Vanderbijlpark works, but said that the company's personnel office had not yet received an application for military or any other leave from him

Moses Mayekiso, general secretary of the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa, which is organising at Iscor, said the call-ups proved what the union had been saying all along about state support for Inkatha hostel-dwellers, and called on Iscor and the South African government to "come clean" about their support for Inkatha

"The regime and its forces are training the vigilantes to destabilise political organisations opposing them.

Iscor has always denied that these things were happening, but this shows that they have been colluding with the SADF

"We suspect that the whole thing is linked to the recent killings of our people in that area. KwaMadala hostel has been used by Inkatha as a barracks and a training camp, and now it is clear who is behind them."

Vaal Council of Churches representative Sol Tsotetsi, who first alerted *The Weekly Mail* to the call-up, said that after a spate of Inkatha attacks emanating from the kwaMadala hostel, his organisation had made several approaches to the Iscor management, who had denied the hostel workers

were involved

"Now we have hard evidence that the SADF is calling up these same Inkatha members to report for training"

More than 300 armed men from the kwaMadala hostel attacked residents of Boipalong, near Vanderbijlpark on July 15. At least one man was killed but police made no arrests and no attempt to disarm the attackers. Instead witnesses said they stood by and watched and later escorted the attackers back to the hostel.

The previous week the wife, daughter and grandson of Vaal Council of Churches official Reverend Ernest Sotsu were killed in an AK-47 attack, while Sotsu was attending the ANC conference in Durban. Several residents in the area said the man responsible was a kwaMadala hostel resident, known as Khehisi.

## OPROEPONDER/CALL UP INSTRUCTION

1. U word ingevolge die bepalinge van Artikel 22(3)(b) kragtens die Verdedigingswet Wet No 44 van 1957, soos gewysig, opgeroep vir:

1. You are hereby called up according to Article 22(3)(b) referring to Defence Law No 44 of 1957, for duty as follows:

### TRAINING

2. Gelieve daarop te let dat versum om hierdie Oproepinstruksie na te lóm, sonder toestemming, kragtens die Verdedigingswet 'n oortreding is en dat u u blootstel aan vervolging.

2. Note that disobedience of this Call Up Instruction without permission is an offence according to the Defence Law and you will be subject to prosecution.

3. VERGADERPLEK: VAAL COMMANDO.....

4. DATUM/DATE: 1991-11-18.....

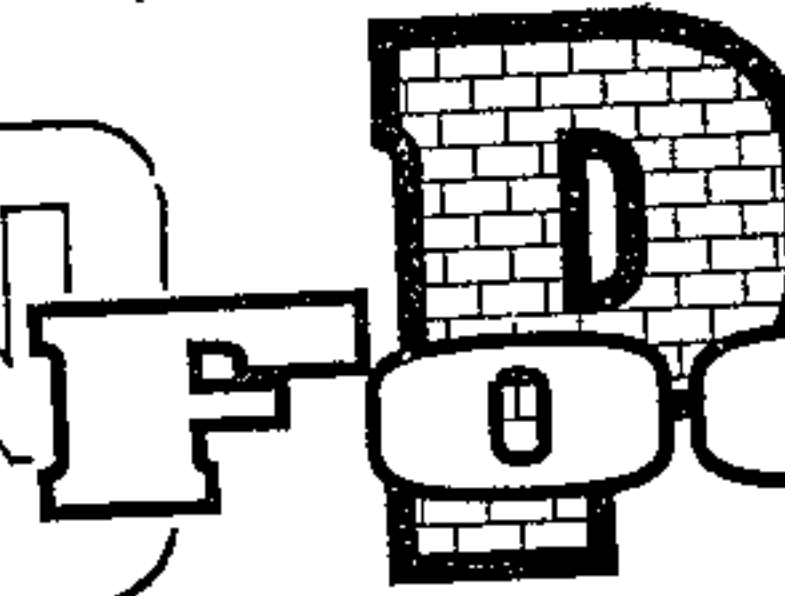
TYD: 07H00  
TIME: 07H00

COMMANDO CALL-UP .. The "note" from the SADF received by a migrant worker living in kwaMadala hostel

Call up



**SOWETAN**  
Building the Nation



# Impala to phase out hostels

Sowetan 21/11/91



A MAJOR housing project in the pipeline for Impala Platinum Mine is to construct 270 housing units for its employees at Tlhabane near Rustenburg before the end of the year.

Employees will have the opportunity to buy or rent the houses, the managing director Mr Michael McMahon, said at a ceremony where an employee was handed the keys to his new home.

For Mr Thomas Khunou, his wife Pauline and their three children, it was a dream come true when the keys were handed to them.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

Khunou (73) who started work at Impala mine complex in 1979, said it was one of the greatest moments of his life to swap his small dwelling with its corrugated roof for a spanking new home.

"For my entire family the Parabloc home has been a godsend. I have no words to express my gratitude for the first decent place I have owned in the course of my whole life."

His home was offered at no cost on condition that he makes it available as a show house. This

would enable his fellow employees to familiarise themselves with this type of housing unit. Parabloc is the term used to describe the construction method used.

McMahon said it was the company's objective to move away from the migratory labour system whereby people were accommodated in hostels away from their families.

Instead, he added, Impala wanted to place employees in a position to acquire their own family accommodation by means of home ownership schemes. The idea was to move as fast as possible in order to achieve this objective by the end of the century.

One of the biggest constraints facing the company is the availability and affordability of land. He said that, despite these constraints, they had taken a leadership role in acquiring land by enlisting the help of the Government, housing companies and building societies.

# Black commando platoon is slammed by the ANC

(204)

PLANS to create a black commando platoon to be based in townships at Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal Triangle have been condemned by the African National Congress as "irresponsible and provocative". *Sowetan 21/11/91*

The South African Defence Force expects to sign up about 40 black volunteers to form the core of a "hearth and home" unit following a recruitment drive begun several weeks ago

The men, about 20 of whom live at Iscor hostels at Sebokeng, are mostly

Zulus

South Sothos, Xhosas and Tswanas are also represented, according to Major Andreas Jordaan of Witwatersrand Command, to protect their own residential areas as well as national key points and industrial installations.

In a statement yesterday, the ANC said the recruitment programme "can only contribute to further tension and violence in these communities" The SADF, it said, should stop the recruitment campaign immediately. - Sapa



# 'SADF letters sent in error'

CLP news  
24/11/91

By THEMBA KHUMALO

THERE was nothing sinister in recruitment letters sent by the army to hostel inmates at Kwa-Madala Hostel near Vanderbijlpark, Major-General Wessel Kritzinger, commanding officer of the SADF Wits Command, said this week.

Kritzinger said there was an error in the wording of the letters and the army was in fact responding to applications by 41 hostel men. (204)

He was reacting to recent reports that the army had sent the hostel inmates letters ordering them to report for military training.

The reports triggered the ANC to warn the SADF to stop recruiting the hostel inmates. The organisation described the move as "highly provocative and irresponsible".

Kritzinger said similar letters had been sent to other applicants of all tribes in the Vaal townships.

"People of all race groups other than whites have been recruited on a voluntary basis into the commando system since the mid-80s. There is nothing new and sinister in this recruitment drive," Kritzinger said.

He said necessary steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence of the error.

# Let Mandela go back to Transkei

Soweto 19/12/91 204

ANC followers say hostel dwellers must be driven back to Natal and their accomodation destroyed because they cause all the violence.

The same should apply to Mandela for if after his release he had been deported to Transkei where he comes from, there would never have been any violence in the Transvaal, except in Natal where ANC and IFP, Zulus are mercilessly killing each other

Those Zulus are stupid by having allowed themselves to be divided by Mandela into two groups. He should go and stay in Transkei and there will be peace in the transvaal.

The squatter camps should also be destroyed as they were built by Xhosa people who came from Transkei to the Reef to look for jobs after the abolition of the influx control laws

The ANC turns a blind eye to the squatter camps because the bulk of their supporters stay there.

All they know is to shout that hostels be destroyed. The hostels were erected long before the influx regulations were scrapped and some townships built

We the hostel dwellers did not flock to the Reef during that time but have been living in hostels for many, many years

We are permitted to reside and work in the Johannesburg area. The ANC supporters in the townships, the ones with big mouths, must also demand that Mandela be driven to Transkei and the squatter camps be destroyed

Zulus are not only in Natal but everywhere in this country. We did not opt for independence like the Xhosa people.

NTABANYANA, NDEBELE Merafe  
Hostel, Soweto.



MIGRANT, LABOUR, SA. - T. V. L.

1992

# Dispute rages over eviction of families from mine hostel

Staff Reporter

2014

Star 3/1/92

Evicted people say:

About 150 families who had been temporarily accommodated at a mine hostel in Roodepoort were yesterday evicted after four months of unsuccessful appeals to extend their stay while they arranged alternative accommodation.

The Star was told that Durban-Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine security staff began removing the families' belongings at about 7.30 am yesterday.

A meeting which residents had arranged for 10 am to pray that the eviction would be averted did not take place.

## Dumping

Eric Ntshigela, president of Vuhndlela United Communities of South Africa (Vucosa), which was created to help the homeless, said yesterday his organisation was arranging alternative accommodation at Poortje near Lenasia where the TPA was developing a squatter area.

The homeless people alleged that the mine's management was dumping their belongings in open veld near Dobsonville, refusing to give them enough time to arrange alternative accommodation.

A spokesman for the mine said the homeless had been occupying the hostel illegally and did not co-operate when several attempts were made to resolve the problem.

The spokesman said the mine had obtained a court order to evict the illegal occupants in order to proceed with plans to revamp the hostel to accommodate its staff.

The mine gave them temporary accommodation in May for an unspecified period, although they were not employees of the mine.

They said a man called Mack Morebudi had arranged the accommodation on their behalf.

However, they did not know the details of the agreement entered between Mr Morebudi and mine management.

Mr Morebudi — who had been charging each family R120 rent a month for two and three-roomed family units — disappeared in August when they first received eviction notices.

Residents have since learnt that he has moved to Botswana.

## Mine management says:

About 300 homeless people had been occupying the hostel illegally.

A man called Mack Morebudi approached management about 18 months ago.

He made a proposal to buy the hostel with the aim of establishing a small business centre which would also accommodate families.

Although Mr Morebudi did not obtain permission, the homeless people started occupying the hostel illegally.

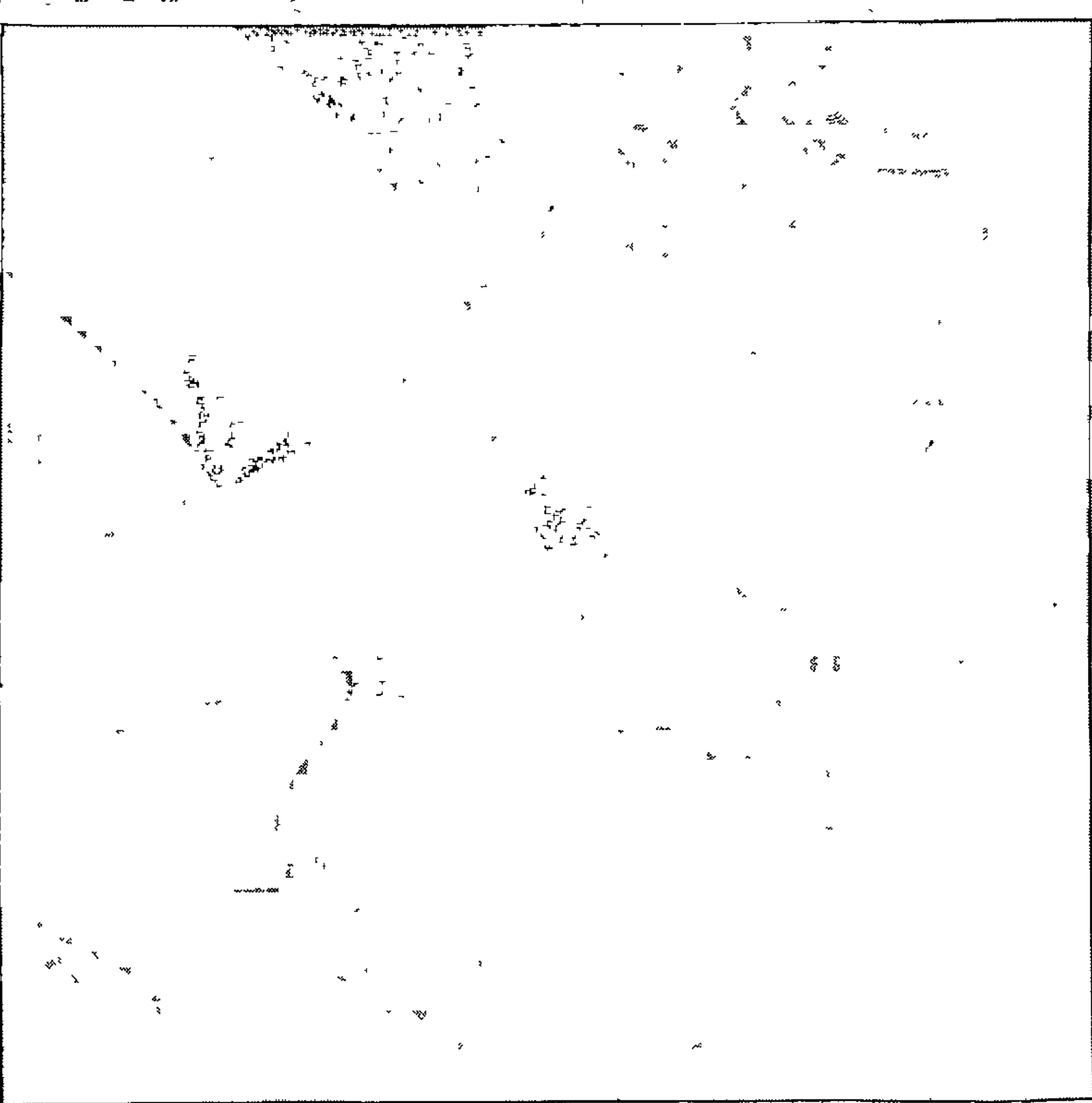
Mr Morebudi subsequently disappeared.

Numerous attempts to solve the problem with the homeless had been unsuccessful and no meaningful proposals had been advanced by the homeless.

The mine has received no homes from Mr Morebudi or the homeless.

He ain't heavy . . . a frustrated father carries his son as fellow evicted residents plead for more time to arrange alternative accommodation.

Picture: George Mashinini





# Hostel petrol-bombed

STAR 27/1/92

204

Two people were seriously injured when a petrol bomb was thrown into a room at the Meadowlands Hostel in Soweto early today

Captain Joseph Ngobeni of the Soweto police said unknown attackers threw a petrol bomb into the room at the married quarters of the hostel at about 12 50 am

Wilson Nkomo, aged about 75 and an unidentified teen-

ager, asleep inside the house, were badly injured

They were taken to the Baragwanath Hospital. The house was extensively damaged

At about 3 am police patrolling the area saw two houses in Zone 1 alight. The houses were badly damaged but nobody was hurt. Three suspects were seen running in the direction of the hostel — West Rand Bureau.



A woman walks past police vehicles in Soweto on her way to work yesterday. Fighting in the area left nine dead at the weekend. Picture AP

## Hostel dwellers wanted in peace talks

THE ANC has called for the active involvement of hostel residents in regional peace initiatives in the wake of violence at Soweto's Meadowlands township at the weekend

Speaking at the inauguration of the Witwatersrand-Vaal regional peace committee on Friday, ANC representative Floyd Mashele said "Most inci-

<sup>810 ay 11/2/92 (204)</sup>  
**ADRIAN HADLAND**  
dents of violence have been planned or orchestrated from hostels. Something has to be done"

One of the new committee's main objectives should be to investigate restructuring of the hostel system, he said

Violent clashes in Meadowlands over the week-

end, allegedly between hostel dwellers and residents, left nine dead and 21 injured. It was reported that handgrenades and AK-47 rifles were used. Police spokesman Lt-Col Tienie Halgryn said yesterday violence had abated

A statement issued by the National Peace Committee said the regional committee was established to "co-ordinate efforts to combat violence, establish local dispute resolution committees in the area and develop, with the National Peace Committee and local peace committees, strategies for socio-economic reconstruction"

Mashele said it was most important that hosteldwellers as well as political parties, regional services councils and civic organisations were involved in the peace process

Sapa reports a top-level meeting aimed at speeding up implementation of the peace accord in Natal townships and to address violence there has been called in Durban tomorrow

Deputy Minister of Justice Danie Schutte is expected to attend

In Umlazi, scene of a week of fighting — with at least eight deaths — between Unit 17 hostel dwellers and residents of the Ekuthulemi shack settlement, violence and tension continued yesterday.

At least three buildings were petrol bombed and 30 others damaged in an attack on Unit 17 early yesterday with police intervening to prevent retaliatory attacks by hostel dwellers later

Hundreds of policemen and soldiers, on foot and in armoured vehicles, patrolled the volatile area



OPINION

Senior assistant editor Joe Latakomo sees grim history repeating itself in Meadowlands

# First fathers, now the children

STAR 12/2/92



204

**W**HAT children? There are no children here, declared a woman as I asked her what the response of the children in the area has been to the attacks by hostel inmates — a situation which usually exacerbates violence

She did not mean that there were literally no children. What she meant, she explained, is that those who should have been just children have been exposed to so much violence, virtually from the crib, right through their school lives up to the present.

Heaven knows, the woman added, these children have been through more than most of us had gone through in our lifetimes.

Like many of the residents of this part of Meadowlands, memories of the first attacks on them by hostel residents in post-1976 were still vivid. Then, men who had frequented some of the shebeens in the vicinity, indeed, who had fairly firm relationships with the folk from the township, seemed to just turn against anyone who was not a hostel resident.

At issue had been what hostel residents described as their right to refuse to participate in a work stay-away.

Reports claimed that the weekend before the planned stayaway, the then chief of the police in Soweto had gone to address the hostel residents and asked them whether they had come all the

way from Zululand to stay away from work.

Police protection was promised to those who would go to work, and because of the contract nature of the employment of most of the hostel residents, many decided not to heed the call for a work stayaway.

Those who did go to work, also did so well-armed. On their way to work, they were simply taunted by youths. But it was on their return that they were attacked as they alighted from trains at Mzimhlope station.

The hostel residents had to run the gauntlet of residents, and finally by the time they reached the hostel, the three sons of a resident on the main road had been killed.

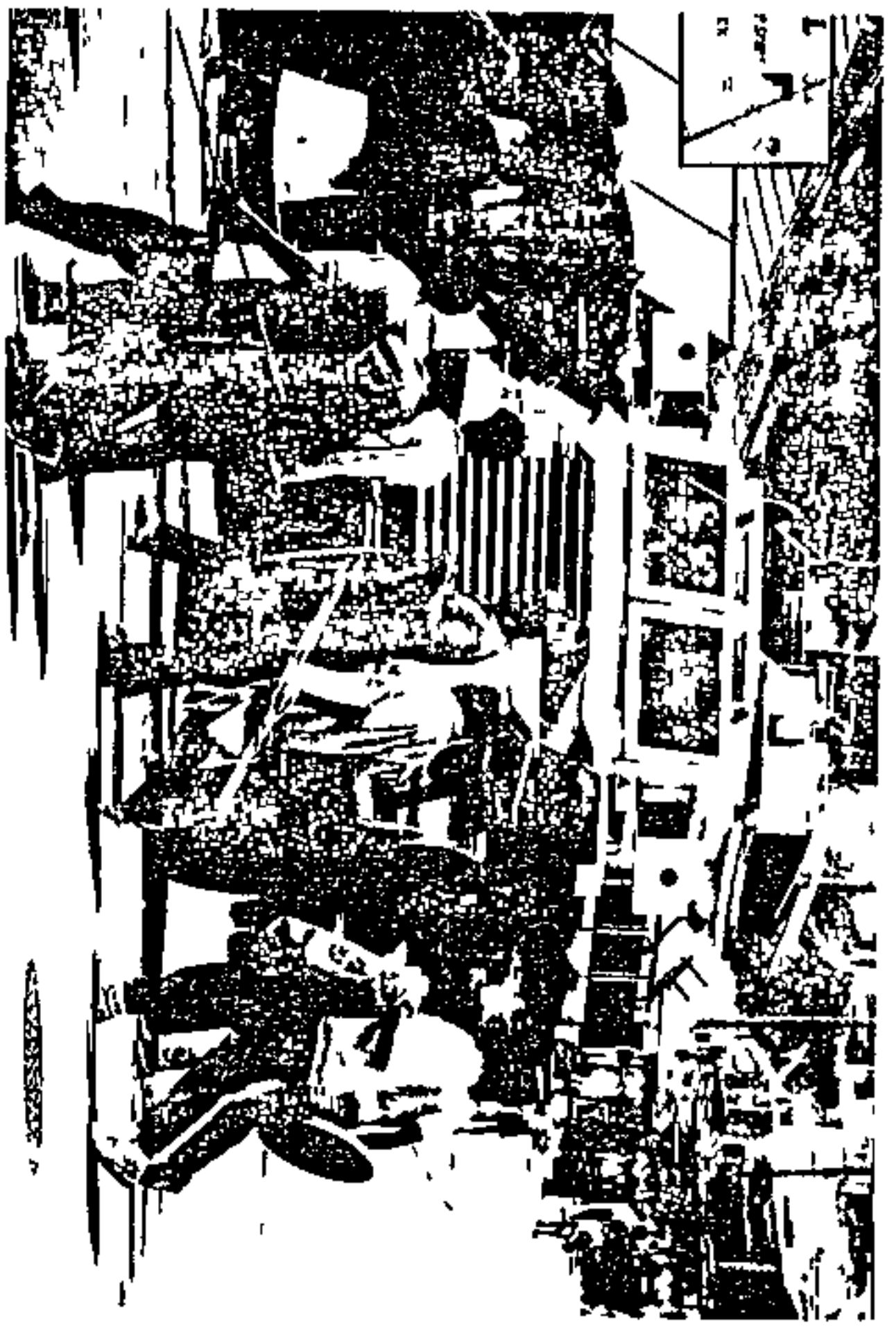
It was this killing that sparked off furious clashes.

That Tuesday night, residents further away from the hostel, fearing a spread of attacks from the hostel dwellers, banded together to help protect those closer to the hostel.

They wore white headbands to identify themselves, while those who remained at home barricaded themselves.

The fighting went on through the night, and remains one of the bloodiest clashes between residents and hostel dwellers. Daily, the death toll mounted.

At one point, a figure of 48 was suggested, most of them township residents.



Police and armed hostel-dwellers the seeds of suspicion were sown years ago

For the first time, then, the role of the police was being questioned, and their impartiality doubted.

By the Thursday, calls had gone out to Chief Buthelezi to intervene. He did so at a meeting on the Sunday, and for the first time that week, calm returned to the area.

Since then, residents have tried to mend the broken relationships, and the shaky truce held. While the hostel dwellers and township residents did not quite hold each other's hands in love,

gone to address the hostel residents and encourage them to defy the stayaway call?

The answer will never be known. The problem is that the first seeds of distrust of police in dealing with residents-hostel dwellers matters were sown.

The peace held — until the death two years ago of Meadowlands mayor Joseph Khumalo, who was also an official of Inkatha. He was gunned down during the campaign to force councilors from office.

Following his funeral, there was a brief clash between hostel dwellers and residents.

The focus of resident-hostel dwellers clashes has, over the years shifted from Meadowlands and Dube Hostels to Nancefield Hostel, from whence several attacks have come.

Residents of nearby Klipspruit have borne the brunt of these attacks, and there have also been suggestions that attacks on trains, most of which have occurred between Nancefield Station and Orlando, were carried out by hostel dwellers from Nancefield.

But this week, after a lull in resident-hostel dweller attacks, violence has once more broken out between the Meadowlands Hostel dwellers and township residents.

"We don't know why they attacked us," said one resident. "They just descended on us, and

before we knew what was happening, they were hacking, beating and stabbing us. And then they set our houses on fire," he said.

Nobody seems to know why the violence started. Some suggest that the attacks followed a funeral of a hostel resident who was killed in the township.

Both the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress believe that "professional hitmen" are responsible for setting off the attacks.

They believe it is an attempt to derail Codesa, and in line with other previous attempts every time a peace initiative was under way.

Other residents believe that the attacks were sparked off by the killing in Natal, of Inkatha leader Winnington Sabelo, who was gunned down in his Umlazi shop. Mr Sabelo was involved in local peace initiatives.

ANC leader in the area, Skhumbuzo Ngwenya was killed in an apparent revenge attack.

Once more, the element of a "Third Force" has been mentioned. There is also an element of disillusionment with the National Peace Accord, which, in the view of many ordinary township residents, has failed to deliver peace. Meanwhile, residents around Meadowlands are waiting (and perhaps, planning) the tragedy continues to play itself out.



# Finding a hostel

# peace

Source: 14/2/92

204

**KENOSI MODISANE** reports on how the bloody violence at Mzimhlope Hotel differs from other hostel fighting

**THIS WEEK'S** bloody war between Meadowlands residents and inmates of the adjoining Mzimhlope Hostel is different from other hostel battles on the Reef

Unlike other hostels this one has been converted to house families. And in some special way, it has become part of the township

The brutal attacks in which houses went up in flames and people were hacked to death have been described as the worst since the first pitched battles between residents and the hostel dwellers in 1976

### Sleepless

Though Inkatha and the ANC have now come together in search of peace under the auspices of the Greater Soweto Dispute Resolution Committee, there is still doubt whether this was a fight between party supporters

Residents in the township, who still spend sleepless nights barricaded in their houses, have however welcomed the move to bring the desired peace.

The reasons for last week's attack still remain a mystery - except reports that they were revenge killings for the death of a hostel inmate

### Eruption

But deep down, township residents in the firing line, those whose houses face the hostel, know very well that the reason for the sudden eruption of violence lies in squabbles between the *isosi* element and an unruly lot from the hostel

This has been going on for some time now and the whole bloody saga has been blown out of proportion and turned into a hot political potato

Political in the sense that the *isosi* element and the

unruly hostel lot have sought refuge with youth brigades of the different political parties

### Fear

Ask any township resident who Kalakajane is, and any hostel resident who Mpendana is. The mere mention of these two characters evokes fear in both Meadowlands residents and their neighbours in Mzimhlope hostel

Kalakajane is doing a stretch in jail and the feared Mpendana is roaming the streets, a free man. The names of the two are all ways on the lips of hostel dwellers and township residents at meetings or whenever a rape, robbery or serious crime has been committed

### Mystery

Township folks have friends in the hostels and hostel people have relatives in the township. Children from both the hostel and township go to the same schools and play together

But still it remains a mystery why there was a

sudden surge of violence by people so close and intimate to each other

The cordial relationship between both sides started in the early 70s, when Meadowlands residents welcomed homeless squatters from Klapdown who were housed in the area after devastating floods

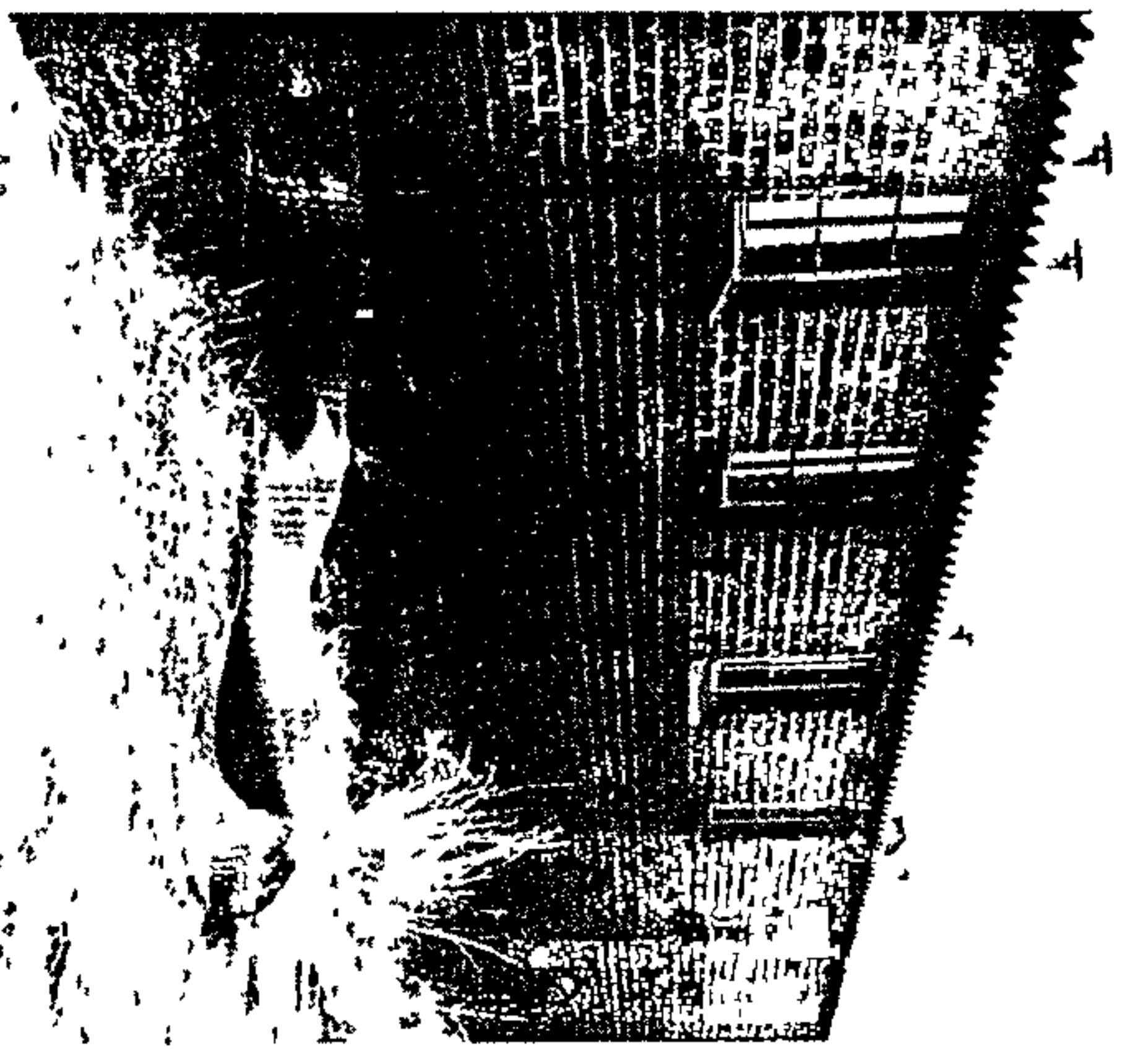
### Relief

The arrival of the squatters brought relief to residents. One section was turned into units for single migrant male labourers and the other a transit camp which housed the squatters

In later years the hostel was turned into permanent family units - informally called Zone One extension and later officially called Zone II

The "matat" hostel was destroyed during heavy fighting between inmates and students in 1976

The students had tried to force the hostel inmates to join stayaways and demonstrations against the Government. The men in the hostel refused to participate



A victim of violence lies dead outside the hostel

Police protection had been promised to those who went to work, and because of the contract nature of the employment of most of the hostel residents, many decided not to heed the call for a work stayaway

On their way to work they were taunted by youths. But it was on their return that they were attacked while alighting from trains at Mzimhlope railway station. The hostel residents had to run the gauntlet of residents and finally, by the time they reached the hostel, the three

sons of a resident on the main road had been killed. It was these killings reportedly sparked off the clashes

Residents banded together to help protect those closer to the hostel. They wore white headbands to identify themselves while

those who remained at home barricaded themselves

The fighting went on through the night, and remains one of the bloodiest clashes between hostel inmates and residents. Later that week, calls had gone out to Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi to intervene. He did so at a meeting on the Sunday and, for the first time that week, calm had returned to the area.

Since then residents have tried to mend the broken relationships and maintain a shaky truce

**BOLS ADVOC**  
*Meller*



war.

# KwaMadala sex slaves

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE notorious KwaMadala Hostel in the Vaal has been implicated in yet another major scandal in which young girls have been held captive and abused as sex slaves by hordes of lusty inmates.

So far, one of the girls has been identified as an HIV carrier while three others are pregnant.

Arrangements are to be made by a local church group to have all the victims - who managed to escape from KwaMadala - HIV tested.

The girls' ages range from 12 to 18.

Vaal residents have made shocking claims that women are often abducted in broad daylight from the taxi rank in Vereeniging,

and taken to the hostel.

In one affidavit a 16-year-old girl has told how she was gang-raped by at least 16 inmates on one night.

"The experience was awful and I passed out after the 16th man," the girl said in tears.

In signed affidavits compiled by a team of lawyers a 12-year-old girl also told of her ordeal at the hands of the men.

"I cried and pleaded for mercy but the men were brutal and showed no pity at all," she said.

Most of them said they were abducted in neighbouring townships and taken to KwaMadala Hostel.

Some of the girls said that after being abducted they were taken to

a house in Sebokeng's Zone Six, where they were first "doctored" to subdue them.

They said they were kept at the house for not less than three days before being transferred to KwaMadala.

City Press has obtained the names of some of the men who played a major role in the abduction and abuse of the girls.

One of the girls revealed how the gang took them on sprees in which shebeen queens and other people were robbed. They managed to escape one night while the gang was out on such a mission.

The victims have not reported the incidents to the police, whom they accused of "collaborating" with their assailants.

# Driven south by drought and war

with mail 21/2-27/2/92

(204) (811)

There are new immigrants from Africa, not only manual workers, but also skilled specialists

By HUBERT MATLOU

OVER the past few decades, thousands of Africans from the front-line states flocked to South Africa to sell their labour. They probably hoped to emerge with a nugget or two from the gold mines around Johannesburg.

Today, the diaspora has assumed a different shape although there are still manual workers crossing the border, there are also many people coming south to sell and buy, to study or to look for jobs with lucrative benefits.

Acquisition of the required documents for staying and working in South Africa is no longer seen as essential by many temporary — or permanent — African immigrants forced to migrate as a result of civil strife, drought and mass unemployment in their countries.

A short case study of people from southern and west Africa provides a multi-coloured picture of their plight.

## MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican immigrants have a trade of their own, say township residents mending shoes on street corners. Joseph Timani (33) works every day under the same tree, industriously lessening the load from a supermarket trolley full of worn shoes.

It was this trade which made



them vulnerable to capture for a R50 reward paid to any local resident reporting the presence of an illegal Mozambican to a police station. "But these days things have eased a bit. Police are no longer after us," he said.

Like his fellow countrymen, he found his way into South Africa by crossing the electrified border fence after Renamo attacks on civilians escalated in the early 1980s. He was in search of peace and a better way of life.

Immediately after setting his foot on the other side of the fence, in 1982, he herded cattle for a white farmer in Komatipoort in exchange for accommodation. "I had no option but to settle for this type of deal, considering that I was illegal. I couldn't dare query my pay without risking deportation."

Timani experienced similar problems when he was underpaid by the building contractors who

gave him work. This led him to learn shoe-making skills from fellow immigrants who were already practising the trade.

Once he was trained, he left his wife and children in a house in Malelane and came to Johannesburg. "If you don't find a job in Johannesburg, you can still find a way to make a living — so goes the myth for thousands of Mozambicans."

Initial interaction with local residents was uncomfortable, as it usually is for outsiders coming to Johannesburg. "Initiation" into urban life often entails going through ordeals, ranging from paying "protection fees" to "tsotsis" hanging around the shops to being called Kwere-Kwere (a perjorative tag given anyone who comes from a less-sophisticated country).

"The only defence against this is to remain humble and not take such remarks seriously. It gradually

fades away as one gets integrated into the community," he said.

## ZAIRE

Rioting by government troops, looting of shops and the closure of several industrial plants led Yves Lenga (26) to immigrate to South Africa to further his studies and, he hopes, to find a job.

On his arrival last September, Lenga — who comes from an affluent family — stayed at the Fontana Hotel in Hillbrow for a month before moving to a R500 flat with fellow Zairis in Berea. His parents arranged a visa, paid his rent and made him an allowance, for "I realised that the money I had saved was very little in terms of monetary exchanges and the inflation rate."

He graduated from the Institut Supérieure De Techniques in Kinshasa as an electrical engineer, and from 1988 he worked for a

road construction company for R400 a month.

He intends enrolling with the Witwatersrand Technikon to obtain a diploma which will enable him to be admitted to the University of Witwatersrand's Electrical Engineering Department.

Lenga said he had met about 30 Zairis in Johannesburg, but they haven't visited each other because "everyone is still battling to solve his problem."

Lenga and his friend, Ngwanza, visited discos and bars quite often, but it was at the Yeoville Church of Christ where they have found a warm reception. Ngwanza said that local men do not have time for a stranger, but women were different.

The two said they do not intend settling in South Africa, and will return home as soon as everything gets back to "normal."

●To PAGE 9

Making work for themselves. At a market in Johannesburg, an immigrant from Zaire sells curios from his home country.

Photo GUY ADAMS



Continued from PAGE 7

### SIERRA LEONE

South Africa's technological advancement lured Professor John Simbo (56) to move south to gain experience in Data Processing.

After lecturing in mathematics and computer science in his home country for 15 years, Simbo went to teach at Lesotho's Roma University in 1979 before moving to the University of Transkei. In 1989, he joined the University of Bophuthatswana

"Although I lectured in mathematics at home, prospects for computer science were not bright because of technological backlogs. The only place in Africa for this field is South Africa," Simbo said

# Driven south by drought

204

home, "I have no option but to settle for what is available".

### GHANA

The search for greener pastures led Evans Bithene to leave Ghana for London. Ultimately, he landed in South Africa, where he came to gain access to modern agricultural techniques.

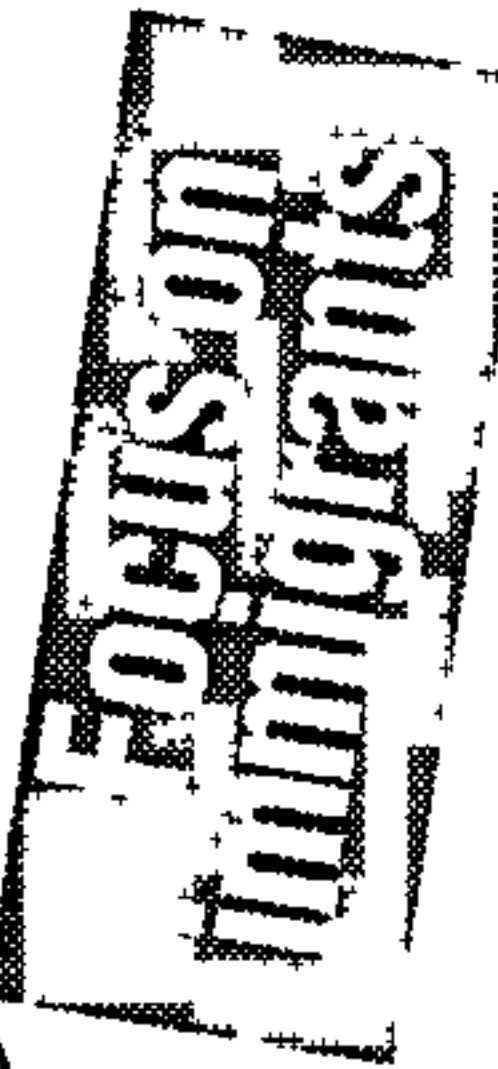
Currently still unemployed, Bithene (53) lives in Transkei where he hopes to get a job with the National Sorghum Breweries. A delay in travel arrangements cost him a lucrative job

the necessary documents to enable him to find a job.

"Wherever I went, I was accorded a warm reception. The hospitality of the South African people, both white and black," said Bithene, "has made me consider staying in this country permanently. However, this depends on finding a good job."

Bithene said he perceived the future of South Africa to be bright. "Latest political developments, particularly Codesa, augur very well for the country and its people. I hope Codesa will deliver the goods and South Africa will be a home for everybody."

Meanwhile, he stays at the Umtata flat of a fellow Ghanaian immigrant... waiting for a job.



with Bophuthatswana's Agricultural Corporation; on his arrival last October he found someone else had been appointed to the post.

Bithene said he found the assistance rendered by the 1820 Settlers Association indispensable in helping him to establish contacts and acquire

# State, TPA slated for poor planning

CAROLINE HURRY.

MIDRAND management committee members are furious with the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Government over what they describe as an "abysmal lack of leadership and planning" over the squatter problem.

"I'm reaching boiling point with the TPA," said management committee chairman Dave Hidden.

"We now have a crisis on our hands. The squatters are not political footballs to be kicked around by the TPA on the one hand and the white electorate on the other

"However, we endorse the TPA's statement that every local authority should look after the accommodation requirements of the people who have employment within their municipalities

"At least 80 percent of the Zevenfontein squatters work in Randburg, yet the Randburg Town Council has not even started making proper provision for them

"Instead the council is trying to extend its borders into the greenbelt area. This won't work.

## Illegal

"At Ivory Park in Midrand, we've been forced to take in illegal immigrants from Mozambique and Swaziland," Mr Hidden added

"Also, of the 60 percent of employed people at Ivory Park, 80 percent work in Kempton Park. At present we still have 4000 families to accommodate," he said.

Arrangements had to be worked out to accommodate the homeless employees in the region.

Mr Hidden said. "It is totally unreasonable to expect ratepayers to accommodate illegal immigrants who do not have employment and therefore turn to crime.

"The increase in crime and violence is the biggest concern of the ratepayers," he said.

Anthony Dugan, chairman of the Greenbelt Action Group, which will be part of a task team formed by the TPA to manage the areas north and north-west of Sandton, Randburg and Midrand, said the Randburg council deserved support

"The Bloubostrand project is a pioneering effort in which the principle of bringing people closer to their work is being applied for the first time

## Brave

"The Randburg council deserves our support for being brave enough, to face the challenge, even though it is being roasted by the Bloubostrand community

"The Zevenfontein squatter problem is not just related to the greenbelt, it is a larger, national problem.

"Certain people have had to face the reality more forcibly than others, such as the Walkerville community in the south and areas in the Cape and Natal

"People living north of Johannesburg have been spared this problem up until now. Now the squatting situation is becoming an issue throughout the PWV area

"Sandton is going to have to face this problem sooner or later, as they also have no formalised black community.

"At last the TPA seems to be coming to grips with the situation

"But this is going to be a long, uphill battle. The new South Africa spells more chaos for the upper-income groups," Mr Dugan said



# Hostel of harmony

C/PRESS 22/3/92

204

By NOMVULA KHALO

**MZIMHLOPHE** Women's Hostel in Soweto is different from other single-sex dwellings in the area - it is the only huge hostel complex that has not been affected by the township violence

While scores of residents are being killed in the nearby men's hostel, the only women's complex in Soweto remains an oasis of relative tranquility for its inhabitants

Built 24 years ago for women who came from the rural areas to work as domestic workers in Johannesburg, the hostel is now bustling with scores of women - both young and old.

Initially tenants were not allowed to bring in their spouses and children. But now the restrictions have been relaxed and children are allowed to stay with their mothers

However, to avoid unnecessary squabbles, the tenants have decided not to allow any men to sleep at the hostel

One resident, Nonhlanhla Nene, said "I have been here since 1982 and I like the place"

Her only complaint was hostel overcrowding.

"Sometimes you want to take a bath and your colleague wants to use the toilet, then you encounter problems"

While they are not caught in the violence that is sweeping other hostels, they experience minor fights over washing dishes, cleaning the kitchen and bathroom.

Before the 1976 riots the complex used to be surrounded by a high fence and had a 24-hour security patrol



**CLOSE QUARTERS ...** A woman (above) in one of the jam-packed rooms in Soweto's only hostel for women. Now children (left) are allowed to live in the complex. ■ Pics: TLADI KHUELE



**TOO MANY COOKS ...** Hostel dwellers await their turn in the kitchen.



## Place of peace where men aren't allowed to sleep

Entry to the hostel by men was restricted to a lounge area situated near a hall in the middle of the hostel

Today there is no fence around the hostel and the stern-faced "blackjack" who used to man the entrance is now a thing of the past.

However, there are problems. The place is

crowded. Each of the four-roomed houses - which house six women - has three bedrooms, a bathroom and a communal kitchen

Once a woman has been accepted as a resident, she brings her bed, pots and blankets. If she does not have a bed, the Soweto City Council provides a sleeping bag

The women pay R12 rent a month, do their own cleaning and paint the walls of the rooms. Their post arrives at the matron's office

What is it like to live in a hostel?

Most residents interviewed agreed that the hostel was no longer a safe place to live in

Getrude Mthombeni who has been a resident at the hostel since 1972 said "Now that everybody is free to enter the premises we are afraid of opening a door in the evening, because you never know if the caller is a thief or not."

Mthombeni said "I like staying here, it's not like staying in the yard of

somebody who can tell you to leave at anytime." For the past 20 years Mzimhlophe hostel residents have urged authorities to incorporate the hostel into the township or turn it into family units

For the moment, the women all have one complaint - the need for privacy

# Train attacks: three

## in court

*Sowetan 26/3/92*

THREE inmates of Soweto's Merafe Hostel yesterday appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in connection with two attacks on Johannesburg trains in which 10 people were injured last Thursday

Mr Icam Mazibuko (24), Mr Michael Mnguni (26) and Mr Phineas Tshabalala (24), were arrested on Monday on charges of attempted murder

They were remanded in custody until March 31, when a formal bail application is expected to be made

A senior Inkatha Freedom Party member, Mr Anthony Lamula, was questioned by police yesterday and later released

About 200 Merafe Hostel dwellers spent the day outside the court yesterday apparently to show support for the three alleged attackers - *Sowetan Reporter*



STAR 27/3/92  
Meadowlands

trio seek order  
restraining SAP

By Jo-Anne Collinge (204)

An urgent court application has been instituted for an interdict restraining members of the South African Police from taking any people and "unlawfully depositing them" in Soweto's Meadowlands hostel

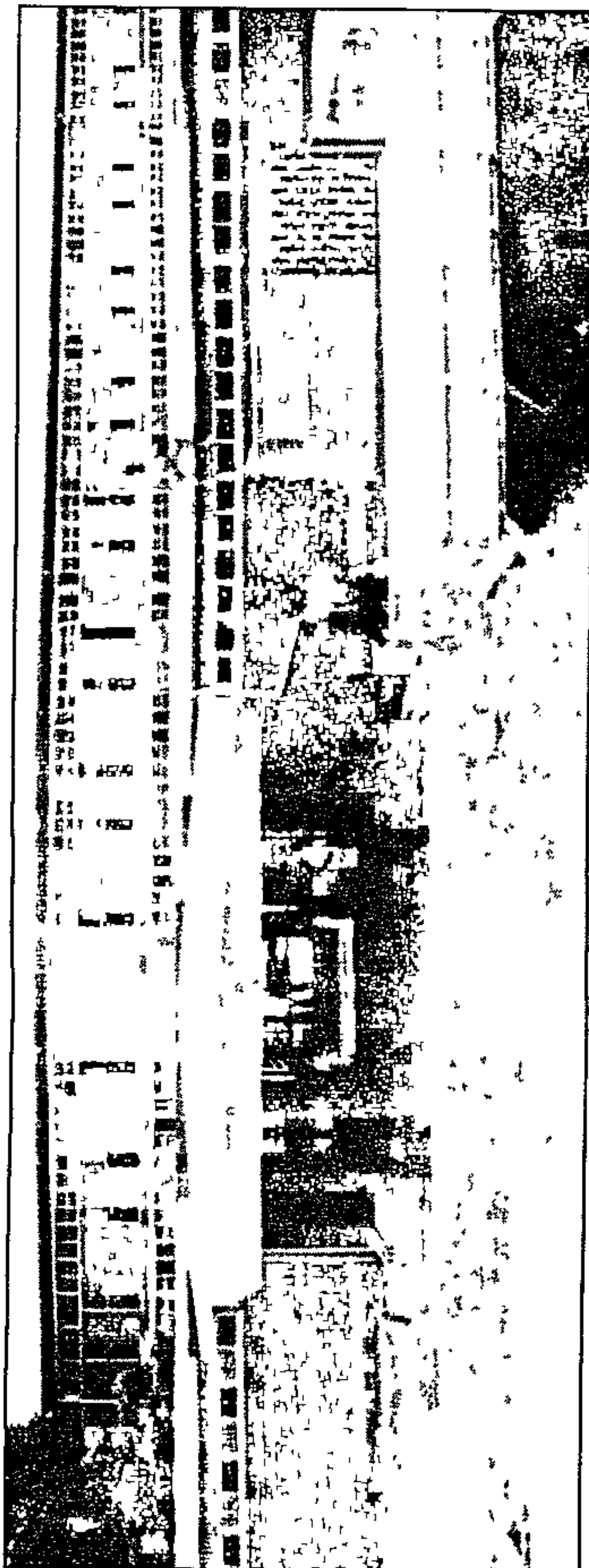
Papers have been served on the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand

The applicants in the action are three Meadowlands residents who allege they were removed to the hostel by members of the SAP Internal Stability Unit at a time of intense conflict between residents and hostel-dwellers in the week of the referendum

Testimony will be placed before the court on behalf of two of the three applicants that police who removed them to the hostel threatened that they would be killed by the inmates

# Inside the fortress of terror

SPAC 28/3/92 204



**FORBIDDING FACADE** The entrance facade of Madala hostel — known as M-One to residents — from Fourth Avenue, Alexandria

**THE forbidding facade** of Alexandra's Madala hostel — known as M-One to residents — straddles the first five avenues of the township like a colossal fortress. It occupies the high ground overlooking a depressing vista of squatters' shacks, residential homes and several avenues of shops that are now shuttered and deserted.

All round Madala hostel there is an eerie silence, with only the occasional dog or a few stray chickens wandering about the empty yards. Very few of the normally boisterous residents who once occupied the so-called "terror block" — houses and shacks facing the hostel — have dared to remain.

For the past week Alexandra has been the scene of an extraordinary drama. Thousands of its residents have fled in terror, in anticipation of inundation from the inmates of the hostel, whom they accuse of killing residents and pulling homes down.

To try to find out what goes on inside Madala hostel, I went into the hostel to find the people who live behind the rolls of barbed wire and the thousands of blank windows staring from high walls of unplaceable red brick.

Over the main archway at the entrance somebody has scratched,

**Words and pictures by JOE LOUW**

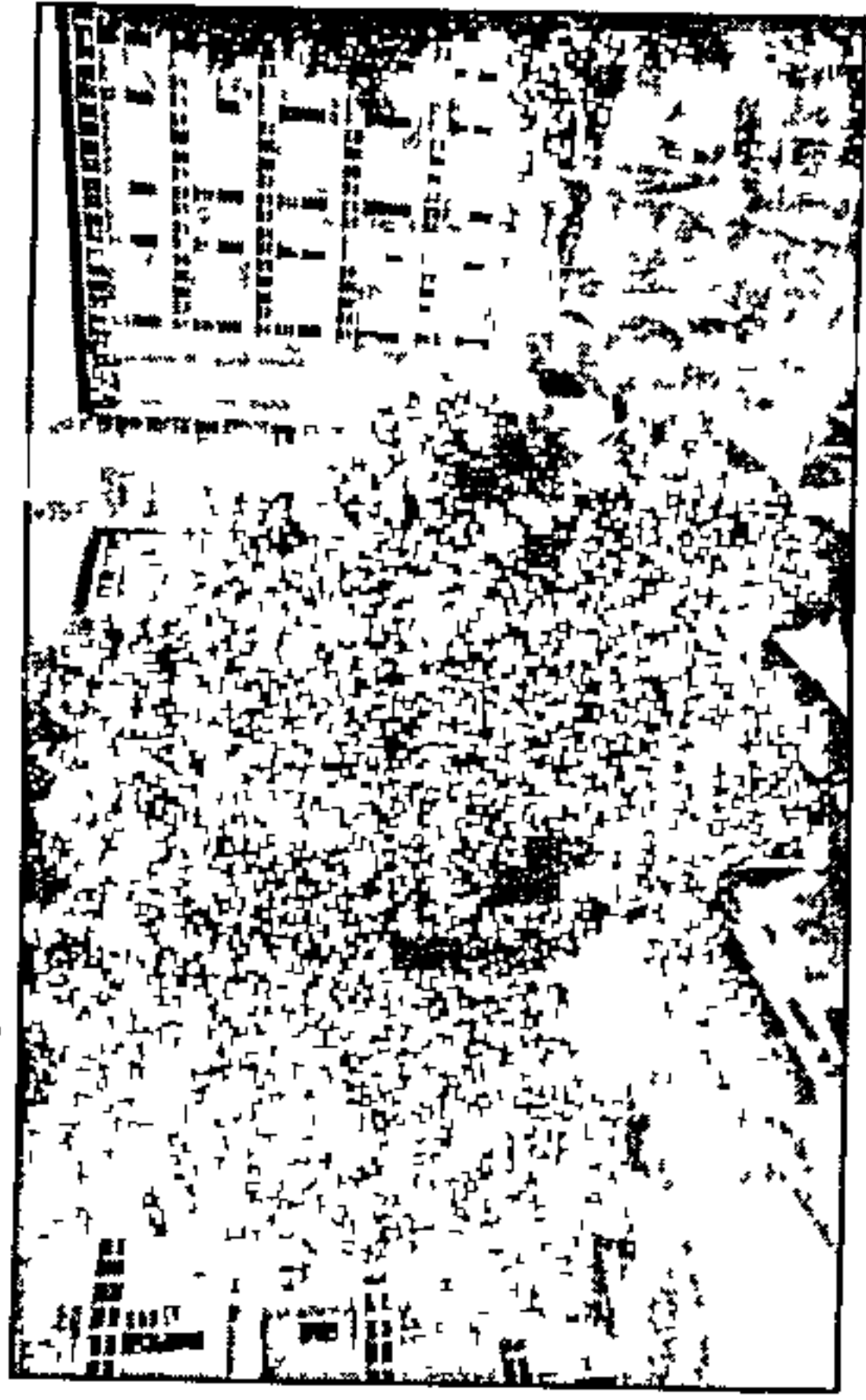
"Viva Inkatha IFP" in bold letters. Petersen Poswa, a young resident who also serves as IFP secretary inside the hostel, said every one of the reputedly 3 000 hostel dwellers — including women and children — were Inkatha members.

While Poswa animatedly explained to me the origins of the current wave of violence and its causes, starting from the March 7 ambush of Inkatha members conducting a funeral, clusters of men and boys were gathered in groups around the huge quadrangle inside the hostel. Some played board games, often breaking into a flourish of gleeful shouts.

The place looked like a huge prison, with hundreds of rusting single beds piled in one part of the yard and other rubble strewn all over the place.

In one of the many doorways some men were working from an improvised scaffold were dismantling a light fixture — presumably part of the R1 million renovation scheme being undertaken by the local authority to improve conditions there.

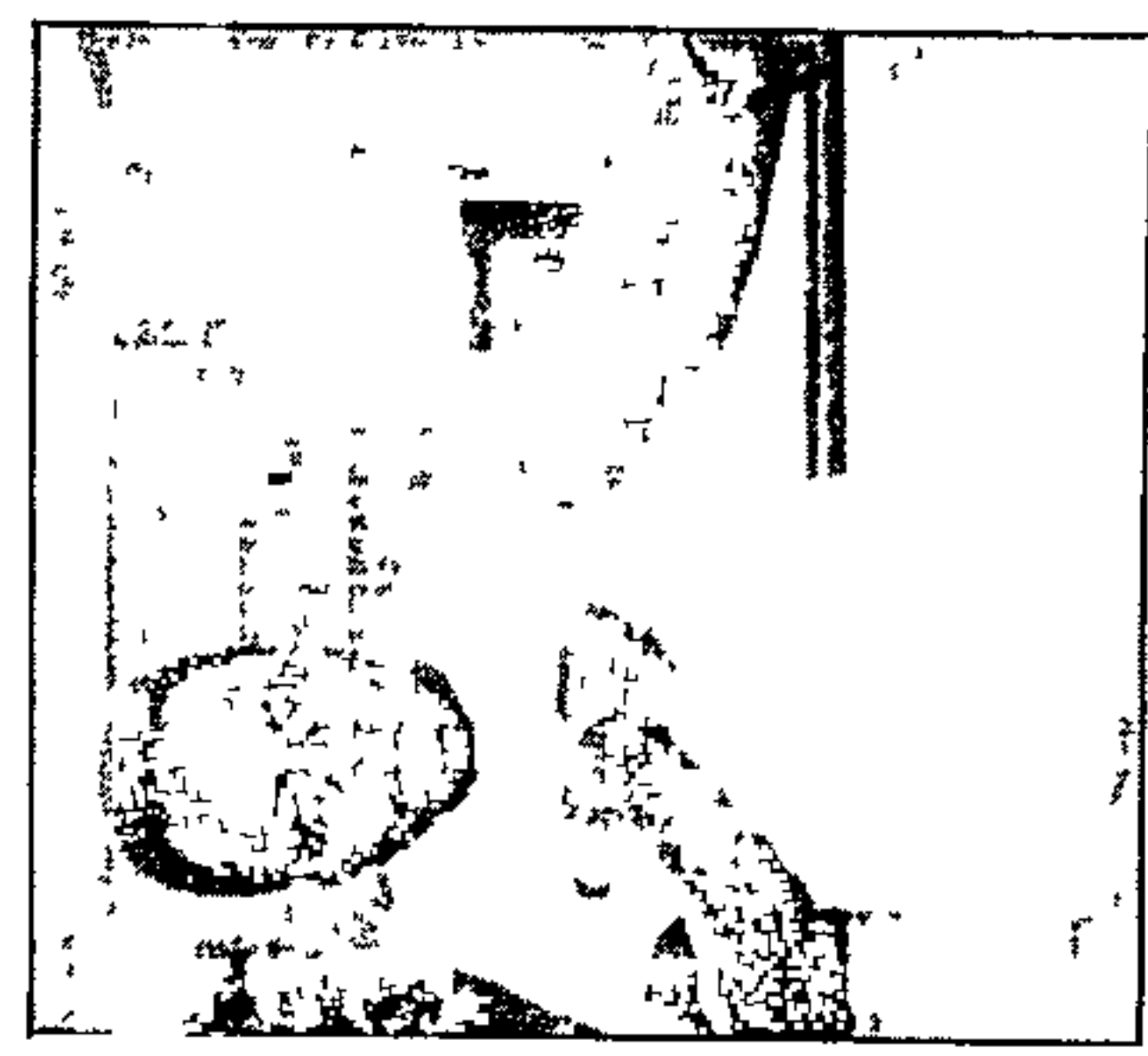
My presence attracted a small group of curious onlookers. Most were willing to be inter-



viewed John Dlamini, originally from Masinga, KwaZulu and a hostel resident for nine years, disclaimed having ever seen any violence coming from the hostel. He claimed to have also from Masinga and they never started any

been an eye-witness to the events of March 7 and he blamed township residents and the police for 'shooting us and killing us'. Mziwethu Ngubane also from Masinga and they never started any

◁ **BEHIND THE WALLS** A tranquil domestic scene inside the quadrangle of the hostel



◁ **HOME** Johannes Mkhize (28) will have no place to go if the hostel closes down

violence. They said it all originated with residents who attacked them. And they professed surprise that the people living next to the hostel were moving out because they feared attack from the hostel dwellers.

Miamba, a member of the Alex Youth Brigade and resident in Madala for the past three years, said he was worried about the possibility of

◁ **NO LONGER SINGLE** Many women live with husbands or boyfriends inside the hostel



seemed relatively quiet, the dim corridors and tiny hallways teemed with activity.

Dozens of idle youths hung about the many spaza shops and drinking dens selling traditional beer. Most of them are unemployed and many have not had a job for years.

The majority told me they did not pay rent and all of the ones I spoke to told me they had nowhere to go if the hostel was closed. Phathokwakwe Mkhize and his two sons, Sintu and Johannes, and

organised, their "home" was clearly overcrowded. The youngest son sat in the drinking section starting at a newspaper but when I asked him to spell his name for me it turned out he had never attended school and could neither read nor write.

Nearby in a common bathroom a faulty tap was flooding the floor and a terrible stench filled the air from an adjacent toilet. The slamming doors eerie corridors and the many gaping windows and iron staircases with their clattering sounds brings a queasy feeling to one's stomach.

As we left the hostel, John Dlamini, perhaps sensing how I was feeling, said: "We are not staying here like this because we want to but because of the situation we have appealed to the city council but we have been waiting for a long time. This hostel is for single men, not married people."

Many Alexandra residents feel that as a creation of apartheid these single men's hostels should be closed or converted to family dwellings so that they can be integrated into the local community.

"There are no single men's hostels in any of the white communities, so why should we have them in ours?" a leading Alex churchman argued.

Johannes Mkhize and his common-law wife Mavis Duma live in a single room adjacent to another smaller room converted into a drinking den.

Mkhize sells beer to sustain his family, and both of his boys are unemployed. One of them, Johannes, dressed in heavy clothing and an overcoat seemed quite sick. He smiled weakly and told me that although he had worked as a boilermaker "some-time back" he hadn't had a job since last year.

Although quite neatly



# Hostel inmates to get better homes

*Sowetan 1/4/92*

A portion of Power Park in Soweto will be developed by the Johannesburg City Council as a pilot project to provide family housing for hostel dwellers.

A survey by the Human Sciences Research Council last year revealed that it would be too costly to develop all existing hostels into family units

Between 50 and 65 percent of respondents preferred any other accommodation to living in a hostel. The most important reasons for staying in the hostels were that families stayed elsewhere and that hostels were closer to work.

The council has reserved a portion of

land in Power Park for township purposes. The planning directorate is busy designing a layout to enable family units to be constructed.

It will cost the council R2 million to service the about 130 sites available.

Preliminary studies have been undertaken to determine the feasibility and cost estimates of converting accommodation at the Nancefield Hostel.

The council concluded that it would not be financially viable to convert existing hostels into family units. Only 20 percent of the hostel dwellers could be accommodated in the converted dwellings.

# Family units to be built for hostel dwellers

By Louise Burgers  
Municipal Reporter

STAR 2/4/92

A portion of Power Park, Soweto, will be developed by the Johannesburg City Council as a pilot project to provide family housing for hostel dwellers.

A survey carried out by the Human Sciences Research Council last year at council-owned hostels revealed that it would be too costly to develop all existing hostels into family units.

The HSRC surveyed a sample of hostel dwellers during November last year and a report was handed to the city council last month. Between 50 and 65 percent of respondents preferred any other accommodation to living in a hostel. The most important reasons for staying in the hostels were that families stayed elsewhere, that hostels were closer to work and that inmates could not afford to buy homes.

Of the "other type of accommodation" preferred, 60 percent of respondents in each hostel preferred a house. The choice of area was Johannesburg, followed by Soweto. More than 85 percent of respondents in each hostel indicated they preferred to rent. According to researchers, this is probably attributable to the perception that buying a home is beyond what they can afford or are prepared to pay.

The HSRC report said a definite need existed for hostel dwellers to have access to other forms of accommodation. The council has reserved a portion of land in Power Park (Portion C) for township purposes and the planning directorate is busy designing a layout to enable family units to be constructed. It will cost the council R2 million to service the approximately 130 sites available in Power Park. It is proposed that as staff move from the hostels to the proposed family units, the existing family-type accommodation be converted to bachelor or family-type units.



# Dismantle the hostels - SCA

Sowetan 3/4/92 (204)  
THE Soweto Civic Association last night called for the hostels to be completely dismantled rather than converted into family units.

This change of attitude was voiced by SCA executive member Mr Kgabisi Mosunkutu at a Press conference in Johannesburg where the resumption of the Soweto rent boycott was announced.

Mosunkutu said it was clear that hostels "are the centre of violence" in both Alexandra and Soweto.

Their role had been discussed at the recent general council meeting of the SCA and "we are convinced that in order for violence to cease, the hostels must be emptied".

The SCA had abandoned the position that they should be transformed and felt that inmates should be settled in ordinary township housing.

Hostel structures lent themselves to being "turned into barracks which are housing vigilantes who are directed to maim, kill, rob and - indeed - rape", he said.

# Refugees take over offices

By JOE MDHLELA

DISPLACED residents have literally ejected Alexandra Council administrative workers, including the town clerk, from their offices *bowetan 7/4/92.*

The action by the residents who fled attacks from hostel dwellers during the past three weeks has resulted in administration at the council offices coming to a standstill

Chairman of the Alexandra Peace Forum the Rev Busani Ngubane yesterday confirmed that service at the council had come to a stop

Ngubane said the displaced people were also using the council offices to protest against the hostel dwellers who are occupying their houses near Madala Hostel

"The authorities have so far failed to stop the illegal squatting by hostel dwellers of houses belonging to residents

The town clerk was not available for comment yesterday



# Workshop tries to defuse violence

Sowetan 8/4/92

204

By PEARL MAJOLA

REGULAR visits to the hostels with an aim to create harmony and interaction between township and hostel residents could be the answer to the violence that is sweeping the Reef townships

This is the conviction of a group that attended the two-day *Sowetan*/Pick 'n Pay Parenting Workshop held in Soweto at the weekend

Participants agreed that part of the problem between hostel and township residents was caused by a gap that existed between the two groups

It was resolved that cultural and sports events should be organised in order to make peace with hostel "residents", as they resolved to call them

Former *Sowetan* Woman of the Year Ms Fikile Mlotshwa explained that in 1990 she and other women under the Interdenominational Prayer Women's League had visited the Merafe Hostel when fighting was at its height in that area. She said there was no hostility from the hostel residents and they

listened to what the women had to say "I think we can do this successfully even now," Mlotshwa said

Another participant, Ms Philippine Lekalakala, suggested that referring to people who live in hostels as "hostel dwellers" and those who live in the townships as "residents" was discriminatory and could be another contributing factor to the tension. She recommended they be called hostel "residents".

Other issues discussed during the workshop were education, including the effects of teenage pregnancy, career guidance, parental involvement in children's lives and co-ordination of services, projects and programmes in Soweto

The Soweto workshop was the first of a series that will be held in Bloemfontein, Pietersburg, Daveyton, Pretoria, Carletonville and the Vaal Triangle.

## Soweto hostels 'to stay'

THE Soweto City Council would not close down hostels under its jurisdiction as that would cause more social strife, spokesman Mojalefa Moseki said yesterday

Moseki was replying to a call by the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) for the closure of all hostels. SCA official Kgabisi Mosunkutu recently told a meeting of the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber that hostels should be emptied as violence emanated from them

Moseki said while it was acknowledged that single sex hostels were "an anomaly" in the present political situation, Soweto hostels would not be emptied as such a move could spark more violence

He said the council intended converting the hostels into family units and all interested parties were welcome to come forward with suggestions. Women and children already made up about 30% of the hostel population on the Reef, he said

WILSON ZWANE

However, many hostel dwellers were not in favour of changing the buildings ~~(204)~~ (204).

West Rand Hostel Residents' Association vice-chairman Joseph Kubheka said yesterday he had not as yet come across hostel residents who were in favour of conversion

East Rand Hostel Residents' Association chairman Zakhele Mlambo said the civic organisations should not interfere with the affairs of the hostels *BIPay 14/4/92*

"We are opposed to the conversion of our hostels into family units. Most of the hostel residents' families have homes in the rural areas, which they are not prepared to leave," he said

Meanwhile, the Alexandra Civic Organisation said yesterday it supported demands for the closure of the township's Madala Hostel — an Inkatha stronghold and an unrest flash-point.

24 flights for Easter weekend



(204) 5/7

## MK denies a plot to attack hostels

MEMBERS of Umkhonto we Sizwe's PWV regional headquarters yesterday denied they had taken a decision to attack Inkatha Freedom Party hostels.

But they told the Goldstone Commission in Pretoria yesterday they could not guarantee absolute control over MK members

"Anybody can do his own thing without the mandate of the MK leadership," Mr Oupa Monareng, MK political commissar, told a hearing chaired by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone. *Sowetan 24/4/92*

The hearing was convened after two police informers said they had attended an MK meeting at Shell House in Johannesburg last month, where a decision was taken to attack IFP hostels in four Transvaal areas

Monareng said members at the meeting suggested MK attack the hostels, but the leadership's response was that the armed struggle had been suspended. MK had become more involved in mass action

Mr Sidney Mbilo, the regional headquarters' chief of personnel, told the hearing the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes and the DF Malan agreement bound MK to suspend its action and that MK had no right to commit soldiers to action that would be detrimental to these accords - Sapa.



## Diepkloof

### a hostel of good vibes

City Press 26/4/92  
By SOPHIE TEMA

DIEPKLOOF Hostel near Baragwanath in Soweto looks like any other hostel

Most of the windows are broken, the walls are cracked and the ceilings are pocked with holes

But it is different from other Reef hostels because the inmates and residents in the neighbouring houses have a good relationship.

So chummy are they that the residents turn to the hostel dwellers for protection when they need it.

City Press spoke to a group of women chatting near the hostel who were full of praise for the hostel dwellers, saying they lived in harmony with them.

"We regard them as our brothers," said one woman.

"When their wives and children come to visit we take them into our homes," said another.

The hostel dwellers once stepped in to help residents who were being threatened by other hostel dwellers.

"It was amazing because we know most of them are IFP supporters," the woman said.

IFP youth leader, Themba Khoza, said this was normal.

"People should live in harmony," said Khoza.

"Diepkloof hostel is an example of how residents and hostel dwellers can live together without bloodshed."





IVY HLATSHWAYO One of the many women cooking for boyfriends or husbands with whom they live in the hostel



# Despite all people are

The word "hostel" often conjures up images of violence. But after spending a day at Meadowlands Hostel in Soweto **ABBEY MAKOE** discovered that despite all the scare stories about the hostels, the people living there are also human **MBUZENI ZULU** took the pictures

**This is home to thousands**  
 Population About 4000  
 Political affiliation Inkatha  
 Number of children Estimated at 1000  
 Number of the unemployed Estimated at 1,500  
 Source Humphrey Ndlovu, IFP's Transvaal leader

IFP IN Meadowlands Hostel is not at all easy. It is a constant battle to rise above the squalor and filth.  
 "The residents are actually trying hard to turn poison into medicine. As I walked around the hostel I wondered how anybody could be expected to cope with living under such conditions. For how does one come to grips with the stench emanating from dirty rows of toilets with no doors and no privacy?"  
 Outside, many men basked in the sun drinking sorghum beer and chatting nostalgically about families in Natal. Children, who should be at school or creche, play around nonchalantly.  
 As photographer Mbuseni Zulu and I approached them many pairs of curious eyes stared at us.  
 They seemed to be asking: Who are these strangers?

# the horror living here

When we identified ourselves as *Sowetan* journalists all were eager to talk to us - "to give their side of the story".  
 Men, women and children complain about amazambane. Zulu for potatoes. Amazambane is a hostel. I run for a hand-grenade.  
 It is believed that the first time township residents threw a hand grenade at the hostel dwellers thought it was a potato, until it exploded.  
 The more we listened the more it became obvious that fear plays a big part in their lives. Fear of township taxis, fear of strangers, fear of more "amazambane".

**People who love life**  
 But in spite of what I saw the people inside the hostel say they love life.  
 There are a string of shops, including restaurants inside the hostel and a huge pub which was filled to capacity as early as 11 am. A group of men stands guard at the main entrance, watching every visitor coming into the hostel.  
 The shops sell almost everything one finds in huge supermarkets in the city. Unemployed dwellers say they walk around the hostel fence day and night, ready to quell potential attacks.  
 They bitterly blamed the police for confiscating their "traditional weapons" in a recent swoop, saying the same was not done to the township residents.  
 Heavily-built shebeen king Bofa Mbongwe (42) is also happy with hostel life. He came to the hostel in 1974 after leaving his home in Ladysmith, Natal. He shares his room with his wife and niece whose father was killed during violence in 1988.  
 "As in the townships I thought we too had to stop relying on outsiders (township residents) for entertainment," said Mbongwe, pointing to a large quantity of empty beer bottles.  
 Nonhlanhla Nguwane (22) looks twice her age. She left her Matanzburg Natal, home at the age of 11, she said. She could not disguise her dislike for township residents.  
 "They treat us like animals just because

*Sowetan* 5/5/92 (204)



**I am an ordinary man. Go speak to politicians. But if you can, please bring me some food, sometimes**  
 CARPHUS HLABESSA



JOLLING TIME Patrons enjoying beers inside the only tavern in Meadowlands Hostel. The women came to Johannesburg to be with their men.

Carphus Hlabessa (54) is unemployed, but ter and now that he is ready and willing to die his only wish is to be buried at his birthplace Nkandla, Natal.  
 He is not a member of Inkatha and has no interest in politics.  
 His wife divorced him some years ago fleeing with their three children. He has no seen them again. Among his belongings in tiny corner he calls a bedroom, is a lumbar jacket, a grey shirt and a jacket. No trousers can be seen.  
 The string of questions disturbs him so he reports "I am an ordinary man. Go speak to politicians. But if you can, please bring in some food, sometimes".  
**Tomorrow — we speak to the hostel leaders**



# Despite all the people are

Sowetan 5/5/92 (204)

It conjures up images of violence day at Meadowlands Hostel in GOE discovered that despite all the hostels, the people living there ZENI ZULU took the pictures

## to thousands

Inkatha  
Estimated at 1000  
employed Estimated at 1,500  
Simphele Ndlovu, IFP & Transvaal leader



Playing beers inside the only tavern in Meadowlands Hostel. The women are with their men

# the horror living here

Sowetan 5/5/92 (204)

When we identified ourselves as Sowetan journalists all were eager to talk to us - "to give their side of the story"

Men women and children complain about amazambane Zulu for potatoes Amazambane is a hostel term for a hand-grenade

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## People who love life

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They bitterly blamed the police for confiscating their "traditional weapons" in a recent swoop, saying the same was not done to the township residents

Heavily-built shebeen king Bofa Mhlongwe (42) is also happy with hostel life. He came to the hostel in 1974 after leaving his home in Ladysmith, Natal. He shares his room with his wife and niece, whose father was killed during violence in 1988

"As in the townships, I thought we too had to stop relying on outsiders (township residents) for entertainment," said Mhlongwe, pointing to a large quantity of empty beer bottles

Nonhlanhla Ngubane (22) looks twice her age. She left her Matziburg, Natal, home at the age of 11, she said. She could not disguise her dislike for township residents

"They treat us like animals just because

"I am an ordinary man. Go speak to politicians. But if you can, please bring me some food, sometimes"

CALIPHUS HLABESA

## Tomorrow — we speak to the hostel leaders

"They treat us like animals just because we are Zulus. They will live to regret it"



"When we launch retaliatory attacks, we run over everyone and anything"



NONHLANHLA NGUBANE  
THEMINKOSI BIYELE



CALIPHUS HLABESA



# IFP Under fire at

# Violence hearing

*Sowetan 6/5/92*

**SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT**

**EVIDENCE of violence centred on Inkatha-supporting hostels around Johannesburg dominated yesterday's hearing of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria.**

Several witnesses said previously peaceful townships became flashpoints

after Inkatha amassed supporters at hostels, which virtually amounted to using them as military bases. The evidence, which is yet to be tested, will be challenged later. What the commission was doing was simply listening. The purpose was to get

an overview of violence in three areas: Alexandra, Soweto and the Vaal Triangle, and then to decide how best to investigate it. Mr Obed Bapela, ANC branch secretary in Alexandra, began with violence in March, April and August last year and this year each of these flare-ups had been preceded by a massing of Inkatha mem-

bers in the hostels in Alexandra, he said. He supplied details on some of the 9 000 people he estimated had been uprooted by the violence, including people living near Madala hostel in Alexandra whose homes had been taken over by Inkatha supporters. The commission ordered that their identities be kept

secret until it was established whether they would give evidence under the protection of the commission. "We are strongly opposed to the notion of any particular area being declared exclusive to any political organisation." He also said he saw cultural weapons as dangerous.

*204*

# Doing it for the kids

**Thulani Ngubo, spokesman for the hostel dwellers, speaks:**

**T**HULANI NGUBO's love for children and his concern for their future is the driving force behind his quest for peace in this troubled area

A self-confessed Inkatha Freedom Party supporter and spokesman for the residents of the troubled Meadowlands Hostel, Ngubo spends most of his time in his fatcakes shop preoccupied with one thing only - peace

Who could blame him? His six-year-old daughter has not been able to attend classes since the outbreak of violence between township residents and hostel dwellers in February

And the school is only 200 metres from the hostel in the nearby township of Killarney

None of the 1 000-odd children living at the hostel has been allowed to go to school because township residents have threatened to kill hostel children, says Ngubo, pointing in the direction of Killarney

"These children are the future leaders. We can kill one another for as long as we want, but we mustn't let the war affect their education," he says, throwing his hands in the air as if in despair

"What's wrong with us?" asks Ngubo, the Natal-born man who arrived in Johannesburg in 1981



*'We mustn't let the war affect the children's education'*

204 (218)  
Since arriving in the metropolitan city, Ngubo worked for three different employers and always lived at Meadowlands Hostel

He supports his parents by sending them money back home. During public holidays he takes the opportunity to travel with his wife and child to his place of birth

And his recipe for peace is firm - it does not involve top politicians, he stresses

The war, as he describes the mayhem in the area, involves grassroots members in both camps and, therefore, they are the ones who are likely to bring about an acceptable solution

Ngubo does not see the involvement of African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as paramount to the achievement of stability in the area

To him, it is people who are dying who have the capacity to restore order in Meadowlands

"And God willing, this is one dream I hope to realise soon," says the slightly-built, bespectacled Ngubo (27), his moustache neatly trimmed and dark hair well combed

In fact, he looks like an accountant. He says the SA Police have to be called in to intervene between residents and the hostel dwellers - as mediators



# Doing it for survival?

**Dumisane Dubazile, a warlord at the hostel, gives his view:**

*Sowetan 6/5/92*

**T**HE INTRIGUING thing about Dumisane Dubazile is that he is always wearing his big and heavy overcoat.

And he refuses to say what lurks underneath it

But, with the knowledge that Dubazile is a self-confessed "warlord", one can only guess what goes with his secrecy

His friends inside the hostel, who no doubt have great respect for Inkos'Emnyama (black chief) as he is known in the hostel, said he had never taken off the coat.

When he talks about the current violence his voice fills with anger "For as long as we are attacked by those people (township residents), we shall hit back, twice as hard"

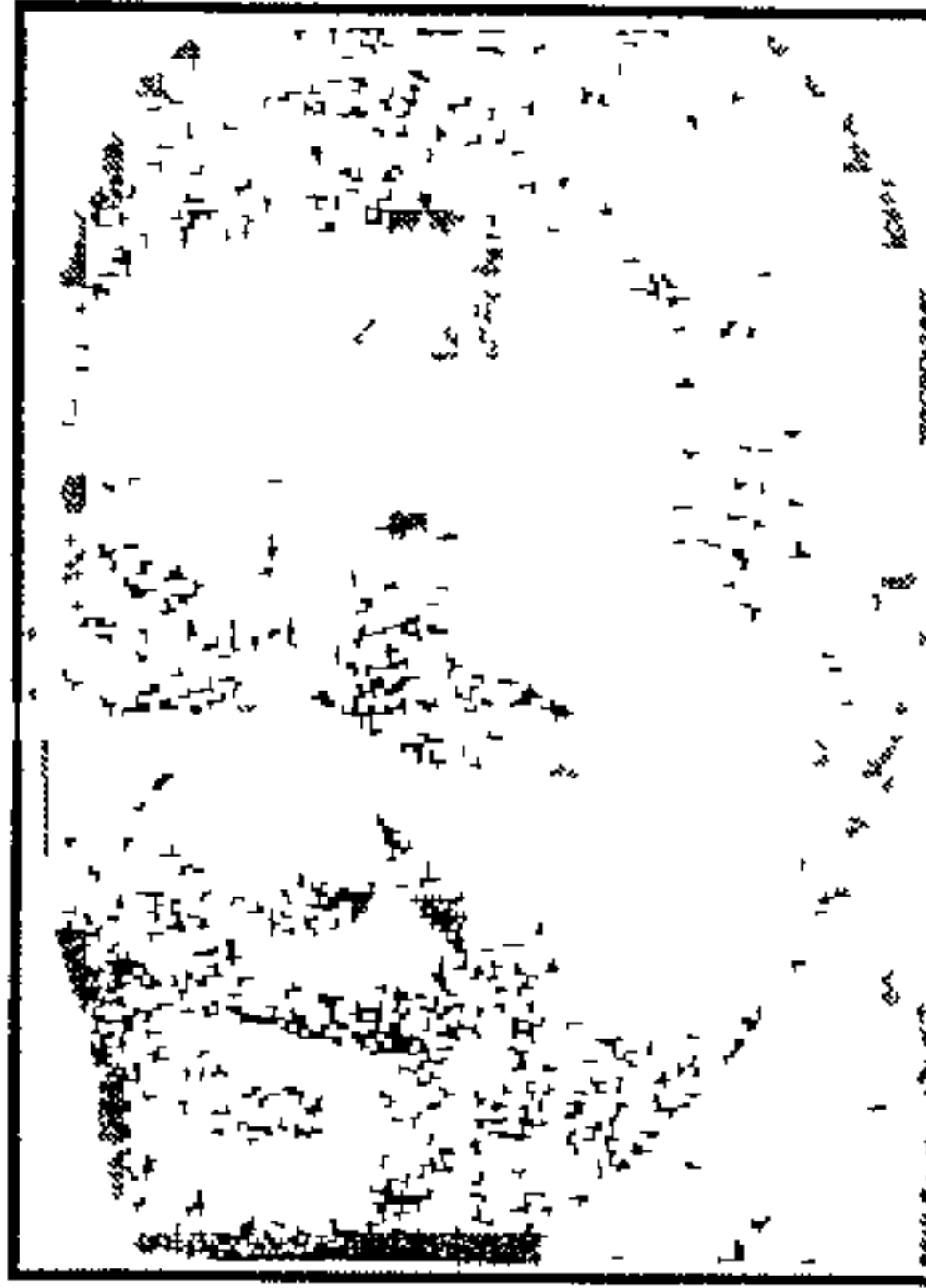
Asked if he was scared of coming to Johannesburg a year ago, knowing there was a "war", Dubazile appears perplexed at the question and asks

"If your brothers were being killed somewhere wouldn't you go and help them?" One of his three brothers, who also live in hostels, had just been killed at Dube Hostel, a few hours before this interview with Dubazile

These are the bitter outpourings of a tall, strong and angry "warlord" who speaks no language other than Zulu

His pronunciation of some English words baffles me - he pronounces the letter "R" as "L" To his mind, Meadowlands Hostel dwellers face many "ploblems"

He left his Natal home a year ago in search of work in Johannesburg Until now, he remains unemployed but



*'For as long as we are attacked by those people we shall hit back, twice as hard'*

still hopes that some day the sun will shine on him, too

He left his wife and three children at home But how does he survive in competitive Johannesburg?

Dubazile said he received money from friends inside the hostel He does not smoke and the only kind of alcohol he drinks is sorghum beer He calls it "home (Natal) beer", with conspicuous pride

But Nkos'Enyama still has hope

He always rises at 5am When going to "market" - his term for looking for a job - he kicks off his blankets as early as 4am, he says

He often looks for casual work within the hostel or maybe at the shops "so that I can buy some bread and sugar"

His friend, with whom he shares a two-roomed unit, buys groceries and sometimes gives him pocket money He and neighbours drink a lot of sorghum beer during the day

Dubazile is obviously bitter about the apparent lack of parental control in the townships, referring to the

neighbouring Killarney, Mzim-hlope and Meadowlands

His hatred for township residents, who he says treat hostel dwellers like sub-humans, is clear

He has taken an active part in confrontations between his fellow-dwellers and township residents, but would not elaborate

One thing is certain He does not intend going back to Natal, at least not now, he says with a wry smile, his snow-white, well-arranged teeth surfacing as the left and right cheeks pull in different directions

Quietly, he moves towards the tavern, where residents meet for merrymaking and drowning the violence blues.

# It's peace

Sowefam 6/5/92

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## FOCUS ON



## VIOLENCE

Two hostel leaders differ about the on-going violence. Give peace a chance, says one. No, its war, says the other. **ABBEY MAKOE** spoke to them and went back to Meadowlands Hostel yesterday in the wake of yet another grenade attack.

**M**R RONNIE MPANDE (63) was going to collect his pension yesterday.

He did not get there. Instead he collected five stab wounds after an encounter with four youths when he crossed Vincent Road, the boundary between Meadowlands township and the hostel where he lives.

The youths stabbed Mpande twice in the throat, once in the back and twice in the stomach.

His neighbour, Mrs Lizzy Ndima, ran to assist with first aid but was shot at. She was lucky to escape unharmed.

By late yesterday, many old people

inside the hostel could not leave the premises to collect their monthly pensions. They live on the side of the hostel adjacent to "Death Road", as Vincent Road has come to be known.

Pangas, knives, handgrenades, spears, iron bars and guns are the normal weapons in the on-going battles between Meadowlands Hostel dwellers and residents of Kiklamey, Mzambhlophe and Meadowlands townships.

Pensioners on both sides are now caught in the crossfire.

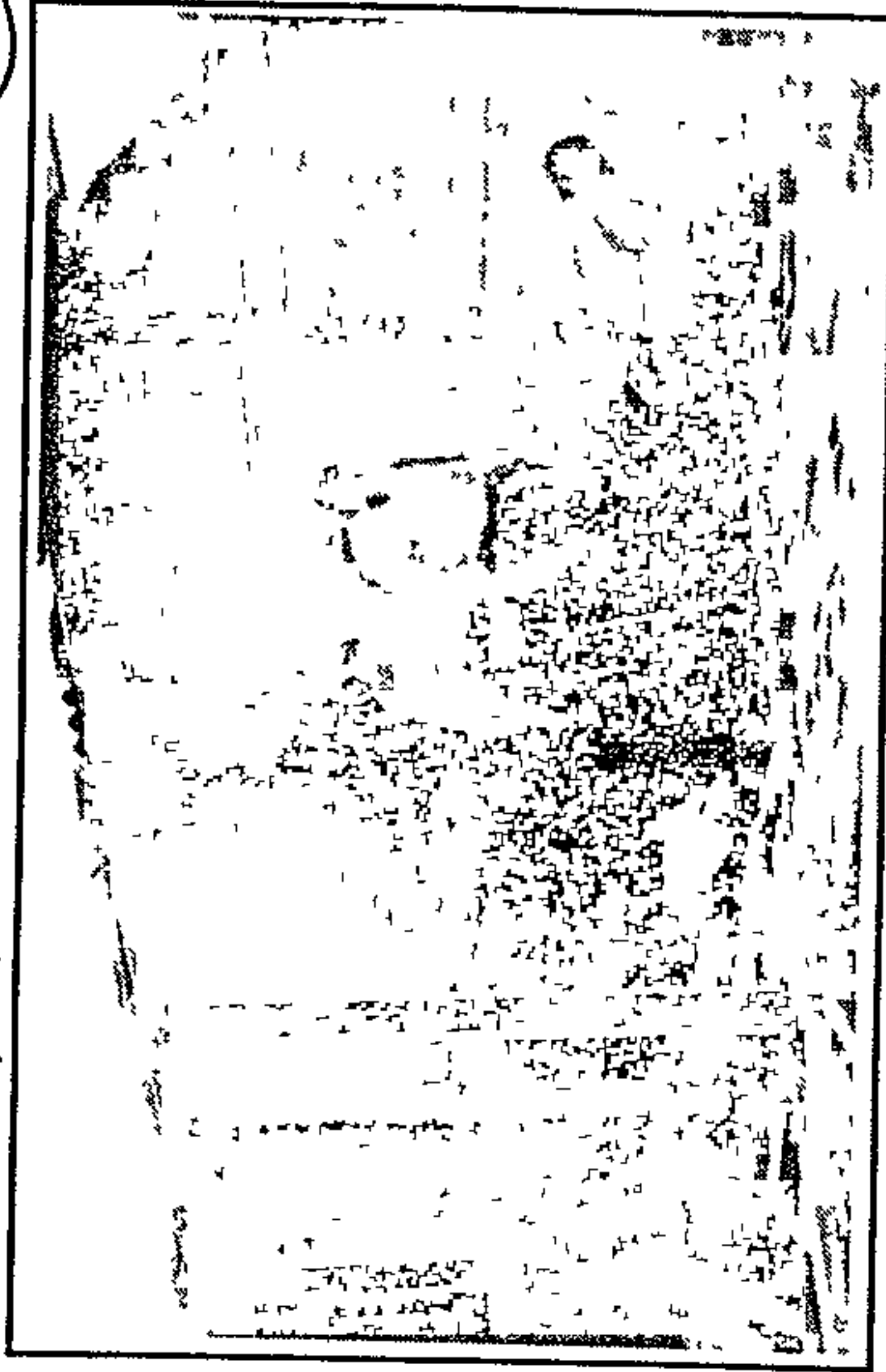
The location of the hostel units makes them vulnerable to attacks.

The main fear of the hostel folk is the sporadic lobbing of *amazambane*, a

# Or pangas

Sowefam 6/5/92

204



**RAZED TO THE GROUND: Another handgrenade was thrown on this side of Meadowlands Hostel, completely destroying the building**

PIC MBUZENI ZULU

tel term for a handgrenade, by township residents in their dwellings.

A pensioner, who screamed for help as Mpande lay on the ground near "Death Road", lashed out at the apparent failure of parents to control the youth in the townships.

MaKhumalo, not her real name, came up with her own proposals for ending the violence in the area.

She said the Government had "better bring back the Section 10 law", under which unemployed people roaming the streets could be detained.

She said hostel children did not attend school in the township because they feared for their lives while township children stayed away from school voluntarily.

Like many of her neighbours, MaKhumalo's main fear was of another *izambane* being thrown at her home.

"This violence is no longer politically motivated. It is no longer the ANC and Inkatha that are at each other's throats. The whole thing has been taken over by thugs and gangs mushrooming in the township," MaKhumalo said.

**Tomorrow — Township youth explain their role in the violence**



## Strong support for Inkatha

# 'Good hostel' a secret base?

STAR 16/5/92

204

IT SEEMED too good to be true — a "good" hostel in Soweto where the local residents and the hostel dwellers lived in perfect harmony and where the residents actually liked having the hostel dwellers around.

After my previous experiences with the

**Stories of residents living in perfect harmony proved so unlikely that reporter JOE LOUW just had to find out. His trip to the area unearthed the unexpected and a good measure of hostility.**

notorious Madala Hostel in Alexandra, where the hostel dwellers and local residents were in a virtual state of perpetual war, I would

have to see this to believe it

Of all the single men's hostels in the PWV area, Diepkloof Extension Hostel seemed, on the surface

anyway, to be a rare exception

During the day, school children freely criss-cross the hostel grounds on their way to and from school. Older girls and women are often seen socialising with inmates.

Numerous Diepkloof residents were emphatic in their praise of the peace they have been enjoying for the past years.

Attempting to find out how this apparent modern miracle was possible, I decided to investigate Diepkloof Extension Hostel and found a very different side to the story.

When I entered the hostel one day last week I assumed that, given the chummy relationship described to me by residents, most of the hostel dwellers would be friendly and hospitable.

Wrong.

Groups of men gathered in a square near the hostel's beer hall were definitely not friendly. They were sullen and wouldn't answer questions. They merely pointed in the direction of the "office" where, they said, my questions would be answered.

At the communal hall a man, using a megaphone, was calling hostel dwellers to a meeting.

### Rebuffed

In the dusk, groups of men, many of them armed with so-called "traditional weapons", sticks, knobkerries and sharpened metal rods arrived from their bungalows.

My attempt to attend the meeting was immediately rebuffed by five hefty men to whom I had been referred to — they were supposed to be the "residents' committee". I was gruffly ordered to leave after being told to apply to the town office of Inkhata.

The next morning at the rent office I was again referred to the IFP who I was informed "control the hostel".

Another informant, who refused to give me any personal details, then related to me what he said was "the truth about this

# Deep, deep trouble in Diepmeadow

STAR 16/5/92

~~200~~ ~~151~~  
JOE LOUW (204)

DIEPMEADOW Town Clerk David Mabalane has revealed that the Soweto City Council is in the process of attempting to repossess the Diepkloof Extension Hostel which he claims was "fraudulently and corruptly" leased two years ago.

In April this year the council unilaterally cancelled the 1990 lease agreement with the Ivory Tusk Consortium.

The Agreement had been signed on the council's behalf by the now suspended Town Clerk J F de Jager and the late Mayor of Diepmeadow Moses Khumalo.

Mabalane also revealed that as a result of investigations carried out by the present Soweto Council and the Transvaal Provincial Administration into fraud, bribery, corruption and misconduct of the previous council, several top council officials had been suspended in March this year.

They were Town Clerk De Jager, Housing Director Jooste Mothapo, Management Committee chairman Frederick Phiri and two legal advisors, S Monyatsi and S Mazibuko.

The council's chief legal advisor, Aldred Maheppy, revealed that other allegations not related to the Ivory Tusk deal currently under investigation included misappropriation of council funds involving millions of rands and the theft of council cheques to the value of R3,2 million.

He said investigations found that the Ivory Tusk Consortium was in fact not a legally registered company, and showed the Saturday Star documents to back up this claim.

The lease had purported to transfer the entire complex of the Diepkloof Hostel — consisting of the land and 345

housing units — all for the sum of R862 500.

According to Maheppy, not only did Ivory Tusk not tender for the hostel, but the council never received any payments from the company.

One part of the contract specified that Ivory Tusk was supposed to upgrade the hostel and turn it into family sectional units. None of these improvements had, been made according to Mabalane.

Godfrey Mokgoatjana, the council's new chairman told the Saturday Star that he "went public" with the facts of corruption and fraud because he did not want the present council "tarred with the same brush" as the previous council.

## Trespassing

He also revealed that the council had asked the Transvaal provincial authorities to launch an "Article 3" investigation into the previous council's activities.

Maheppy reported that the council had attempted this week to repossess the offices at the hostel but that workmen sent there to change locks refused to go into the hostel without police protection.

"Police are telling us the matter is in abeyance until they get a court order," said Maheppy, "But we fail to see why that is necessary."

The council has also demanded back R1,2 million in rents collected by Ivory Tusk from residents of the hostel and threatened to lay charges of trespassing against the consortium unless it immediately vacated the premises.



# Hani recalls days of 'paranoiac ANC'

*B/Day 27/5/92*

~~STEPHANE BOTHMA~~  
STEPHANE BOTHMA

PARANOIA and hysteria in the ranks of the ANC about government's ability to infiltrate it before it was unbanned resulted in innocents being detained in prison camps, former Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) chief-of-staff Chris Hani has admitted in a magazine interview.

Hani is reported by the latest edition of Work in Progress as saying about 18 or 19 MK members found guilty by a tribunal of taking part in a mutiny against superiors in Angola in 1984 were executed.

At his request, the ANC leadership had stepped in and stopped further executions.

Speaking about ANC detention camps, Hani said one of the innocents detained in the mid-'80s, was national executive committee member Pallo Jordan, for making a derogatory remark about methods used by the ANC's security department. Jordan was detained in June 1983 for six weeks after criticising the security infrastructure in a private conversation.

"And that critical voice reached the ears of security, and because security was a law unto itself, Comrade Jordan was picked up and detained for a few days," he said.

Hani said the climate at the time, when "the regime" was destabilising the ANC, killing its leaders and assassinating commanders of MK, had created a situation of overall suspicion.

When 60% of cadres sent to infiltrate SA were either arrested or killed, sometimes the wrong impression was drawn that those who handled the operations were working for the enemy, he said.

"People began to lose a balanced approach in terms of combating the infiltration of the ANC by the regime. That situation actually caused problems where, in my own view, the innocent and the guilty were sometimes lumped together."

Asked about several mutinies that took place in camps in Angola, Hani said he had been summoned to solve the mutinous situation. Cadres mutinied over the deployment of MK members against Unita in Angola, and not the apartheid regime, and refused to take orders.

"They actually took their weapons, took trucks and virtually took over our transit camp in Viana, in Luanda."

When they refused to stop their actions, Angolans were called in to help disarm them. They were disarmed and were sent back to camps of the ANC, Hani said.

Another mutiny took place a few months later, and although Hani said he was in favour of dialogue with the mutineers, he had "reached the end of my tether" when they killed several key commanders in one camp called Bango, and took over the camp. Bango was taken back by force and the mutineers were brought before a tribunal, of which Hani was not a part. Some were sentenced to death and executed.

On a new security force, Hani said "I would like a situation where a security apparatus is answerable to Parliament."

He added "I would favour, for instance, a parliamentary committee to oversee the security apparatus."

## Bitter hostel debate continues

*B/Day 27/5/92*

~~WILSON ZWANE~~  
WILSON ZWANE

A FEW years ago hostel and township residents used to party together. Now they are enemies.

Residents say relationships with hostel residents started deteriorating in 1990 when violence rocketed in Reef townships.

They perceive hostels as the epicentre of violence. Civic organisations — such as the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) and the Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO) — have echoed that sentiment.

SCA official Kgabisu Mosunkutu told a recent meeting of the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber that hostels should be "emptied" as they were breeding grounds for violence.

The civic organisations want the hostels converted into family units to allow migrant workers to live with their families.

However, this would be costly, and few hostel residents can afford to buy homes. Soweto City Council spokesman Moja-

lefa Moseki says emptying the hostels "will fuel tensions in the townships and cause more social strife". However, he supports their conversion into family units, saying women and children make up about 30% of Soweto's hostel population.

West Rand Hostel Residents' Association vice-chairman Joseph Kubheka says he has not come across any hostel resident who favours conversion, and East Rand Hostel Residents' Association chairman Zakhele Mlambo says his organisation is "totally opposed" to it. Mlambo says the hostels should rather be upgraded.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration is injecting funds into upgrading hostels under its jurisdiction. In Thokoza, hostels are undergoing a multimillion-rand face-lift. Renovations to one of the township's three hostels will cost about R3,5m.

# Secure all hostels

# advises Goldstone

THE Goldstone Commission has recommended - among other things - that all single men's hostels be fortified and that security checks be done at all entrances to the hostels.

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN  
Political Correspondent

The commission's second interim report, handed to State President FW de Klerk on Wednesday, blamed the ANC, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the security forces for the continued violence in the country.

He pointed out, however, that the conflict on the ground was primarily because of the "political bat-

tle between supporters of the ANC and of the IFP". "Both sides resort to violence and intimidation in their attempts to gain control over geographic areas," he said.

The IFP on Wednesday gave a guarded response to the finding.

Inkatha central committee member Mr John Bhengu said "I will say 'yes' in the sense that it is the two parties who are embroiled in violence against each other."

He claimed it was the ANC - through the now-

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defunct UDF - which had started the fighting in Natal in 1985.

But the ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, yesterday dismissed these allegations by Mr Justice Goldstone as superficial and as missing the point.

"Firstly, to attribute the violence to political rivalry between the ANC and IFP is to ignore that the rivalry has been fostered and manipulated by the South African Government and its security forces.

"Secondly, with regard to who holds the key re-

sponsibility for bringing the violence to an end - to place this responsibility on the ANC and the IFP is to ignore the reality that it is the National Party regime who wields State power," Mandela told delegates at the opening of the movement's policy conference at Nasrec.

The Goldstone report said allegations of police, and by implication the Government complicity in the violence and overt support for the IFP in the conflict, were being investigated.

The commission also recommended that the Government place a blanket ban on the carrying in

public of all dangerous weapons

"Even if the allegations against members of the security forces prove to be justified, such misconduct would not have been possible but for the ongoing battle between the ANC and the IFP," Goldstone said.

He also pointed out that "a matter of great concern" was the widely held view that the KwaZulu police were a private army of the IFP, and similarly disturbing were "recent activities" of members of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

"Organisations whose members are responsible for violence have a heavy



# Hostels: places of refuge or barracks?

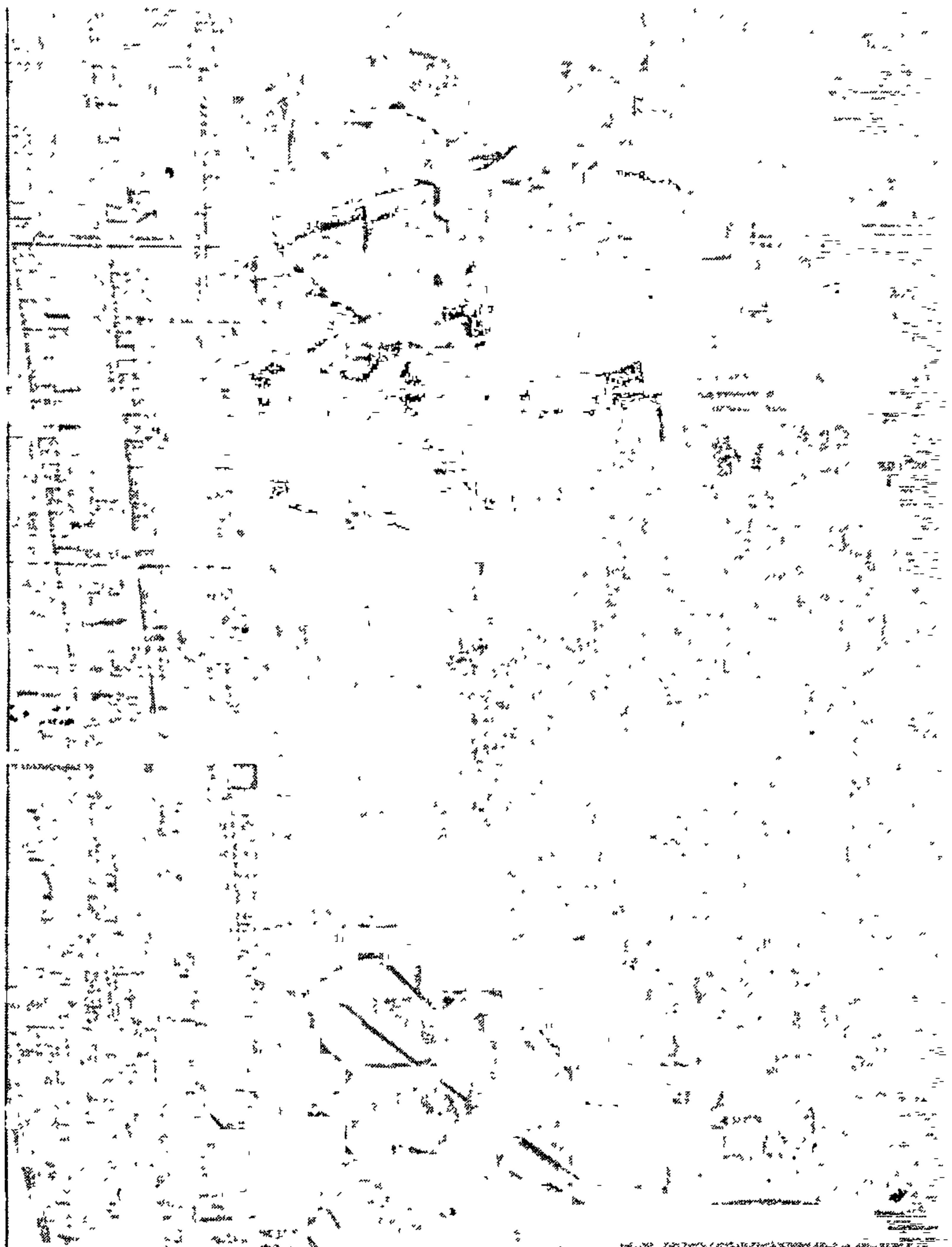


Township violence has often pitted the poorest of the poor against one another, hostel dwellers and squatters. The violence is made more tragic by the fact that many squatters are expelled hostel inmates. The Independent Board of Inquiry has examined the role of the hostels in the fighting. **PATRICK LAURENCE** reports.

**H**OSTELS have been at the centre of the bloodletting in Reef townships since July 1990, serving either as barracks from which to launch attacks or as fortresses from which to resist attacks.

Whether they are regarded as a threat or a refuge is determined by the perspective of the viewer from the outside they tend to be seen as a scourge but from the inside they are often experienced as a haven. Kgabisi Mosunkutu, of the Soweto Civic Association, says: "For the violence to cease, the hostels must be emptied (They have) been turned into barracks for vigilantes who are directed to maim, kill, rob and indeed rape."

Bafana Mazibuko, of the Inkatha Freedom Party, ripostes: "It is our conviction that the war against hostels is not a war



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Bafana Mazibuko, of the Inkatha Freedom Party, ripostes: "It is our conviction that the war against hostels is not a war for peace but a war for ANC supremacy"

The role of the hostels in the violence is examined by the Independent Board of Inquiry (IBI) in its report, Fortresses of Fear.

Since July 1990, when the township war ignited after clashes between IFP and ANC supporters in Sebokeng, more than 260 attacks have been launched from hostels, resulting in more than 1 200 deaths and nearly 3 700 injuries, the IBI report says

The report describes its figures as "conservative" for two reasons they are based solely on attacks recorded in the media, and then only when "hostel dwellers have been positively identified as participating in the attacks"

Attacks have been launched from hostels controlled by IFP or pro-IFP forces, according to the report

Nearly all hostels in Johannesburg, Soweto and townships on the East and West Rand are controlled by the IFP, the report says

It offers no information on attacks from two ANC-controlled hostels in Sebokeng but notes that inmates of the two hostels, KwaMniza and Madala were attacked by IFP members' as-

## Confrontation - armed police block the way of Zulus outside a hostel after factional clashes between Xhosas and Zulus in Alexandra left four dead a few months ago

STAR 5/6/92

Order Minister Johan Scheepers that nearly 280 AK-47s and just under 250 homemade weapons were seized nationwide from IFP and ANC members in the four months ending on April 30

Many IFP hostels - there are more than 50 on the Witwatersrand - are controlled by "warlords" the report says

It defines a warlord as a person who is "in a position of power and commands respect from the predominantly rural people occupying the hostels"

One of the techniques used by the "warlords" to enlist fighters into their bands is to tell hostel inmates that the Zulu nation is under threat

The inference is that most inmates are Zulu-speakers, the expulsion of non-IFP members having excluded most men who are not Zulus

Most but not all according to the report, some non-Zulus, mainly vendas and Shangaans have been persuaded and/or coerced into joining the IFP and acknowledging the leader-

IFP-dominated hostels, however have been the target of attacks as well as the launching pads for attacks, the report records

"In the last two months at least five hand grenades and a bomb have exploded at (Mzimhlope) hostel

It is believed that the attacks were launched by local residents. At least four people were killed

"On August 9 1990 the Khanyoni hostel (in Tokoza) was set ablaze by the people of Phola Park As the hostel burnt, groups of youths hammered the walls, beat the corrugated roofs and looted

The report provides an indication of the extent to which the hostels serve as arms depots or even arm factories Between July 1990 and April 1992 58 AK-47 rifles nine revolvers and 16 pistols were seized from hostels

The report again labels its figures conservative noting a statement by Deputy Law and

sisted by outside reinforcements

Nor does it explain how these two hostels came to be ANC strongholds or comment on IFP allegations that its men were driven out by superior forces after fighting started in July 1990

IFP control of hostels in the Witwatersrand is the result of a policy of seizure and expulsion, the report contends

Thus it says of Lewisham hostel in Kagiso on the West Rand "It was decided at an IFP meeting in August 1990 to remove all non-IFP members from the hostel" Referring to hostels on the East Rand, it says "All non-Inkatha members were forcibly removed from the hostels"

The report contains a table reflecting the level of IFP support in hostels in Johannesburg, Soweto and Alexandra According to Humphrey Ndhlovu of the IFP, it varies from 87 percent (Dube) to 100 percent (Jabulani, Merafe, Denver and Alexandra)

ship of the warlords  
The warlords are a law unto themselves and refuse to obey Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the report avers "When Ujundi has attempted to intervene to end the violence, the warlords have told hostel dwellers to ignore Buthelezi"

There is no easy solution to the problems posed by the hostels and the alienation of their inmates The cry to dismantle the institutions will be met by fierce resistance from the hostel people

The report quotes the president observation of sociologists Mike Morris and Doug Hindson that the most exploited section of black society, migrant workers have been most threatened by the demise of apartheid

The disintegration of apartheid signals the end of migrant labour and hostels a development which hostel dwellers see as "the destruction of their entire urban survival base" rather than their salvation from drudgery and poverty □



"We find it disturbing that police failed to take a statement of this serious nature and we will try to find out why," Halgryn said.

It was alleged the police were traveling in a Toyota minivan and the group in a Toyota minivan.

## 'No!!!' to hostel renovation

By **MONWABISI NOMADLOLO** *C/P/AN*  
7/6/92

IN spite of outraged cries of "No!" from residents, the notorious single men's hostel in KwaThema will soon be renovated.

Residents claim that during pitched battles last year Xhosa-speaking migrant workers were driven out of the hostel by heavily armed IFP impsis.

They also say that 10 residents were killed by hostel inmates in a revenge attack last year after an Inkatha man was beaten by angry residents while he was trying to rape a woman near the hostel. A detailed report of the incident was published in City Press.

KwaThema City Council town clerk Stephen Muller told City Press that the agreement to renovate the hostel and turn other sections of it into

family units was reached last year between the council and the now ousted Civic Association, but the agreement "still stands". (204)

The TPA was providing the money for the upgrading, Muller said.

He added that the present inmates could continue to live in the hostel when the renovations were finished.

At an emotional meeting called by the interim committee last Sunday at the local stadium, residents vowed that they would not allow the renovations to go on.

They jeered and heckled speakers, and demanded to be consulted.

A spokesman for the committee, Bangilizwe Solo, said the decision entered into by the ousted civic was not binding, and as it had not been mandated by the committee

"we cannot rubber-stamp it".

He said the community did not want hostels. "Township people have been attacked by hostel-dwellers, and there is no certainty that that attacks will not be continued."

City Press visited the hostel this week, and found it had deteriorated to unacceptable levels. Families are staying there although this is illegal. Businesses nearby have complained of many break-ins, and put the blame on hostel-dwellers. Residents have similar complaints.

The Minister of Local Government and National Housing, Leon Wessels, announced during his Budget vote on May 14 that almost R295-million was to be spent on converting and upgrading hostels.

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June 13 to June 17 1992

# Horror tales of 'base of violence'

By Johannes Ngcobo  
and Mbulelo Sompethé

HORRIFIC stories have emerged about a Vaal Triangle hostel that has allegedly become a base where attacks against key ANC activists are planned by elements of Inkatha, the police and hit squads.

This startling picture was painted at a press conference this week by four youths who were abducted to the Iscor-owned hostel where they were assaulted and offered money to attack ANC officials.

The youths claim their abductors took them to the Kwamadala Hostel where policemen assisted Inkatha members in planning the attacks.

One of the youths, Mr Mandla Mkhwane, from Sebokeng, says he was taken to Room 5 at the Kwa-

madala Hostel and questioned about township comrades' guns.

He tells a hair-raising story of an activist from Sharpeville who was decapitated, had his heart taken out and private parts removed.

Mkhwane believes his abductors mistook him for a friend who was recently charged with illegal possession of arms.

He alleges that he slept at the hostel that night and witnessed "terrible beatings" and the looting of residents' homes in nearby townships.

Mkhwane escaped from the hostel on May 23 and reported his abduction to the Violence Monitoring Group and community organisations.

He says that he knows the men who abducted him.

Mr David Babe, another youth, says he was recruited for Inkatha in October 1991 by an Inkatha member known as Kgethis.

Babe alleges that when he arrived at Kwamadala Hostel he was accused of spying for township activists. He was assaulted and stabbed in his chest with an assegai.

Another abductee, Mr Saul Tsotetsi claims he was asked to attack the homes of ANC PWV deputy secretary Mr Bavumile Vlakazi and a relative, slain SACP executive member Mr Saul Tsotetsi.

"A white man called Tuis offered me R2 350 to attack Bavumile Vlakazi and Saul Tsotetsi's houses and R6 000 to attack three schools," Tsotetsi says in an affidavit.

He was told he would be given handgrenades to use in the attacks.

Lawyers investigating their allegations say Tsotetsi was given photographs of white men who visit the Kwamadala Hostel regularly and identified "Tuis", who is known to be a policeman.

Vaal Triangle police spokesperson Captain Piet van Deventer said police were aware of the affidavit made by Mr Mosotho Tsotetsi and were investigating charges of assault and abduction.

A common thread in the claims is the collusion of white men in planning the attacks on ANC members and the use of walkie-talkies during their abductions.

Iscor management has denied that they house Inkatha warlords and vigilantes at the Kwamadala Hostel which is at the centre of claims of police collusion in the Vaal violence.

SOUTH 13/6-17/6/92

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# Police deny accusations at Mlangeni's inquest

SUSAN RUSSELL

A POLICE officer investigating the death of ANC lawyer Bheki Mlangeni, killed last year by a booby-trapped cassette player, denied in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that there had been an attempt to source the origin of the device as far away from SA as possible *B/day 16/6/92*

Capt André Kritzinger made the denial during cross-examination at an inquest on Mlangeni.

Mlangeni was killed on February 15 last year when he activated the device at his home.

The cassette player and a tape marked "Evidence of hit squads" had originally been posted to policeman Dirk Coetzee in Lusaka, where he had taken refuge with the ANC after making public his claims about the existence of police hit squads.

Coetzee left the package at the post office in Zambia because he did not have the money to claim it and it was redirected to Mlangeni, who was listed as the sender.

Coetzee has claimed the booby-trapped cassette player was sent to him by former colleagues at the police farm Vlakplaas from where, he alleges, the hit squads operated.

The inquest court heard yesterday that the yellow sticker on the package was one used internationally to facilitate a uniform postal process but was not used in SA, which had been excluded because of sanctions and other isolationist policies against the country.

Counsel acting for Mlangeni's family, G Rautenbach, suggested to Kritzinger that a statement obtained by the police from a post office employee stating that the sticker was not used in SA was an attempt by the police investigators to distance the origin of the device as far away from SA as possible. Kritzinger denied this.

# Hostel residents warn of revenge

*B/day 16/6/92*

*204*

WILSON ZWANE

DEMOLITION of a hostel in Dobsonville, Soweto, by township residents had set the stage for a "bloody confrontation", West Rand Hostel Residents' Association chairman Joseph Kubheka warned yesterday.

On Sunday, Dobsonville residents used earthmoving equipment to demolish sections of the local hostel, while the majority of the Inkatha-supporting inmates were attending an Inkatha Youth Brigade rally at Jabulani Amphitheatre.

Residents commandeered an earth-mover and a road leveller and crashed through the razor wire, smashing into the hostel and tearing open four rooms.

Kubheka said since police had displayed a disregard for the safety of hostel residents, the time had come for hostel residents to take the law into their own hands and defend themselves against attacks from township residents.

"We will use whatever means at our disposal to repel attacks directed at us," Kubheka said.

He added that the development would lead to a "bloody confrontation" between township residents, bent on demolishing hostels, and hostel dwellers.

Soweto police spokesman Lt-Col Tieme Halgryn said police would do everything they could to protect lives and property.

In its monthly report on repression, the Human Rights Commission said yesterday 296 people had died and 274 had been injured in violence countrywide last month.

Most of the deaths (228) and injuries (192) were reported in the PWV region.

Meanwhile, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) is distributing pamphlets on the Reef offering R10 000 rewards to people with information leading to the conviction of those responsible for politically-motivated attacks.

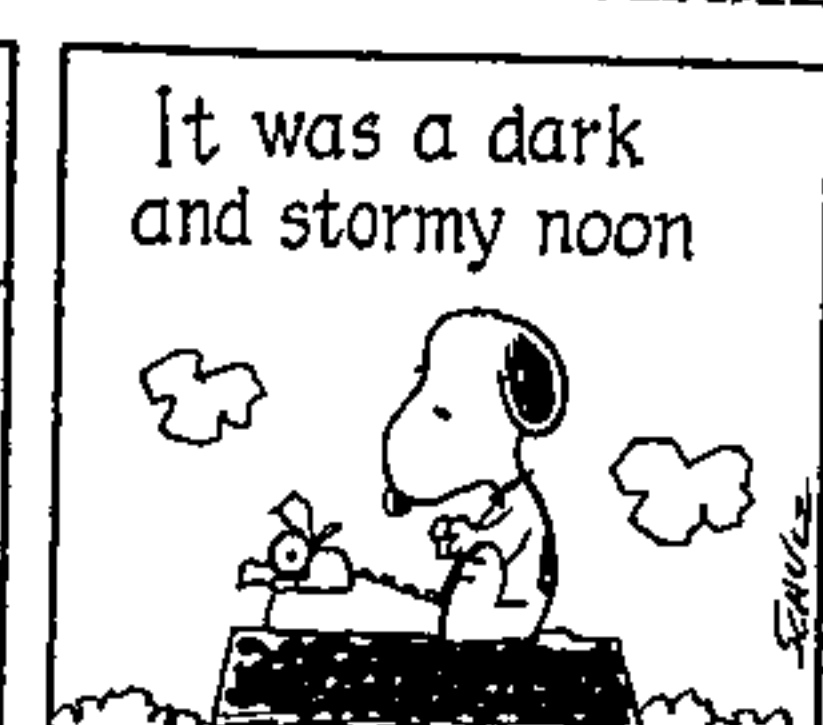
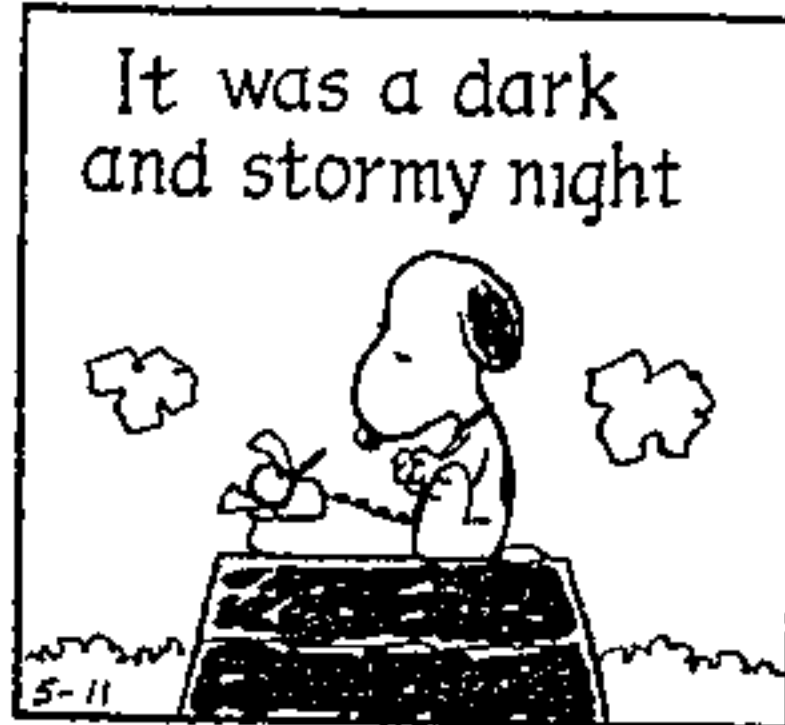
A spokesman for the LHR said the pamphlet campaign would be extended to Natal and the western Cape.

In another development, the national peace committee has requested an explanation from the Student Representatives Council (SRC) of Soweto's Vista University of the disruption of a peace symposium by its members last week.

"At the time when the urgency of normalised police/community relations is being stressed by the national peace secretariat, the national peace committee strongly condemns last week's disruption of a peace symposium in Soweto by members of the Student Representatives Council of Vista University," committee spokesman Val Pauquet said yesterday.

## PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



## Winnie's clique faces a hearing

*B/day 16/6/92*

ANC Women's League members who demonstrated in support of former regional chairman Winnie Mandela last month will face a disciplinary committee soon, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday.

The league's entire regional executive was suspended after a memorandum was presented at ANC headquarters complaining that Mandela was being victimised by "faceless" congress leaders who had made "unauthorised" allegations about her private life to the media.

Asked if Mandela would face the committee, Niehaus said he could not comment — Sapa.



# Battle chants ring out at KwaMadala

ZULU war cries rang out on Friday from a migrant workers' hostel whose inmates are accused of carrying out SA's worst township massacre in years.

Chants of "Usuthu" reverberated from behind the thick concrete walls of the KwaMadala (Place Of The Old Men) Hostel after 200 policemen and troops rolled up in 15 armoured cars to hunt for the killers.

"Clear the area. This could get violent," a police officer told reporters. 204

Police and troops wearing bulletproof vests and carrying automatic rifles milled nervously around the entrance to the hostel. Journalists fell back across the road. CIP News 21/6/92

Inkatha's Vitus Mvelase arrived at the hostel on Friday to facilitate police access.

He went inside with a list of people the police wanted to question over the massacre. He left empty-handed, saying the inmates refused to allow a search or arrests.

## Battle hymns

It was impossible to see inside the compound, but deep-throated war chants, battle hymns and the air-trembling sound of hundreds of spears beating against hide shields soared from behind the walls.

Mvelase returned half an hour later with an Inkatha lawyer, an unidentified white woman.

He told reporters the inmates were prepared only to be questioned by police inside the hostel, in the presence of their legal representative.

He went inside with the lawyer and a bodyguard. The police and troops waited outside for developments.

■ An Interim Crisis Committee (ICC), including representatives of the ANC and the IFP, has been established to monitor violence in the Vaal Triangle.

According to a statement, the ICC was formed at urgent meetings in Vereeniging and Sebokeng on Friday by the Vaal Local Dispute Resolution Committee, established under the National Peace Accord.

The ICC said it would be on stand by throughout the weekend.

It called on anyone with information on impending violence to contact the chairman of the LDRC, a Mr Silverthorne, at (016) 42-456 or the SA Police Joint Operations Centre at (016) 55-5120. - Sapa-Reuter



## Police detain KwaMadala hostel dwellers

204  
DIRK HARTFORD  
and PATRICK BULGER

POLICE yesterday detained five people at Vanderbijlpark's KwaMadala Hostel, from which the killers of 39 Boipatong residents allegedly launched their attack last week.

Police spokesman Maj Ray Harrald said last night the men were being held in terms of security regulations and had not yet been charged. *Bl Day 23/6/92*

A force of about 200 detectives yesterday questioned hostel residents in connection with the massacre

Meanwhile, Iscor spokesman Neels Howatt said the company would consider closing the hostel only if it was found that residents were guilty of the killings, and if alternative accommodation was found for those not implicated

The company would not accept responsibility for damage to Boipatong homes or for funerals of those killed.

Howatt was responding to demands by more than striking 4 000 Vanderbijlpark workers and Boipatong residents, who have vowed to stay on strike until the hostel is closed. They are canvassing wider support in the Vaal area

The National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa), which represents many workers in the area, says it has been asking Iscor for more than a year to close the hostel

Numsa says it has presented Iscor with information to show that KwaMadala is the epicentre of violent attacks in the area

But Iscor told the union only 300-400 of its employees were housed there, and access was well controlled

But when Iscor was given information of various non-Iscor employees charged with murder having given their address as KwaMadala, Iscor said its "hostel policy" made provision for wives and children and friends to stay there provided they were properly signed in

Iscor closed the KwaMadala hostel in 1977, said Howatt. In 1990, after "ethnic conflict" at Iscor's KwaMasiza hostel, about 400 Zulu-speaking migrant Iscor workers illegally occupied KwaMadala.

The company then laid on electricity, lights and water at KwaMadala

# Five hostel inmates arrested over massacre

Crime Staff

Detectives yesterday arrested five inmates of the KwaMadala hostel in connection with last week's massacre of at least 39 people in Boipatong

The arrests — made during continuing investigations at the hostel by scores of detectives — were carried out under unrest regulations, ac-

204  
ording to Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Dave Bruce said the detained men had not been formally charged.

He said police had not established their political affiliations and could not say whether the arrests were a result of tests on

Star 23/6/92  
weapons confiscated on Thursday.

Two other men were taken into custody for questioning yesterday but had been freed, he said.

Captain Kotze said the police were determined to get to the bottom of the massacre.

Yesterday the hostel dwellers were still being confined to the premises

as police continued their investigations.

Sapa reports that Iscor, which employs many of the hostel residents, had pledged its co-operation in the investigation.

In a statement, the company said no evidence had been found to support allegations that the attackers were residents of the hostel



# Union says no to hostel move

THE proposed closure of KwaMadala Hostel and the transfer of its inmates to KwaMasiza Hostel has been rejected by the Na-

*Sowetan 24/6/92*  
tional Union of Metalworkers of South Africa. *(204)* last week's Boipatong massacre

The announcement of the move yesterday by Iscor management follows

Numsa's national organising secretary, Dr Benny Fanaroff, said the move had to be negotiated

"Those responsible for atrocities cannot be accepted among peaceful workers," he said.

Iscor said the decision was not to support or oppose any political groupings

# Inmates now move freely

Sowetan 24/6/92

POLICE restrictions on residents of the KwaMadala Hostel in the Vaal Triangle was lifted at midnight last night, allowing hostel residents to move freely.

The inmates were confined to the building last week to assist the police into the Boipatong massacre.

The Inkatha-aligned hostel dwellers were blamed for the attack, which claimed at least 39 people.

Police spokesman Major Ray Harrald said the lifting of restrictions was possible because hostel leaders had been co-operative and that a large number of the residents had been questioned and cleared of suspicion.

Earlier yesterday about 150 hostel residents were rounded up but were released after questioning.

Harrald pointed out that there were still a number of residents to be questioned.

The investigation into the massacre would continue and the SAP again appealed to people with information to come forward, Harrald said.

● Six KwaMadala residents are still being held by police in terms of the unrest regulations - Sapa





Police sitting on Casspirs watch heavily armed Inkatha members in Alexandra last year without disarming them. It is this turning of a blind eye to Inkatha members that has led to accusations of police partiality in the ongoing killings.

# Hostel an Inkatha

## barracks

ALEXANDRA'S Madala hostel, converted into an Inkatha garrison in March last year, has been the source of attacks that have resulted in nearly 200 deaths.

And during this period which is spread over a one year period, less than 20 people have been arrested by the police with almost half of these later released for lack of evidence.

Running side by side with this seeming police inability to apprehend killers, is the constant refrain that police either assisted attackers, ignored the attacks as they took place in their presence, or failed to respond to calls or warnings beforehand.

And so, as in Boipalong last week, ordinary people have lost faith in the ability of the police to maintain law and order even handedly.

Panstaking research

through volumes of news-paper cuttings and reports of monitoring and human rights groups leave only one conclusion—the police and hostel dwellers are friends.

For the Madala hostel, like its near namesake in the Vaal, KwaMadala, which was allegedly the springboard of last week's attacks in Boipalong, law and order and control of the complex fell to pieces last March when Inkatha bussed in outsiders to take over the hostel.

The history of Alexandra's now endemic violence is traced to Friday, March 8 when the outsiders arrived and kicked out non-Inkathamembers who were legitimate residents of the hostel.

The hostel had been home to more than 600 employees of the Sandton municipality which to date still continues to pay rent while its workers stay in even worse squalor at the Vehicle Testing Station.

Effectively, the Sandton municipality is paying rent for Inkatha members who have been accused of taking over the hostel and turning it into a staging post for attacks on residents.

These new residents of Madala hostel have also terrorised residents in neighbouring houses and these too have fled, leaving shacks and well built houses for which banks still demand bond repayments.

Some of these people are staying in the Alexandra town council's offices, community halls and churches.

Sniper fire from Madala hostel has led to the area around First and Sixth av-

By MATHATHA TSEDU  
Investigations Editor

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venues being declared a no go area, with only those harbouring death wishes venturing there

The hostel has also been the source of other forms of intimidation and harassment such as gang rapes

As in this particularly graphic description by one woman On March 9 1992 a crowd of people coming from Madala hostel came into my house They asked 'you are alone' I said yes these people are 21 in number Twenty raped me The other one said 'you are here to kill these people not to rape them' That one took out a panga and slashed me on my head and on the arms

It is easy to imagine that this woman felt at that moment that those who only wanted to rape her were better than the brute who almost killed her

Early in February this year another raiding party from Madala hostel stormed into a shebeen and killed one man and raped all the women present

Residents have said some women are being held as sex slaves in the hostel In these attacks, the inmates used spears, knobknories, firearms and AK 47 rifles

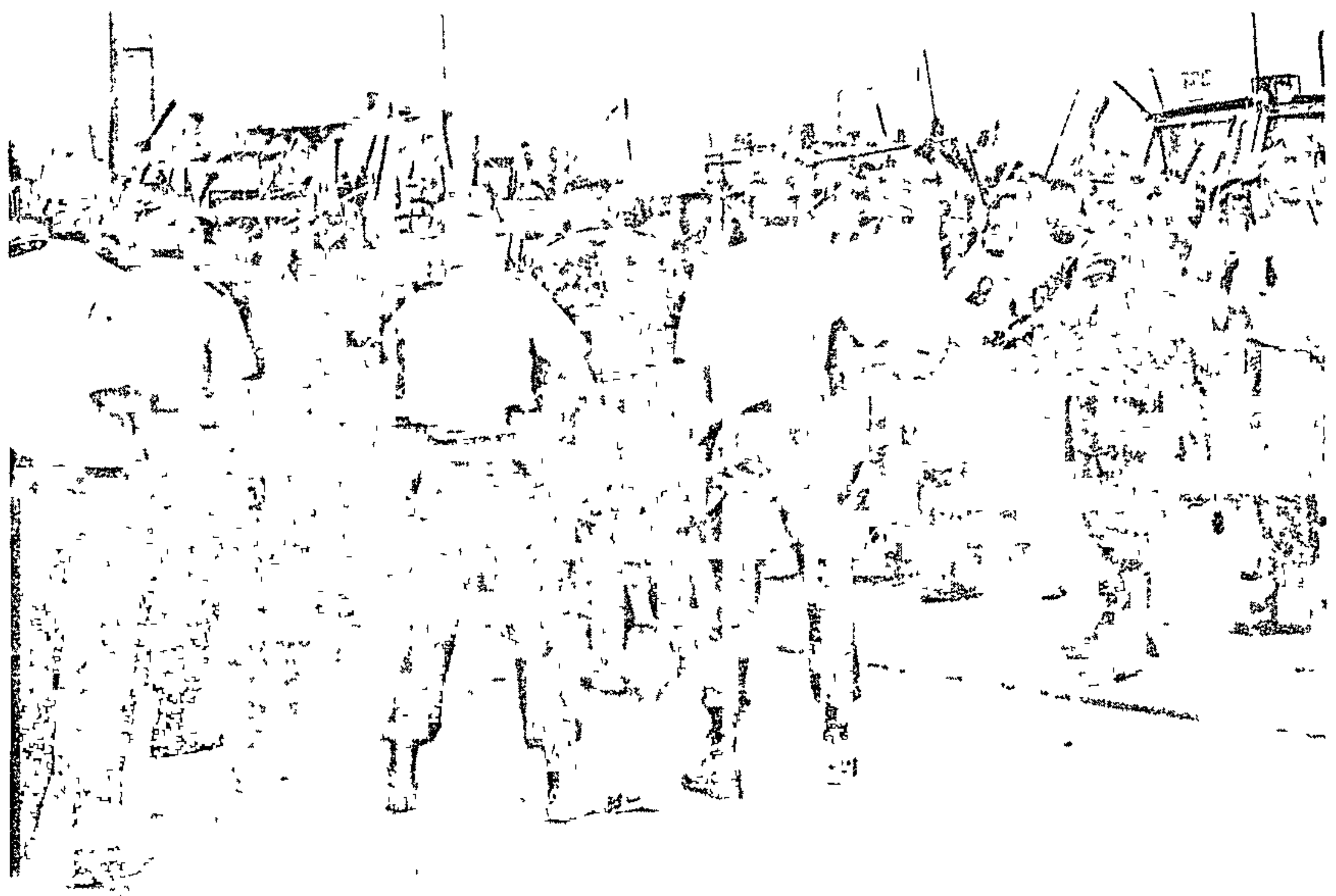
In four raids on the hostel since March 13 last year, police have found 10 AKs in Madala hostel, five revolvers and six pistols This forms about one sixth of the total of AKs confiscated in all Reef townships

Madala hostel is just the epitome of other hostels in the region

And as undisputed sources of much of the violence, calls have been made for the police to raid the centres and evict all those found to be there illegally

But this has not happened Instead allegations abound of township residents abducted by police and taken into hostels and left there for inmates to 'deal with'

As in the case of Oupa Schume (18) of Alexandra a survivor of the March 27 vigil massacre last year, who said he was forced by



A rare sight of police stopping Inkatha members in their tracks This action, coupled with a genuine disarming programme where weapons are confiscated and not returned to their original owners, would help bring down the level of violence in the country

members of the SAP into the Madala hostel

Sehume said he was taken into the hostel at about 9 30 pm on April 21 last year by white policemen wearing camouflage uniforms

"A panga was placed in his hands and he was warned that he would be kicked if he put it down He said the police then started calling out 'here's a member of the ANC, come and get him'

'Schume said he was told to fight Inkatha members with the panga He was taken back home after the hostel dwellers refused to attack him for fear of a trap according to Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression booklet Fortresses of Fear which deals with hostels

In another development,

Orlando West Civic Association chairman Weston Shabangu related that in April this year he had saved a boy from certain death after police had taken the boy into the Nancefield hostel

"We arrived just as the boy was being assaulted by hostel dwellers I believe if we had not arrived at that time the boy would have been killed," he said

Police have denied partiality to and favouritism of Inkatha and hostel inmates generally In response to questions about actions against hostel dwellers, Colonel EJ Burger of the Internal Stability Unit in Pretoria said members of the SAP had come under fire from Madala hostel on several occasions and had been forced to retaliate with machine gun fire

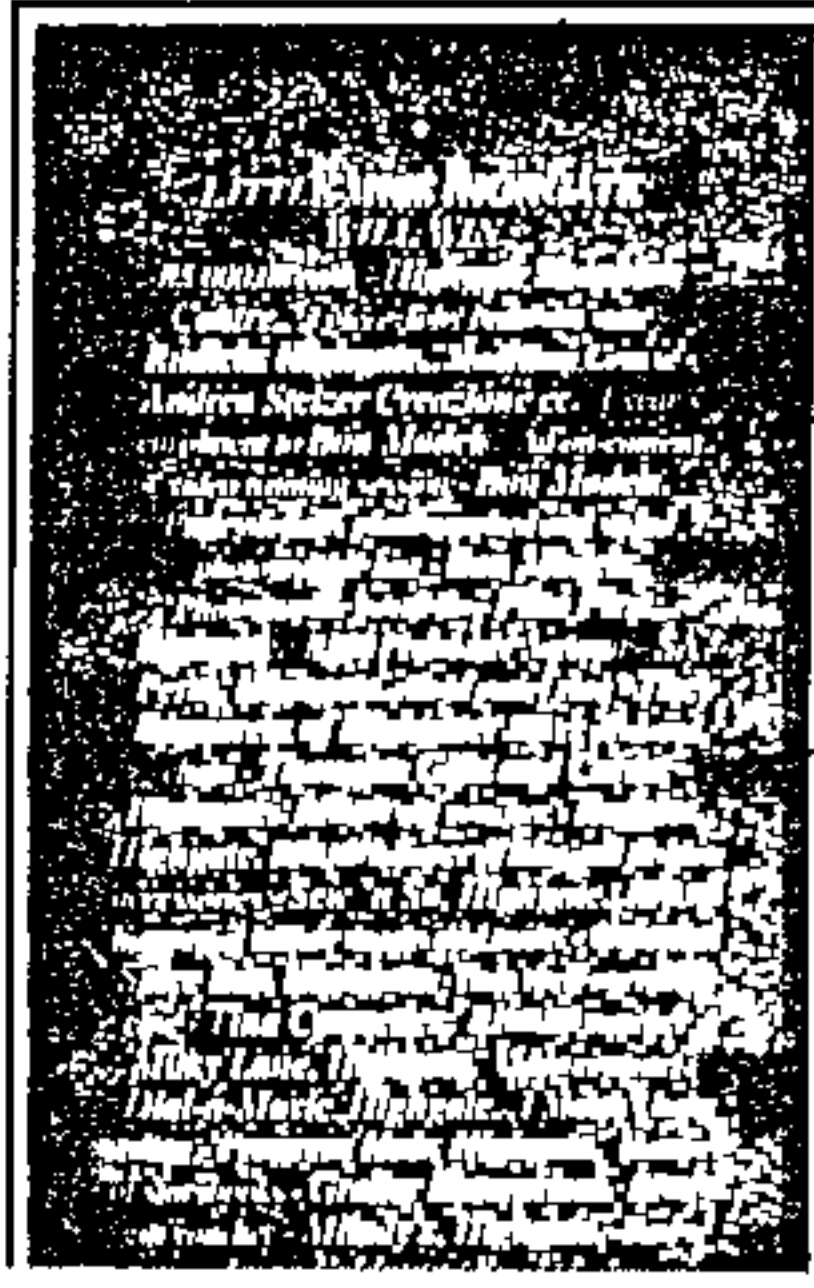
"We cannot afford to back off," he said

But the question uppermost in people's minds especially those presently

huddled in overcrowded church halls while their houses are occupied by raiders from hostels, is why the full force of the SAP is not brought to bear to evict

the killers from the hostels As in the KwaMadala hostel which ended up with the massacre that has plunged the country into its worst mud-reform political

crisis, Madala hostel may still bring its own Waterloo for the government that seems to find pleasure in watching raiding imps kill innocent people



LITTLE MISS HIGHGATE 92





THE SA Council of Churches yesterday joined the ANC-led campaign against government, issuing a July 15 ultimatum for steps to be taken against violence and a resumption of the negotiation process

SACC general secretary Rev Frank Chikane was flanked at the Johannesburg news conference by the council's two honorary presidents, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Khoza Mgojo

The SACC's four demands are the same as

## SACC issues ultimatum on violence and Codesa

some of those of the ANC Unless there was an "assuring response" from government to the demands by July 15, the SACC would embark on a three-pronged international and local campaign

The campaign would consist of

- Calling on the SA Olympic team to pull out of the Olympic Games in Barcelo-

- Calling on the SA Olympic team to pull out of the Olympic Games in Barcelona, "failing which we will call on the world community to ensure that the team is expelled". The same applied to the planned All Black rugby tour in August.
- "We shall lead our people into acts of peaceful protest

We shall also defy all repressive measures, even a state of emergency, which the state may be tempted to introduce", and

- Calling on "all our part-

ners abroad" to demand their governments use all possible pressure to get the SA government to respond to the demands

The SACC called on government to arrest and charge those responsible for the Boipatong and other killings; issue a statement of intent to co-operate with efforts to set up an international monitoring force; bring the security forces under multiparty control, and ensure a speedy convening of an elected constituent assembly — Sapa

## Threat to grab homes

**810 eny 25/6/92**

RESIDENTS of demolished hostels would simply occupy township homes, the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association said yesterday

Saying the ANC had called for the demolition of hostels, association chairman Joseph Kubbeka said his organisation found the demand disturbing

"The hostels not only house bachelors but families as well. Two hostels, in some blocks, for example Meadowlands and KwaMasiza have been converted to family units."

Hostel closures would result in more chaos and conflict, he said. "The hostel inmates, should the hostels be destroyed, will simply walk into the location and occupy all those houses. The ANC will be responsible for that" — Sapa

to talk to... Obviously the way solve it is not much pointing in... to

Marlin Fitzwater said

said

says



# Development cuts conflict - planner

Sowetan 25/6/92

THE transformation of a culture of defence into a culture of development could reduce conflict in the Phola Park squatter camp near Tokoza, town planner Mr Julian Baskin said on Tuesday

Appearing before a Goldstone Commission committee inquiry into violence and intimidation, Baskin, a chartered town and regional planner from the community development organisation Planact, based his suggestion on nearly two years of close association with the Phola Park community

Baskin said his evidence was submitted in the belief that development was at least part of the solution to the problems of Phola Park, "but badly conceived development programmes can exacerbate a situation

leading to further conflict"

During his dealings with Phola Park civic representatives he had held many meetings and workshops on the development of the East Rand squatter camp

Baskin said he identified three groups among the residents of Phola Park.

There were families wishing to urbanise, single men who had their base in rural areas, and non-South Africans from countries such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi

He said because the single men and non-South Africans might believe they would not qualify for accommodation in a developed Phola Park, they could be against it

Baskin said reasons for the conflict were outside the community's control

Among them were a dis-

credited hostel system and no alternative State-rented accommodation, a wrecked rural economy and little chance of survival without urbanising, hostile State structures which aimed to undermine community structures rather than strengthen them, and a history of violence as conflict resolution

Baskin recommended that local government structures recognise the importance of community institutions and provide support

He disclosed that the International Development Trust would make R23 million available for development of the squatter camp and he showed plans which his organisation and the community had compiled and were to be implemented soon. - Sapa



### Threat to grab homes

*Bidany 25/6/72.*  
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# Closing the hostels is not the solution

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w/maail 26/6-2/7/92

The easy solution would be to close the hostels. But that would ignore the root of the problem: the hostels are the only foothold many people have in the cities.

By EDDIE KOCH

**P**UBLIC outrage at the Boipatong massacre has led to demands for the demolition of single-sex hostels. The mood on the streets was shown by young militants who recently hijacked a bulldozer to smash down parts of the Dobsonville hostel.

But demolishing the hostels may actually exacerbate the conflict, a view borne out by a statement issued by the Transvaal Hostel Residence Association on Wednesday.

"The association notes with concern that the African National Congress/South African Communist Party alliance is bent on destroying the only place called home for thousands of people," the statement said. "If hostels were demolished, what will happen to those thousands, with the housing crisis in our country?"

"The only thing we can foresee is more chaos and conflict. The hostel inmates, should the hostels be destroyed, will simply walk into the townships and occupy all those houses. The ANC will be responsible for that."

The ANC's position includes short-term demands for security forces to fence off the hostels, search them regularly for weapons and mount perma-



Under close scrutiny A Madala hostel dweller on the look out for attacks from the Alex community

Photo-KEVIN CARTER

nent patrols around the premises that must be monitored by "multi-lateral peace structures." In the long run, the ANC wants the hostel system to be phased out.

There is no doubt that the hostels are among the most burning issues of the day and the current crisis will not go



Hostel patrol A police presence at Dobsonville hostel in Soweto

Photo KEVIN CARTER

away until something is done about them. But the ANC faces a conundrum: while township residents are demanding the destruction of the hostels, many people have no choice but to live in them.

Says Durban University sociologist Mike Morris: "It's a real dilemma. The hostels are the only foothold that many people have in the cities. The disintegration of apartheid also means a move away from institutions that make up the entire urban survival base for migrant workers. It is an ironic twist to South African history that the most exploited sector of black society should be the most threatened by the demise of apartheid."

Morris agrees with the ANC's view that there is an urgent need to overhaul the current methods of bringing law

and order to these institutions. Though the South African Police has acknowledged that police patrols are often unable to deal with hostels that have been turned into armed fortresses, the Department of Law and Order has demonstrated scant concern for the problem.

**S**AP spokesman Craig Kotze told *The Weekly Mail* this week there had been no discussions at ministerial level about how to deal with violence emanating from the hostels. "This is dealt with by our forces on the ground. It is not for the minister to decide whether to use five or 10 metres of barbed wire," he added.

In the face of such official indifference, political pressure for much stricter controls over the hostels is inevitable. "But the ANC should be

careful to avoid creating a situation in which, by calling for more policing, they abandon a vital constituency and create even further distance between hostel dwellers and township residents," warns Morris.

One reason why the hostels have become bastions of rightwing terror has been the ability of Inkatha activists to exploit genuine fears among hostel inmates that there is a sinister plot to destroy the only homes they have in a hostile urban environment.

Two hostel residents who participated in recent township attacks have told *The Weekly Mail* how the militarisation of their residence began with visits by Inkatha officials. "They called meetings and explained that it was necessary to form defence units because people from the townships were intent on destroying our homes," said one.





Razor's edge ... Fine tuning the security at Mzimhlope hostel

Photo: KEVIN CARTER

*W/manc 26/6 - 217192*  
 "Now, when violence threatens the hostel, the chief induna calls a meeting of his subordinate indunas and orders are issued for the formation of tribal regiments to patrol the complex. When the impi have been created, it is easy for them to go on attacks in the townships."

**N**ational Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) organiser Geoff Schreiner says it is a tragic mistake to advocate the bulldozing of existing hostels and their replacement with low-cost housing units.

"Simplistic calls for the abolition of hostels — or even the abolition of the hostel system, which is quite different — will be taken by hostel dwellers to be a direct attack on themselves," says Schreiner.

"Any initiatives which fail to put the

hostel dwellers at the centre stage are doomed. They will have to be consulted about proposals and developments, from the start through to the end of the transformation process."

In many hostels, residents have created committees to deal with issues such as social functions, room allocation, security, links with the rural areas and the regulation of disputes.

"These committees command the respect of significant numbers of hostel inmates, despite being autocratic and politically conservative, as is often the case. They too cannot be ignored in any consultation process," Schreiner adds.

An agreement signed this week by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and Anglo American to "bring peace to our mines" provides an example of how solutions to the

hostel violence can be negotiated directly between organisations with conflicting political views.

**T**he pact endorses freedom of expression and assembly in Anglo's hostels, bans weapons and provocative actions on the premises, and prohibits the hostels from being organised along ethnic lines. Anglo director Bobby Godsell said he hoped the agreement, which had been forged by "parties with vastly different policies and programmes", would be noted by all politicians.

The mining industry has also provided a model for the reformation of hostels. National Peace Accord chairman John Hall, who is also a senior executive for Rand Mines, says his corporation has experienced no violence at its shafts in Middelburg since

*2011*  
 the reformation of its hostel accommodation.

Single-sex accommodation there comprises small complexes with apartments that take two to a room, rather than the huge barrack-like structures which characterise most hostels. Large recreation areas are located close to the married quarters so that maximum interaction is encouraged between migrants and families who live in the township.

"Part of the problem with today's hostels is that they house thousands upon thousands of inmates who are isolated from the broader community," says Sally Sealey, of the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression. "The solution may be to build much smaller units which are completely integrated into the community."



By JOSHUA RABOROKO

# A star with gumption

*Sowetan 26/6/92*

MR Jose Ribeiro Isidro is one of many Mozambicans who risked being savaged by animals and killed by Renamo dissidents while crossing into South Africa through the Kruger National Park.

He was arrested on several occasions and sent back to his Maputo home, but his itch to find employment in South Africa never stopped and he subsequently settled in Mamelodi, near Pretoria.

After eight years of struggle to get his documents "fixed" he still hasn't got proper "working" papers, but he has defied all and started a successful furniture business - Antique Furniture Manufacture in Mamelodi.

He started the furniture business while a tenant in the backyard shack of a home in the township. A second shack was his home.

He paid the landlord of the matchbox house R150 a month. Together with his

wife, Elsie and another man as staff the business is becoming vibrant.

He approached the Get Ahead Foundation and received a R5 000 loan to buy wood and machinery and the orders started "pouring" in daily.

He moved in 1990 to larger premises and has six new employees in the excellent furniture business that is styled on Cape Dutch antiques.

Get Ahead sponsored him at the Matchmaker Fair and he received many big orders and in 1991 he moved again to bigger premises with 10 employees.

One order alone accounts for 200 chairs and four desks. He has just received a R2 000 loan from the foundation again, after

paying the first advance.

Jose manufactures a variety of furniture, including bedroom and dining room suites, built-in wardrobes, coffee tables, TV-stands, and display cabinets, to name a few.

He was born into a destitute family and was forced to leave school at an early age as a result of the liberation struggle against colonial rule in Mozambique.

However, he managed to acquire skills in carpentry from his parents who lived like nomads because of the war in the country at the time.

"Life was difficult during that time. As the struggle raged, it was not easy to acquire the skill because we were always on the run. Money was also a scarce commodity," he told Sow-

etan Business this week.

He was fascinated by the smart clothes his cousin wore and a lot of money he displayed during his (cousin's) visit to Mozambique.

The cousin worked on the mines in South Africa.

He was thrilled and was dying to look like him. He walked to South Africa through the Kruger Park. He was caught and sent back but tried again.

He illegally worked for

numerous companies that sympathised with his plight, although he maintains some exploited him by paying him a pittance and sometimes he was paid nothing.

He repaired broken furniture for the companies as well as made chairs and desks for them. He was dissatisfied with the money and decided to look for greener pastures.

He could not be regis-

tered and was arrested on many occasions for being "a prohibited immigrant" because he did not have proper work papers.

It was during this time that he started his small business operation in the backyard of a Mamelodi home.

But a ray of light is beginning to show at the end of the tunnel because local authorities and the Get Ahead Foundation are

struggling to get him a work permit as well as citizenship.

Jose is optimistic that with the reforms taking place in South Africa, he will succeed and sell his products all over the African continent.

This article qualifies Jose for the Sowetan/Sanlam Entrepreneur of the Month Competition. The contest is part of the newspaper's Nation Building campaign.



JOSE RIBEIRO ISIDRO risked his life by walking through the Kruger National Park

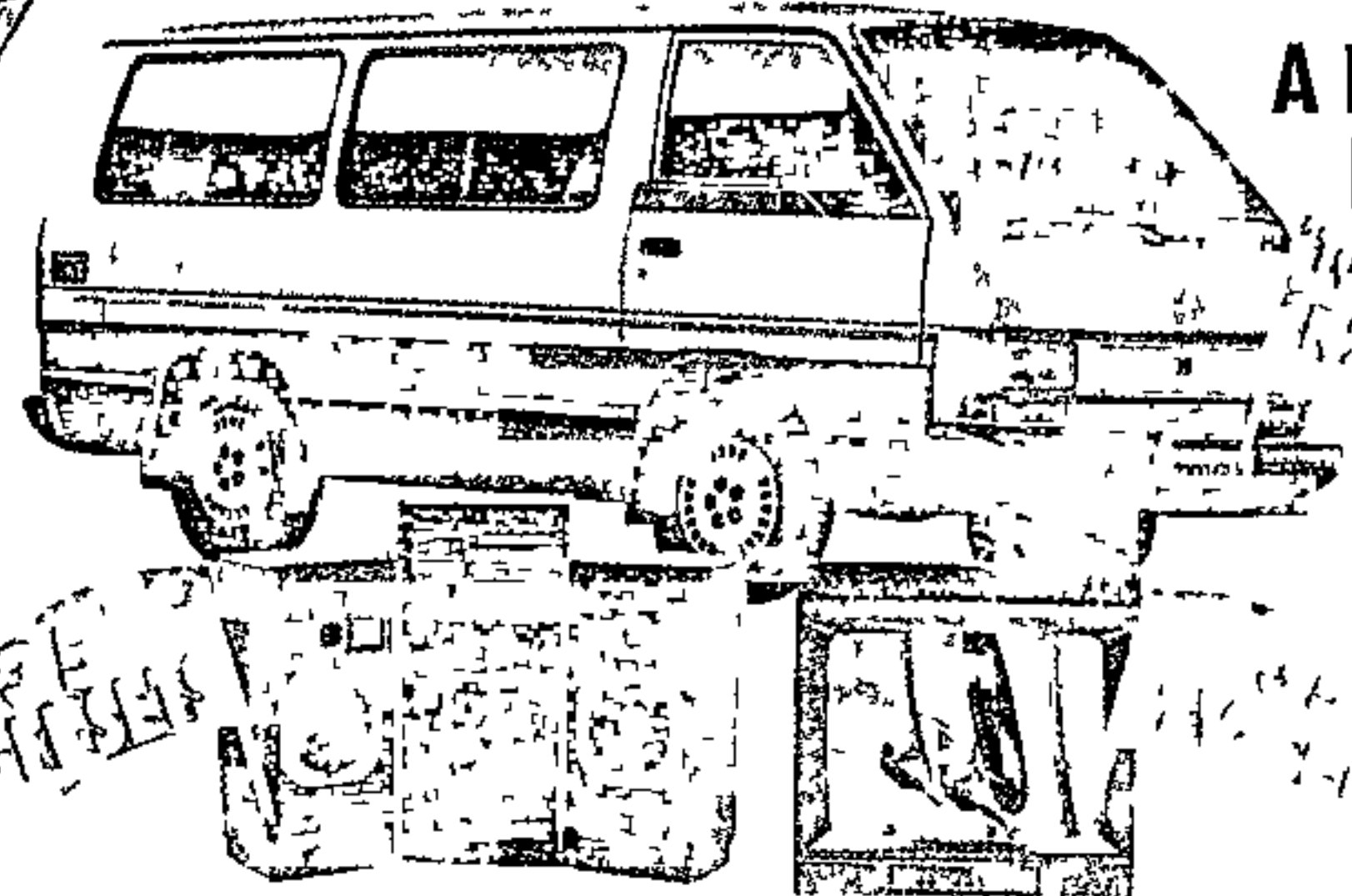
## SPIN to WIN

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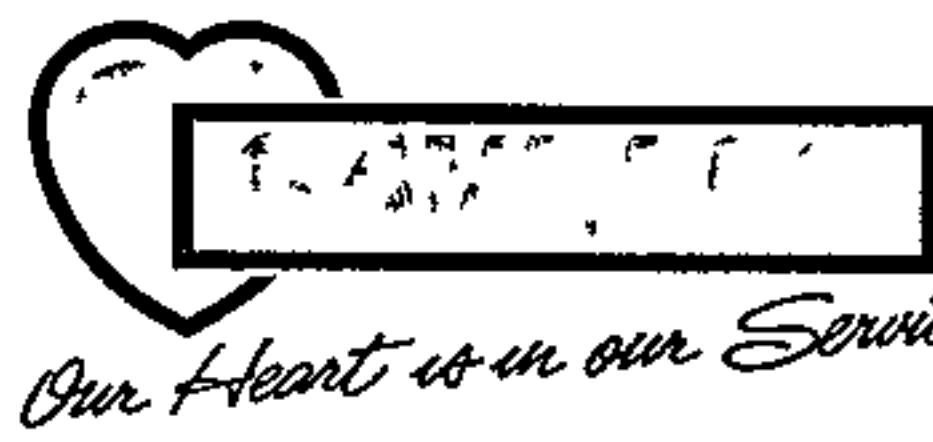
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- THOHOYANDOU Shop 8 13 Standard Bank Centre Venda
- TZANEEN Tzaneng Centre 74 Agatha St
- WARMBATHS Cnr Voortrekker & Corbery Sts
- MARBLE HALL 116 Main Rd POTGIETERSRUS 29 Potgieter St
- GROBLERSDAL 3 Kanaal St, BURGERSFORT Dirk Winterbach St
- GIYANI Shop 7 Phase 6 Giyani Town Centre



**O**NLY WEEKS before the Boipatong massacre again flung SA's hostel system into the spotlight, a special report published by the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression described hostels as a key element in violence which has gripped the Reef since July 1990.

The board — many of whose members are sympathetic to the ANC — says it has recorded 261 attacks on township residents by hostel dwellers between July 1990 and April this year. These attacks have left 1 207 dead and 3 697 injured. Most records are taken from media reports.

Most of these attacks occurred in Soweto, where the Mzimhlophe Hostel has emerged as a major flashpoint. Other violence-linked Soweto hostels are the Nancefield, Diepkloof, Dube, Jabulani and Dobsonville hostels. In Alexandra, Nobuhle and Madala hostels have allegedly accounted for 26 attacks which left 106 people dead and 133 injured.

On the East Rand, Thokoza's three hostels, Katlehong's Kwesine Hostel and Vosloorus's two hostels accounted for much of 1990's violence.

**A**nd then there is Iscor's Kwa-Madala hostel. The report — which ironically contains a five-page appendix devoted to the hostel's recent history — records 10 attacks emanating from the hostel from July 1990 to April 1992 in which 50 people died and 12 were injured.

It quotes Inkatha West Rand secretary Humphrey Ndlovu as saying that 100% of KwaMadala residents are Inkatha supporters, with Inkatha support running at between 87% and 100% at 10 hostels in the Johannesburg/Soweto area.

According to the report, police raids on these Transvaal hostels have turned up 58 AK-47 rifles and 25 pistols and revolvers. Other dangerous weapons, such as axes, spears and sharpened rods have also been found.

There is also evidence linking hostel dwellers to train attacks. The report records 23 such attacks which left 39 dead and 277 injured.

# Hostels to continue as central focus of political conflict

WILSON ZWANE



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Blpam  
26/6/92

The report argues that the closed nature of the hostel system and the existence of large concentrations of single men "create a perfect terrain for coercion and forced recruitment. This terrain also affords the opportunity for rapid mobilisation, instant meetings and preparation for armed attacks". The hostels have been described as training camps, weapons stores and arms factories while inmates have been accused of abduction, rape, assault and murder.

"There have been reports that certain elements within hostels have forced hostel inmates to contribute money for the buying of arms and food for unemployed people who live at the hostels," it says.

It is such circumstances which led ANC president Nelson Mandela to call for all hostels to be converted into family units, saying that if this had been done the Boipatong massacre would not have happened.

But it is not as simple as that. While the ANC and Cosatu say the continued existence of hostels is a threat to social stability, government, Inkatha and hostel dwellers' associations maintain that hostels should continue to exist as they fulfil a housing need. Indeed, there have been threats that attempts to shut them down could prompt violent resistance by their inmates.

According to the Local Govern-

mined by the number of beds in hostels of each province.

Hostel overcrowding is a serious problem, with the ratio of inmates to beds possibly as high as three. Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association chairman Joseph Kubeka argues that far from being dismantled, hostel space needs to be increased. People often sleep on the floors or under the beds. "We urge authorities to address the situation as a matter of urgency — these hostels need to be expanded in order to accommodate their extra inmates properly."

"We want hostels to be made aesthetically more pleasing but we are totally opposed to their conversion into family units," says

He adds that, should government move and close hostels as suggested in some circles, hostel dwellers will be left with no choice but to "take over homes of township residents — a recipe for civil war on an unprecedented scale."

Kubeka argues that it is virtually impossible for government to find alternative accommodation for the hostel dwellers in the near future, given the "present enormous backlog in black housing."

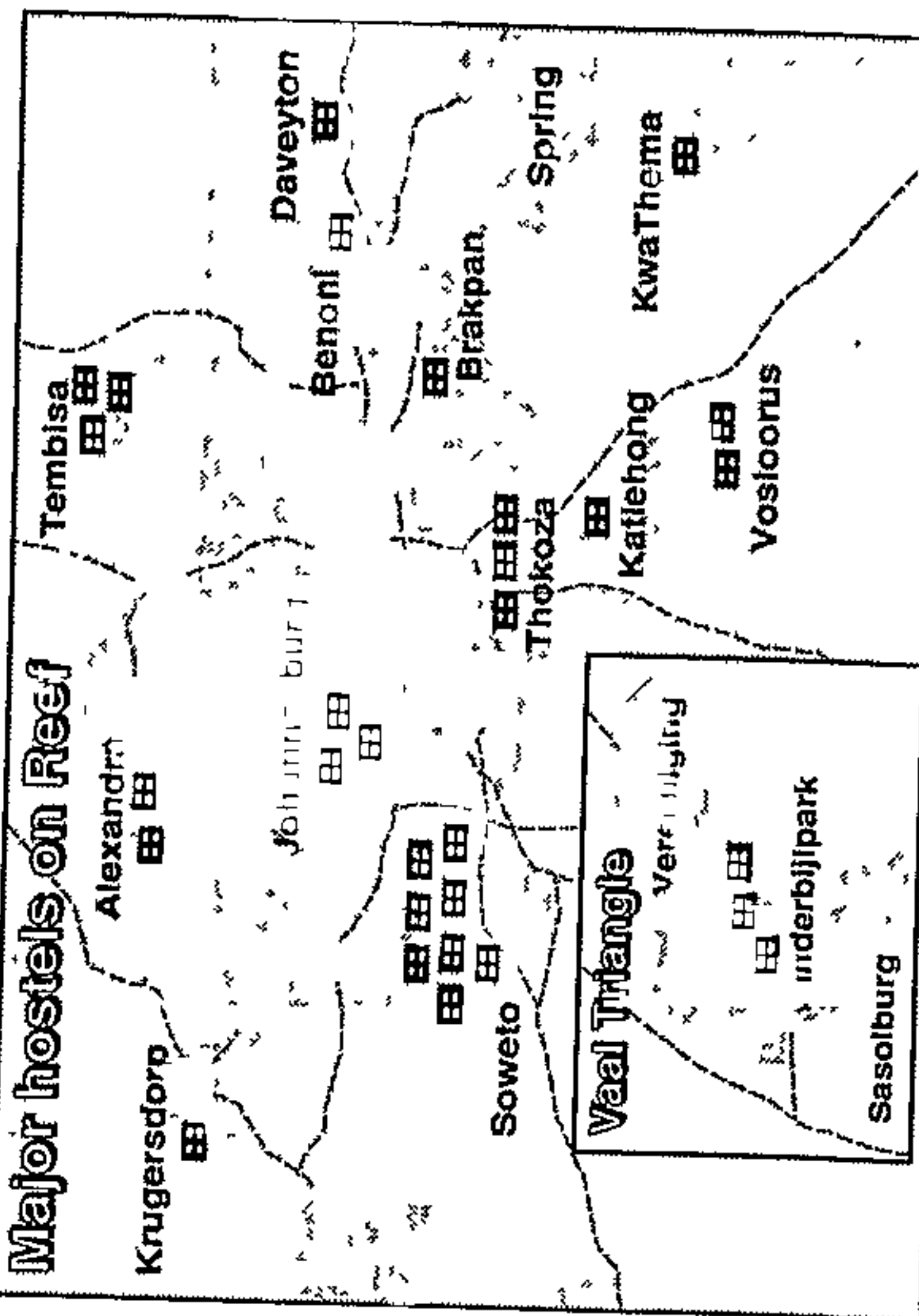
The ANC's Alexandra branch has threatened a services boycott unless authorities close Nobuhle and Madala hostels — said to have been the origin of 106 killings — before the end of next month. Alexandra administrator Andre Jacobs says the town council would look to the ANC's demand and see what could do about it. But he could consider closing the hostel only if it was found that residents were guilty of killings and if alternative accommodation was found for those not implicated.

**T**he department's Jacobs warns that government will not bow to pressure and "unilaterally" convert hostels into family units. Parties to the National Housing Forum, which was set up last year, have agreed there is a need for "accommodation for both single people and families", he says.

He adds that all interested parties — authorities, hostel dwellers, civic and political organisations and trade unions — should reach consensus "through negotiations" on what needs to be done to hostels.

Madala, are owned by companies. Department spokesman Francois Jacobs says government intends making conditions at hostels "humane". Hostels will either be upgraded or converted into family units. "Government is making R296,6m available in the current financial year for the conversion of hostels," he says. Allocation of the money to provinces will be deter-

ment and National Housing Department, there are 402 hostels countrywide under the jurisdiction of local authorities or provincial administrations. Transvaal has 135, the Cape 216 while the Free State and Natal have 35 and 16 respectively. There are 207 158 beds in the hostels in the Transvaal, 50 158 in the Cape, 24 904 in the Free State and 26 125 in Natal. Other hostels, including Kwa-



Graphics: RUBY-GAY MARTIN

# IFP 'unit' member tells of attacks

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A self-confessed member of an armed "unit" in KwaMadala hostel has given the Goldstone Commission detailed testimony about the mobilisation of hostel dwellers against "comrades" in the surrounding Vaal communities

A copy of Mr X's affidavit to the Goldstone Commission is contained in the memorandum compiled by attorneys for the Vaal Council of Churches (VCC)

According to the VCC document, Mr X's verbal testimony was heard by advocate JJ du Toit of the Goldstone Commission on April 3. Mr X's identity is known to the commission.

The following is an edited version of his affidavit, from which all identifying details have been removed

"I am able to live at the Kwa-Madala hostel without charge. I am unemployed.

"All the residents of the Kwa-Madala hostel are members of the Inkatha Freedom Party. Among the residents there are individuals who are leaders of the IFP. Among them is one Mr Y

"A system exists in the Kwa-Madala hostel whereby each resident becomes part of a

'unit'. I was trained in the use of weapons by Mr Y. Every resident is trained in the use of weapons. "I have seen many arms and ammunition stored at the KwaMadala hostel. The arms are brought by members of the IFP from Natal.

"On (a certain date) my unit was instructed by Mr Y to go to Sharpeville township to attack comrades who had been responsible for the killing of an Inkatha member, to attack certain taverns (and) kill people there because it is known that comrades drink there

"We were given arms by Mr Y. I was not myself carrying a rifle. I moved with A. He was carrying a rifle

"Between 8 pm and 9 pm, in Sharpeville, we saw a group of comrades. Among them was one comrade known to me. My partner opened fire and this comrade was struck

"Thereafter, we moved to (a certain) tavern B. We were shooting at people in the tavern. I was carrying a rifle given to me by A at this tavern"

The mission, which resulted in a number of deaths, was terminated abruptly, Mr X stated, because of unforeseen developments. Details of these developments would reveal his identity.



# Hostels - home to killers

Sowetan 30/6/92

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10 injured

SIX hostels around Soweto have been responsible for at least 112 attacks on township residents, resulting in 391 deaths and at least 933 injured in the space of 22 months.

In the same period, 17 attacks on commuters on Soweto trains took place near or around stations bordering three hostels. These attacks claimed 17 lives and left 274 injured.



Records compiled by monitoring institutions show that only six people were arrested by police in connection with two of the incidents, all of them hostel inmates.

Early this month, 10 people died in two horrific taxi killings that turned taxi rides into journeys of death and so far no one has been arrested.

Gunmen shot and killed nine people in Moletsane on June 16, shattering the peace that had prevailed during the commemoration services. To date no one has been arrested.

And so the list of unsolved murders goes on and on.

Reacting to mounting criticism of their alleged complicity in attacks on trains, police posted patrols at stations but investigations by newspapers revealed that no searches took place and that people carrying bundles which could easily be arms were left to board trains while police looked on.

The lack of progress in police investigations of these killings has now led to the political crisis caused by the Boipatong massacre 13 days ago, which in turn, has led the ANC to temporarily withdraw from negotiations.

In the memorandum sent to State President, FW de Klerk on Friday, the

ANC, echoing the sentiments of other organisations such as Azapo and the PAC, and a vast majority of black people, said the Government collusion in the killings had been proven beyond doubt by the failure to act speedily against Kwamadala Hostel dwellers.

"In those few instances where security force personnel and police or IFP members have been arrested, how do we explain the fact that inadequate police investigation is the basis for their acquittal, laughably light sentences and

ridiculously low bail. "The evidence shows that either the NP Government, even at its top levels, sanctions such activities or that it is powerless to restrain the very force it created," the ANC said.

The following is a table of incidents in Soweto which have been linked to hostel inmates where police progress in investigations has virtually been nil in terms of arrests:

**The ANC, echoing the sentiments of other organisations such as Azapo and the PAC, and a vast majority of black people, said the Government collusion in the killings had been proven beyond doubt...**

**the Government collusion in the killings had been proven beyond doubt...**

in Soweto which have been linked to hostel inmates where police progress in investigations has virtually been nil in terms of arrests:

- Nancefield: 28 incidents with 74 killed and 107 injured.
- Dube: 17 incidents with 34 killed and 10 injured.
- Jabulani: 12 incidents with 93 killed and 466 injured.
- Merafe: 11 incidents with 73 killed and 265 injured.
- Mzimhlope: 34 incidents with 84 killed and 70 injured.
- Dobsonville: 10 incidents with 33 killed and 15 injured.

These figures are up to April this year and do not include the upsurge of May and June which saw many people killed in Mzimhlope and Dobsonville. In train attacks on Soweto lines, stations that border on hostels have been the staging post of at least 17 attacks. The breakdown of station attacks is as follows:

- Inhlazane near Jabulani hostel: 7 attacks with 13 killed and 162 injured.
- Nancefield near Nancefield hostel: 3 attacks with 11 killed and 46 injured.
- New Canada near Mzimhlope hostel: 10 attacks with 7 killed and 66 injured.

In most of these incidents survivors told the media that the attackers had retreated into the hostels after the attacks.

Eye witnesses also said police who arrived on the scene had failed to act against the hostel inmates and in one incident in Nancefield, police were refused entry into the hostel to arrest an identified attacker.

Coupled to this have been the assertions by residents who were victims of hostel attackers that police had escorted these attackers and watched the plunder and looting of houses without interfering.

The seeming police collusion with these attackers has led to a belief that because hostels have virtually become the hideouts of the collusion is therefore political and desired to create manoeuvring space for Inkatha against the non-establishment organisations such as the ANC, Azapo, PAC and SACP.

The IFP itself has accepted that hostels in Soweto and other areas have become almost exclusively Inkatha. In figures given to the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression (IBIR), IFP West Rand Secretary, Mr Humphrey Ndlovu, said IFP support in Soweto hostels was as follows:

- Nancefield: 90%
- Dube: 87%
- Jabulani: 100%
- Merafe: 100%
- Diepkloof: 95% (this hostel has not been affected by the attacks)

Interestingly, Ndlovu said IFP support in Kwamadala Hostel, staging post of the Boipatong killings, was 100 per cent.

Police Commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, said on Friday police have now established that the Boipatong murderers were from Kwamadala. He said police had interrogated about 600 inmates and confiscated 276 spears and other bars, some of which had revealed traces of blood.

So far only five people are known to have been arrested and are being held in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The police reaction had been slow and generally in keeping with the trend of their behaviour in such cases. And as one woman in Boipatong said: "Would they have left the hostel alone for so many hours if just one white person had been killed?"

● Tomorrow we look at hostels on the East Rand and how the informal settlements there fit into this scene.

# March on KwaMadala Hostel

BOIPATONG residents will march on KwaMadala Hostel tomorrow to demand the hostel's immediate closure, it was announced yesterday

In a joint statement, Cosatu and the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa said the march, which was decided upon at a meeting yesterday, would begin

*Sowetan 21/7/92*  
at the Boipatong Stadium at noon

The move follows the Boipatong massacre on July 17

Isacor, which has long resisted calls to close the hostel, finally announced that it would close it and find alternative accommodation for its residents - *Sowetan Correspondent*



## Boipatong hostel to close down soon

By Brian Sokutu

STAR  
31/7/92

Iscor management has pledged to close the KwaMadala hostel and house inmates at a block of flats in Vanderbijlpark.

But despite the Iscor undertaking, made at a meeting with National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) officials yesterday, the union said residents would go ahead with today's march from Boipatong Stadium to KwaMadala.

While management yesterday met almost all union demands, no agreement could be reached on a time-table for the relocation of the hostel inmates

Both parties agreed the hostel should be closed and no longer used to accommodate Iscor workers

But the management offer to transfer hostel inmates to a Vanderbijlpark block of flats in a month's time was rejected by Numsa officials, who demanded that the inmates leave within seven days.

"Our problem is that we would have to give the people occupying the block of flats a month's notice to leave before transferring KwaMadala hostel inmates," said Iscor delegation leader Hannes Viljoen.

# Hostels a shaky urban foothold for migrants

STAR 4/7/92

IT WAS Nancefield hostel in Soweto which gave Meshack Dladla his first foothold in urban South Africa. "When I came here from Natal I knew I had no right to my own accommodation in the township, so I went straight to the hostel," he recalls.

Dladla, like his father, found work in the steel industry but never believed he too would spend his entire adult life as a migrant worker. "My aim was to work for a short time, make the money I needed and go back. But the money has just never been enough," he says. Nineteen years after his first night in a hostel bunk, Dladla is still living that way, and wishing he didn't.

The debate around the future of South Africa's hostels has simmered since the first clashes with township residents in 1990. It flamed after the Bopatong massacre and the role in the slaughter of men from KwaMadala hostel.

The issue is complicated, not just because of conflicting political agendas, but because no matter what is decided, Dladla and countless others will still have to put together lives that have been stretched out painfully between two worlds. He has a family in KwaZulu, a piece of land and some cattle, goats and chickens, and he doesn't

**HOSTELS, at the epicentre of the violence, face an uncertain future, says Chief Reporter JOHN PERLMAN.**

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want to give that up. He also has doubts about the city ways "It is painful to see children with no respect for older people," he says. But what troubles him most is that he sees his wife and children just twice a year "The worst is the loneliness," he says.

To that has been added the violence of the past two years in which hostels have been at the epicentre "Today you are okay, tomorrow there is a fight," says Dladla.

That kind of uncertain-

**Even if there are men who want single quarters, there is no need to house them like that.**

**— Pallo Jordan**

ty caused Morris Madziba to leave the Soweto hostel where he had lived for eight years. A shop steward in the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa), Madziba says he sometimes came home late from union meetings and found himself under scrutiny from others in the hostel "This

thing only started this year," he says "They used to ask 'where are you coming from? Is it a union meeting?' They used to have their own meetings and we were forced to attend. If you did not attend they became suspicious."

Madziba, cruelly, ran into more suspicion when he left the hostel and moved into a backyard shack "As a Zulu-speaker, people wanted to know why I had left the hostel," he says "It was lucky that some union people protected me."

Madziba's story seems to reflect the views of Numsa, the ANC and others — that workers have been driven out of Reef hostels to create barracks for Inkatha fighters.

ANC information chief Pallo Jordan says there is no inherent animosity between hostel dwellers and township residents. "In most cases where there has been conflict, supporters of IFP have driven out the hostel residents first. It is a section of the hostel dwellers who support the IFP who have been used to clash with township residents."

The IFP's Themba Khoza dismisses this as "an attempt to defame Inkatha. It is made up by naive journalists," he says. He is supported by

Joseph Kubeka, chairman of the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association (THRA). Kubeka, who joined his father in Soweto's Merafe hostel in 1982, insists the THRA is non-aligned.

Every organisation is still to be found in the hostels," he says "It is just that some are not taking care of their members. When a hostel man is attacked, they say he is IFP, but maybe they attacked someone who was going to vote for them. They don't always know what is in a man's heart."

This bitter dispute over the role of hostels in the violence has generated much of the fog currently clouding discussion about their future.

There are two key issues on which most sides seem to agree. The first is that most hostels desperately need improving. "Even if there are men who want single quarters, there is no need to house them like that," says Jordan. The second is that the hostel dwellers

**We made the mistake of not paying enough attention to the hostels.**

**— Unionist**

themselves need to be in on the decision.

"The people in the hostels must decide if they want them converted to family housing," says Khoza. "The Government used to say do this and that without consulting us," says Kubeka. "Now some of our black brothers are doing the same thing."

Just who speaks for the hostel dwellers is not clear. One veteran of the labour movement believes that "unions made a mistake a few years ago. In many areas our strongest membership was in the hostels. But our leadership has become more educated, skilled township people and we made the mistake of not paying enough attention to the hostels". Even so, both Dladla and Madziba and many other migrants still see unions as their voice.

In the long term, politics may count for less than purse strings. In May, the Government allocated R294,6 million for "the upgrading of hostels or their conversion into family units". That sort of money will hardly touch sides when viewed against the country's overall housing crisis. And with no guarantees that the national cake will get bigger, the size of every slice is going to be contested.



# Police promise 24-hour hostel watch

By Zingisa Mkhuma

2014  
STAR 7/7/92

Police have given an undertaking that the Iscor-owned KwaMadala hostel in Boipatong near Vanderbijlpark will be kept under 24-hour surveillance by the security forces

The undertaking from Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe was made at the second preliminary hearing of the Goldstone

Commission of Inquiry into the June 17 Boipatong massacre

Mr Justice R J Goldstone said the commission had been informed by counsel for the police that General van der Merwe had undertaken to ensure

- A continuous police presence to monitor the comings and goings of all persons at the KwaMadala hostel
- The SAP would take all reasonable steps to

monitor the situation at hostels and their surrounds which were currently known to be sources of unrest

The SADF had given an assurance to the commission through its counsel that it would also maintain a round-the-clock presence in the vicinity of the KwaMadala hostel and the Boipatong area

The Star yesterday noted a heavy security police presence outside

KwaMadala hostel

In Meadowlands, Soweto, four police Caspirs were seen in the vicinity of the local hostel

In Dobsonville, a police truck stood next to the hostel which was recently partly demolished by local residents. There was no visible sign of security forces at Dube and Nancefield hostels

All the hostels mentioned, except for KwaMadala, are not fenced off

# Forum will take over decisions on hostels

10/7/92

ADRIAN HADLAND

DECISIONS on the future of workers' hostels in the PWV would be turned over from the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) to a national housing and development forum, the TPA agreed this week.

The forum would be created by the housing task group, a sub-committee of the Central Metropolitan Witwatersrand Chamber. It would meet next week to frame the forum's constitution, terms of reference and funding.

Hostel residents, owners and administrators, and people who lived near hostels would be included in the forum, charged with formulating short- and long-term strategies for dealing with the hostel problem. It was agreed that initiatives should recognise that accommodation was required by single people and families.

The forum would take charge of more than R50m allocated by government last month for the restructuring of 13 hostels in Johannesburg, Soweto and Alexandra.

Chamber CE Vic Milne said the TPA had intended to retain new hostel initiatives under its own ambit but had agreed this week to use the more representative chamber structure as an interim measure.

KATHRYN STRACHAN reports that TPA deputy director Len Dekker said violence would increase if government went ahead with its plans to transform hostels without consensus from all parties.

Responding to claims that government had ignored the Goldstone commission's recommendations, particularly with regard to hostels, Dekker said government had not been able to get hostel residents, owners and residents from surrounding communities to agree on plans.

"We are accused of dragging our feet, but if we go in and make changes unilaterally we will only cause more violence than before," said Dekker. "In most cases we have not even managed to get people around the table — and when they do get together they only want to fight."

The ANC had demanded that all single-sex hostels be converted to family units, but the issue was not so simple, said Dekker. Many single hostel dwellers opposed plans to convert hostels into family units. Many wanted them upgraded; others wanted them destroyed.

Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels said yesterday that fencing hostels could cause further conflict, our Political Staff reports.

He told the NP national youth congress in Stellenbosch he did not want to fight with Judge Richard Goldstone, but it should never be forgotten that there were people living in the hostels.

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# Iscor rejects compensation demand from Boipatong

ISCOR has rejected demands by Boipatong residents that it must pay compensation for the death of nearly 40 people as a result of the raid launched on the township from Iscor's Kwa-Madala hostel.

But the company confirmed at a meeting with residents yesterday that it would close the hostel "as soon as humanly possible"

In replying to a memoran-

STAR  
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JOE LOUW  
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dum presented last week by a Boipatong residents' delegation, the company refused "to be held responsible for the unlawful behaviour of individuals".

Iscor promised not to take disciplinary action against any of its employees involved in last week's stayaway. It said

other companies in the Vaal area had made similar pledges

In a letter signed by works general manager G N Hoffmann, the company asked the negotiating forum to call off the consumer boycott in the interests of "normalising community life as soon as possible"

A spokesman for the Vaal Civic Association told the Saturday Star that Iscor's response would be read to a meeting in

the Boipatong stadium this morning

Iscor did not mention the demand that KwaMadala hostel be demolished

Last night Boipatong and other Vaal townships were reported to be generally quiet. In Sebokeng the unofficial dusk-to-dawn curfew continued to keep most residents off the streets.

Police reported no major occurrences of violence.

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## Cops want hostels improved 204

THE police have called for urgent attention to be given to the upgrading or remodelling of hostels.

Head of the SAP's Internal Stability Unit, Lt-Gen Johan Swart, said it was naive to expect fences and entry control at hostels to solve the problem of conflict. *cl/nen 12/7/92*

He said the police did not have enough men to guard the 200 odd hostels in the country on a 24-hour basis.





Waiting for peace to return, according to the Sandton council, but these workers who ran away from Madala Hostel see themselves as refugees of the ongoing fighting and have no intention of returning to the Alexandra hostel.

# Inmates caught in the crossfire

**Madala inmates are forced to seek refuge in the hostel**

**By Mathatha Tsedu**

MR Mthombeni Ximba and old man Jeremiah Zulu are residents of Madala Hostel caught up in the virtual war that has engulfed Alexandra

Ximba was in the kitchen boiling water in a pot. He said he was unemployed and had never worked "for a single Boer all my life".

Ximba never went to school and does not know when he was born or when he left Msinga for Johannesburg

He remembers that when the "power that destroyed the bars" (The 1976 uprisings) happened, he had just arrived in Alexandra from Krugersdorp where he had been staying

Ximba said he had survived by doing piece jobs

This has become difficult now with

the fighting in Alexandra. He said the water he was boiling was to cook "a little mealie meal that I was given by someone".

Life is tough in here, he said, as he stared at us, dressed in an ominous overcoat that bulged at strategic spots. He said he had moved into the hostel "nearly two years ago".

"Violence brought me here. I was staying in a shack outside the hostel and my neighbour's shack was burnt by people I do not know

"I am just staying here because there is nowhere else to go. It is not nice in here but even if you go out, there is nothing good you see"

Ximba, a father of two daughters who

could not tell how the violence that brought him into the hostel would end

"I trust God. He is the only one who knows," he added

"We do not want to fight but what do we do when we are attacked?"

Zulu has been a resident of the Madala Hostel in Alexandra since 1972

He said the only way to stop the violence was to "stop the contracts of selling guns"

"People think we cannot see but we see what is going on. I am not educated and I do not belong to anything

"But this killing cannot end unless the supply of guns is stopped. We live hard here. You cannot even go to the toilet without being shot at. What kind of life

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**NEWS FEATURE** For 685 families, displaced by IFP violence, life is a living hell

# Alex, a place of never ending sorrow

**BIG CRUNCH** Spasm of suffering and pain for people living in squalor:

By Mathatha Tsedu  
Investigations Editor

*Sowetan 17/7/92*  
**We went through hell at the hands of the IFP. We saw people being chopped every day.**  
Mrs Aida Matlou, East Bank resident

**W**AS there ever the best of times for Alexandra township?

This is the question that begs to be asked as this small area of land that houses nearly half a million people goes through one more spasm of pain and suffering.

Squalid with piles of garbage all over, and shacks built on top of rubbish heaps and among graves, life at the best of times in Alex is one long crunch.

It was here that old and abandoned buses were turned into homes by many people as the inhabitants became trapped in the never ending story of the housing shortage in Alex.

The cesspools formed by leaking sewerage pipes and the accompanying smell, the overcrowded houses and the yards bursting with shacks, have now become the long lost golden years of plenty for 685 families who have been displaced by the fighting between Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) members based in the Madala and Nobuhle hostels, and residents who live in the township.

For these people, 90 of whom share the Presbyterian Church hall, life has become even more unbearable. Some, such as Mrs Emily Dikgotho (49), share the church hall with 16 other families while her former

home from which she and her family had to run to save their lives, is occupied by IFP members.

"It is a very trying life here. The church is very cold. We no longer have electricity and are using candles. We are grateful to the church for housing us as none of us is a member of this church."

"However, we sleep knowing that we are safe. While still living in our houses before escaping, we were prisoners of Inkatha. They came in and raped women, also killing people for not being members of the IFP."

"It is tough here because the children cannot even study. There is no privacy for the family and you have to forget about many things in life," Dikgotho said.

Others lost more than just their homes and possessions. Mrs Aida Matlou who owned a house and a shop had to forgo both.

When she last ventured into "Beirut" (the area near the hostel) to check on her properties, she found the shop was just a shell with only one fridge remaining simply because those trying to take it out couldn't because of its size. The house had also been ransacked.

"We went through hell at the hands of the IFP. We saw people being chopped every day. The minds of our children were being scarred by the violence. Life here at the East Bank hall is tough but we are safe,"

she said.

Matlou is a member of the Displaced People's Committee which is having talks with the TPA and the council over the resettlement of the refugees.

She said that a survey was underway to assess damage and costs of repairs to the houses. She, like all the others, was emphatic that a condition for their return was the demolition of the Madala Hostel which was the cause of all the trouble.

Then their houses have to be renovated and in some cases rebuilt. Many have been destroyed.

In what used to be the council offices we met Mr Tsietso Kungoane (25).

He is an angry man who had to flee his flat to save his life and in the process lost all his possessions.

"The people here are calling for action. We are tired of meetings that produce nothing. We are not prepared to continue to fight Inkatha when we know that they are being used by the police and the Government to destabilise our community."

"What we are going to do now is to move into Sandton and occupy houses there and wait and see if these impartial police who escorted us out of our homes do the same to the whites there," Kungoane said shaking with rage.

He said the issue was no longer one of turning Madala Hostel into family units. "That hostel already has family units," he said.

"Our political organisations, ANC, Azapo, PAC and others are not doing enough to help people who have lost their homes," Kungoane said.

Early exposure to sexual practices because of the cramped conditions is having its effect on children, especially girls. Already four aged between 14 and 16 have fallen pregnant.

These displaced people want the hostel to be demolished or evacuated and then turned into family units for local people.

Hostel residents, however, reject this and are in the process of renovating the place as their permanent home.

Is there a way out that can see these displaced people back in their homes soon? Not from the evidence that we could gather last week.



Kungoane...the solution is occupation of houses belonging PIC MBUZENI ZULU





## Keeping tabs on the news

### **KwaMadala men change hostels**

ISCOR on Friday indicated that KwaMadala hostel in the Vaal Triangle, from where the June 17 Boipatong massacre was allegedly launched, will be vacated and its residents moved to another hostel. *CIPress 19/7/92*

Hostel owner Iscor said the target date for the full integration of the KwaMadala residents into the KwaMasiza hostel was September 21.

Iscor said this decision was taken recently at its meeting with National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) on the proposed closure of the hostel.

side on the ground while no

# Feared hostel a prison

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C/ren 19/7/92  
By SOPHIE TEMA

HUNDREDS of men, women and children are trapped inside KwaMadala with nowhere to go.

The serious conflict between KwaMadala hostel inhabitants and Vaal residents became evident this week when a young woman - believed to have lived at KwaMadala - was necklaced when she visited her parents in Sharpeville

The uncertain future of the displaced KwaMadala inhabitants - who fled the townships and cannot return to their homes for fear of reprisals - has caused mammoth problems for both Iscor officials and the IFP following demands for the closure of the hostel.

Inkatha Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza said. "The government will have to provide homes and protection for these people."

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# Ruling on held hostel

STAR 20/7/92

## 78 awaited

Crime Staff

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Police have said that 78 detained inmates of KwaMadala hostel will appear in court in Vanderbijlpark today in connection with the Boipatong massacre on June 17.

Captain Nina Barkhuizen yesterday said Transvaal Attorney-General Dr Jan D'Oliveira would decide before the court appearance whether to prosecute the 78 for public violence, murder or both. This follows a police statement on Friday that cases of murder and public violence against the 78 had been handed to the A-G's office.

Captain Barkhuizen said charges against the 78 under the unrest regulations were dropped on Friday and that they were being held in terms of section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act, which provides for detention for up to 48 hours.

● In a statement on Friday, Iscor accused the National Union of Metalworkers of SA of a "breach of faith" for making public details of sensitive negotiations being conducted around the closure of KwaMadala hostel and the relocation of its residents. Iscor expressed concern that "incorrect assumptions" could be drawn from the premature release of details before consensus had been reached on all points.

Iscor stressed, however, that it would not allow the "lack of good faith" to jeopardise the process of finding a solution to all aspects of the problem.

"For the record", it had been agreed that the hostel would be divided by a steel wall, that a section of the hostel closest to the road would be closed, and that residents from this section would be moved to the western side of the hostel.

# Iscor denies KwaMadala transfers, retrenchments

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NOT all Iscor employees at present residing at KwaMadala Hostel in the Vaal Triangle would be integrated into the local community, a senior Numsa official said yesterday.

Some of the employees would be transferred to other Iscor plants while others would either be pensioned off or retrenched.

He said the integration of KwaMadala hostel dwellers into the community of the Vaal Triangle would be "very" difficult.

At least 42 people were killed and scores injured when hundreds of allegedly KwaMadala hostel dwellers attacked Boipatong residents last month.

The official said Numsa had no objections to an Iscor plan to move more than 300 KwaMadala Hostel inmates to KwaMasiza Hostel. "But all parties — including KwaMasiza and

WILSON ZWANE

KwaMadala inmates — have to agree to such a move," he said.

However, Iscor spokesman Neels Howatt said Iscor had reached no agreement with any organisation on retrenching, pensioning off or transferring employees who did not want to be moved to KwaMasiza hostel.

Howatt said the agreement between his company and other organisations, including Numsa, was that KwaMadala Hostel inmates would be moved to KwaMasiza Hostel on September 21.

"But details of how the people will be moved are still to be discussed," he said.

But as an interim measure, a steel wall would be erected to barricade the hostel from Boipatong, Howatt added.

## Expert wants to see hostels upgraded

81 DAY 2117192  
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PRETORIA — A forum should be established to address the basic needs of hostel dwellers, including upgrading of single-sex hostels, says Suzan Barbara Rubenstein, social researcher for a group of private housing and development consultants.

Rubenstein was giving expert evidence before a Goldstone commission committee inquiry into the displaced people of Alexandra, north of Johannesburg.

Rubenstein told committee chairman R Nugent, SC, yesterday it would not be proper to demolish hostels, as had been demanded by communities living outside the hostels. The interests of hostel dwellers should be established by means of surveys, and the inmates' problems should be addressed properly.

Money had already been made available for upgrading hostels, she said. — Sapa.



# Bara 'hiring Inkatha men'

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By Montshiwa Moroke

Baragwanath Hospital has recruited Soweto hostel inmates and workers from Natal to fill jobs vacated by fired strikers, members of the National Education Health Workers Union (Nehawu) said at a press conference yesterday

A Nehawu member — who wished not to be identified — said some employees at the hospital and clinics were concerned about their safety because they believed the men were members of Inkatha, hired to "deal" with strikers

They had been recruited from the Merafe, Diepkloof, Nancefield, Mzimhlophe and Jabu-

lam hostels.

Hospital nurses have confirmed the men were hired to clean floors and run errands. Nursing sisters said information from the men was that they came either from hostels or from Natal.

One Nehawu member said she had been warned by the recruits that if anything happened to non-strikers she would be blamed.

Deputy-director of community services at the Transvaal Provincial Administration Deon van Loggernberg yesterday denied the Nehawu accusations

"If a group or groups from hostels came to the hospitals on their own to do voluntary work, it would not be correct for the hospitals to show

those people away

"That would be to discriminate against them just because they are hostel dwellers. You cannot turn them away on the grounds that they have a tendency towards violence. They may not be involved in the violence," he said

● The Star's Pretoria correspondent reports that four members of Nehawu yesterday appeared in the Pretoria Regional Court in connection with alleged intimidation at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital.

No charges were put to Betty Mabavu (29), Ernest Mothabela (32), Joseph Msize (30) and Samuel Moekena and they were not asked to plead

The hearing was postponed to August 18.

Sowetan 22/7/92  
**Strike over hostel**

MORE than 1 000 Post and Telecommunication Workers Association members went on strike at North Rand branches of Telkom, according to the union.

Potwa general secretary Mr Mlungisi Hlongwane said the strike followed a recent attack outside the Meadowlands hostel on a bus ferrying Telkom workers to their places of work on the North Rand.

The striking workers were demanding that Telkom management play a role in ensuring that hostels are demolished as soon as possible. Telkom said it would issue a statement later. - Sapa



## ANC team gets a hostile reception

(204) WILSON ZWANE  
AN ANC-SACP-Cosatu delegation received a hostile reception yesterday when it visited Iscor's KwaMadala hostel to check on the evacuation of inmates. **SDAY 22/7/92**

Numsa official Alfred Woodington said yesterday the alliance had alerted Iscor's management and KwaMadala's leaders of their intended visit to the Vaal triangle hostel.

"But when we got there, about 200 people toy-toyed towards us, calling us killers," Woodington said, adding that such a reception did not bode well for the spirit of reconciliation. The delegation was able, however, to talk to the hostel dwellers' leaders. According to Woodington, it was agreed that a meeting of Inkatha, Iscor and the ANC-SACP-Cosatu alliance should be convened today.

The meeting would discuss, among other things, what was going to be done about Boipatong residents who had been displaced by violence in the township and the reintegration of hostel dwellers in the local community, Woodington said.

Asked about the process to evacuate KwaMadala hostel dwellers, he said the delegation was satisfied with steps taken to date. One-third of the hostel had been emptied and a wall would be built between that portion and the rest of the complex, he said.

Iscor spokesman Neelis Howatt has said his company intended moving all KwaMadala hostel inmates to KwaMasiza hostel by September 21.

## Call for help in tracing killers

DURBAN - Natal's regional police commissioner has appealed to political organisations and communities to help the SAP trace and apprehend people who attacked and killed policemen, following the deaths of four around Durban recently. Sapa reports. In a statement yesterday, Maj-Gen Colin Steyn referred specifically to three policemen killed at the weekend Const F J J Venter, Const Tyrell Tyrone Samuels and Detective Const Titus Maphanga.

Just hours before his statement, Durban police reported the killing of Const Jabulile Gumede, who was shot dead at point-blank range in Umlazi while waiting for a bus to take her to work yesterday. Steyn described the killings as "clearly politically motivated".

He said a meeting had taken place between the ANC and Natal police last week to address rumours that the SAP intended withdrawing from certain areas. The ANC had demanded that police remain.

"The latest attacks on members of the SAP can be seen as a contradiction of the sentiments and concerns voiced by the ANC," Steyn said. A police spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that 112 policemen had been killed so far this year.

In his response to Steyn's remarks, the ANC's southern Natal secretary Sibusiso Ndebele rejected "the general's insinuation that the ANC is responsible for the

killings in Lamontville". Ndebele said it was not ANC policy to kill policemen, adding that the organisation had suspended its armed activities. President F W de Klerk has requested the Goldstone commission to investigate attacks on the SAP. Judge Richard Goldstone said yesterday the commission fully shared De Klerk's concern about the large number of policemen killed and injured in recent months.

Goldstone also said the commission had received "disturbing reports" from the Vosloorus Local Dispute Resolution Committee concerning violence in that area. The commission was also concerned at the renewed outbreak of violence at Bruntville and Moot River.

Meanwhile, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel gazetted a notice in Pretoria declaring the West Rand's Kagiso, Munsieville, Swameville squatter settlement and Bekkersdal unrest areas.

RAY HARTLEY reports gunmen killed two men outside Selby Hostel in Johannesburg yesterday. ANC spokesman Wally Mbhele said the attack followed the stabbing of a hostel dweller yesterday and the shooting of a worker on Friday.

In another incident, at least two people were killed in a shooting at an Umlazi home yesterday, police said. And a burned body and a stabbing victim were found in Soweto.



ANC spokesman Gill Marcus, who attended yesterday's SAUJ-sponsored conference on journalists' safety. Picture CATHERINE ROSS

## Politicians promote journalists' safety

(204) CHARLIE PRETZLIK  
POLITICAL organisations, including the ANC, Inkatha, SACP, NP and DP, yesterday signed a declaration promoting the safety of journalists.

They were attending a conference organised by the SA Union of Journalists SAUJ president Peter Malherbe said that since January, one journalist had been killed, 21 assaulted and 12 threatened.

The ANC said it had begun setting up a network of media marshals to act as guides for journalists in townships. ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the

marshals would relay complaints from journalists to the ANC. Inkatha information officer Errol Goetsch agreed that guides were needed. NP information director Piet Coetzer said it was necessary "to change society's attitude towards freedom of expression".

The PAC and Azapo did not sign the declaration, which PAC spokesman Barney Desai said the national working committee had to discuss. Azapo's Steven Peter said it "needed to be broadened".

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# We don't give preference to hostel dwellers — Bara

STAR 22/7/92

Baragwanath Hospital yesterday categorically denied giving preference to hostel dwellers to fill positions of dismissed strikers or by using them as volunteers.

National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union members claimed at a press conference on Monday that the hospital had recruited Soweto hostel dwellers and workers from Natal to fill jobs left vacant by dismissed striking workers.

Baragwanath superintendent Dr Chris van den Heever said rumours that the hospital was hiring hostel dwellers "could be part of



Dr Chris van den Heever . .  
It's propaganda

discreditation propaganda"

No specific efforts were made, said Dr van den Heever, to take on volunteers who lived in hostels — Staff Reporter.



# IFP vow on hostel dwellers

Sowetan 24/7/92

204

ANY unilateral attempts to resettle KwaMadala hostel dwellers or any move which would endanger their personal safety would be resisted, the Inkatha Freedom Party vowed yesterday

IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tillet, who

## ■ Inkatha Freedom Party would fight resettlement:

indicated his organisation had in principle accepted the relocation of KwaMadala inmates, said in a statement "The inhabitants of KwaMadala hostel are clearly living under dehuman-

ising and oppressive conditions

"Any decision to move the refugees must be underpinned by humanitarian principles that acknowledge the fears and insecurities of the community"



Nowhere to go .. IFP hostel dwellers demonstrate and chant outside the soon-to-be-closed kwaMadala Hostel this week

Photo: GUY ADAMS

**'D**OWN with Mandela!" "Numsa job thieves!" yelled the hostel dwellers — it looked as if we were about to witness another bloody episode in South Africa's unending political war

Bristling tensions initially marked the encounter between inmates of the kwaMadala hostel in Vanderbijlpark — the alleged launching-pad of the Boipatong massacre and numerous other attacks on surrounding townships — and a team from the National Union of Metalworkers and the African National Congress this week. But "a quiet word turneth away anger" subsequent negotiations defused the violent emotions and may have built a tenuous bridge between the two profoundly alienated groups

The hostel, an Inkatha stronghold, had become a virtual no-go area, sealed off from Boipatong since the massacre almost a month ago. The visitors from Numsa and the ANC were checking on the progress made in evacuating the hostel, after Iscor's announcement that it is to close by September 12

As they stood outside the building, waiting for representatives of the hostel to arrive, the Numsa team was surrounded by more than 200 angry, slogan-shouting hostel inmates. Others — including a large number of women and children — carried placards saying "Keep away from our hostel" and "You may destroy kwaMadala but you will not destroy the mighty Zulu"

The leader of the Numsa delegation, Alfred Woodington, found himself being backed against his car while a group of men, all carrying knobkerries, stamped around him

Violence was averted when each side allowed the other to state its case — to the hostellers' complaint that Numsa had no members at kwaMadala, Woodington replied that the visit had been arranged with Inkatha Freedom Party officials.

After a 15-minute discussion, the two sides agreed that the Numsa/ANC delegation be allowed into a section of kwaMadala facing Boipa-

## First the rage, then a shaky peace at hostel

*Iscor's decision to close the controversial kwaMadala Hostel could have been a spark for conflict. But cool heads and negotiations saved the day, reports*

**BEATHUR BAKER**

tong which has been sealed off by a steel wall. This has been constructed by Iscor in response to township residents' pleas. An Iscor worker cut a man-sized hole in the steel curtain to give the delegation access

Closing the hostel is only the beginning of an enormously difficult and delicate process. Iscor has announced that the kwaMadala inmates are to be reintegrated with the 4 500 residents of nearby kwaMasiza, its main hostel and an ANC stronghold

In the aftermath of the massacre, Numsa officials indicated the kwaMadala men would not be welcome. And the IFP members are convinced that a return to kwaMasiza, which they fled in late 1990, will be suicide

This week IFP, ANC/Numsa and Iscor set the wheels in motion at a meeting to decide how to evacuate the hostel and where to move the residents. Walking around the empty part of the hostel, senior Numsa official Bernie Fanaroff asked accompanying IFP members

what they suggested be done about the move to kwaMasiza. One man answered "We must just sit around the table and talk about this thing. We can't go back to the other hostel, we will be killed"

IFP central committee member and urban organiser Vitus Mvelase added emphatically "kwaMadala is the only place our people can flee to, we believe our people must stay together"

The hostel dwellers faced huge and daily problems, he added "Because they are known IFP supporters, they say they are not safe from township residents, which adds to their isolation"

Afterwards Fanaroff summed up the problem from Numsa's side "The reality is that kwaMasiza people do not want them. They are very suspicious because they feel the kwaMadala people have been involved in massacres." Although the community of Boipatong initially wanted kwaMadala destroyed, Fanaroff said "We felt that we cannot put kwaMadala residents in the veld"

During the tour of the hostel, some of the inmates described how they had to walk around in groups of six or more for protection "We cannot even catch taxis, because the drivers are stopped from picking us up," said one man

Despite these fears, Iscor is adamant that the move must go ahead. Said Iscor spokesman Ernest Webstock "The main aim still remains to integrate kwaMadala people into kwaMasiza"

Iscor is also insisting that only its workers will be housed, and has excluded non-employees from kwaMadala. This has created a mini-crisis — these men have nowhere to go — but has ironically placed Numsa and the IFP in the same camp. Both agree that temporary accommodation must be found

This week's encounter may have taken another small step towards reconciliation. At the end of the three-hour visit representatives shook hands, nodded in agreement over the agenda and set the date of the next meeting — July 22



## Hostel demolished (204)

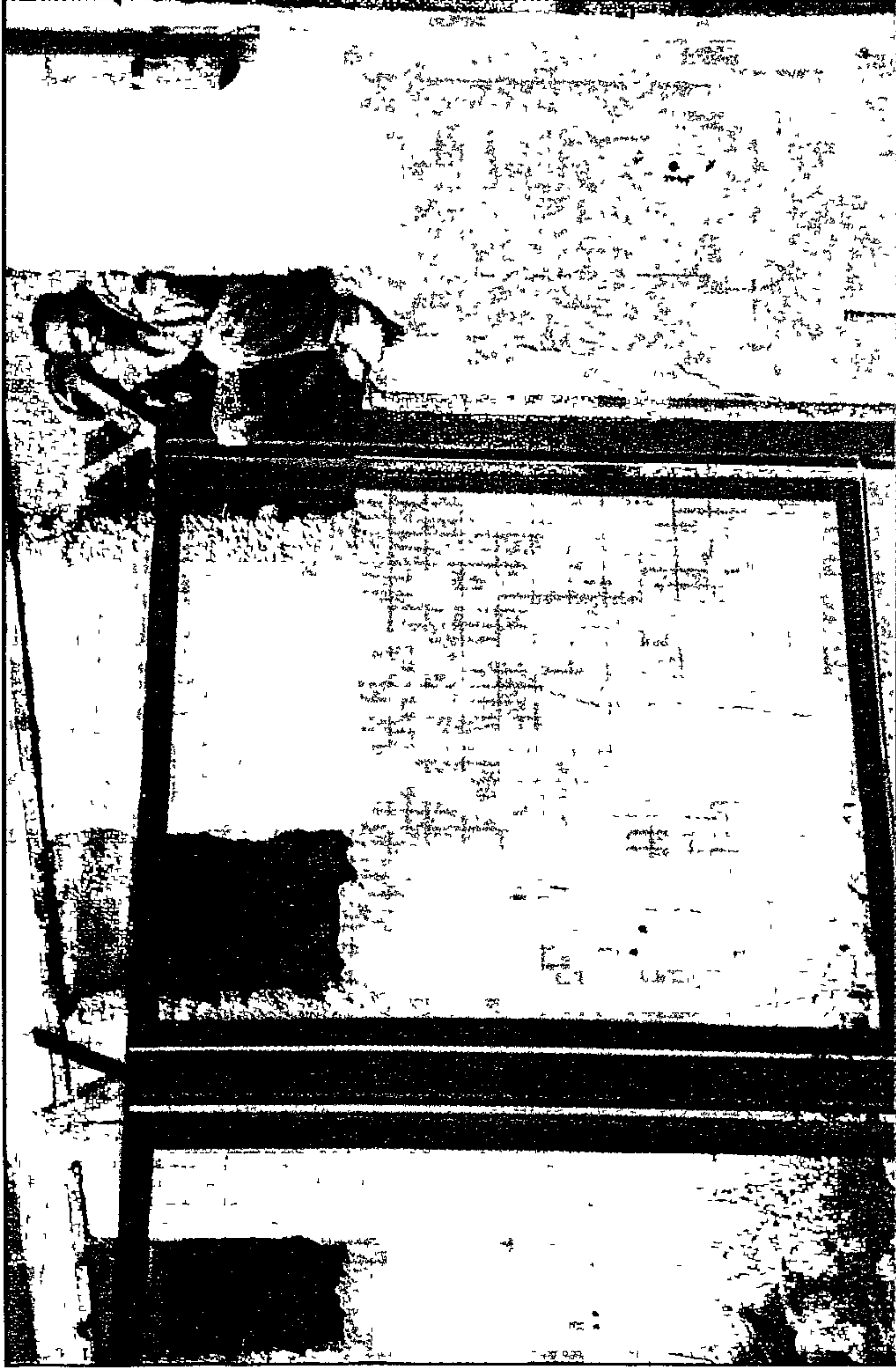
THE DEMOLITION of an abandoned section of Boipatong's KwaMadala Hostel is nearly complete

But there are still about 500 dwellers housed in the complex awaiting the outcome of negotiations between themselves, employers and their prospective new neighbours

Iscor spokesman Mr Ernest Webb-Stock confirmed demolition began on Tuesday and was nearly finished. The company, which owns the building, had ordered demolition of only half of the hostel which was no longer inhabited

About 500 dwellers were moved to one side of KwaMadala - sectioned off by a steel wall - a month after the June 17 massacre of more than 40 residents of nearby Boipatong

Southern 31/7/92



Abandoned rooms . . . a worker who is helping to demolish one section of Bolpatong's KwaMadala Hostel. Residents in the other section await the outcome of talks about where they will be transferred to.  
Picture. George Mashinini

## Demolition at hostel nears completion

*Star 3/17/92*  
204

The demolition of an abandoned section of KwaMadala hostel in Bolpatong is nearly complete, but there are still about 500 residents housed in the complex, awaiting the outcome of negotiations between themselves, employers and their prospective new neighbours

Iscor public relations spokesman Ernest Webb-Stock confirmed that demolition begun on Tuesday was nearly finished

The company, which owns the building and employs residents, had ordered demolition of only that half of the hostel which was no longer inhabited

About 500 residents were moved to one side of KwaMadala, sectioned off by a steel wall, a month after the June 17 massacre and at the height of the tensions in the area

They are still there, awaiting the outcome of four-way negotiations. The negotiations involve the acceptance of the largely Inkatha-aligned KwaMadala residents in Sebokeng's KwaMasiza hostel — Sapa



# Vaal violence delaying changes to hostel - claim

■ Wessels says struggle hampers hostel conversions:

*Sowetan 26/8/92*  
THE power struggle between the ANC and Inkatha in the Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle is preventing negotiations on upgrading hostels, Housing Minister Leon Wessels told the Goldstone Commission yesterday.

"It is self-evident that consensus between all the parties involved is a prerequisite to achieving a lasting and peaceful solution to the hostel issue," he added.

Wessels is reportedly the first Government minister to testify before the Goldstone Commission

He said there were no "unwarranted delays" with the hostel programme, a thorny issue which constitutes one of the African National Congress' 14 demands that have to be met before negotiations are resumed

Wessels said the Government's strategy for the upgrading or conversion of hostels into family units must result from negotiations between hostel dwellers, surrounding residents, interested parties and the owners of these hostels

The essence of the Government's dilemma was that, while it had the capac-

ity, funds and manpower to address community needs, including the issue of hostels, "unilateral action, regardless of its good intent, will not create stability".

"Upgrading, conversion and demolition of hostels can only be undertaken once discussions have led to agreement

"Everything possible is being done to finalise the negotiation process as soon as possible so that building construction may commence in the upgrading or conversion (of hostels) into family units."

In urgent cases the Government had approved measures to expedite administrative and tender procedures so that construction could start within "three to five weeks" once consensus had been reached.

Consensus had already been reached on the need of 38 of the 177 hostels in question, he said

Negotiations among representative groups are in progress in respect of 65 other hostels, while negotiations are underway concerning a further 65 hostels. The first upgraded hostel, in Tokoza, will open on Friday. - Sapa.

# Hostels: Inmates slam R700m plan

S/Times 6/9/92

1027A 204

A STORM is brewing over the government's hostel-upgrading projects. Hostel residents have slammed present efforts where contractors will cream off a pool R70,8-million if the plans continue.

The total bill to upgrade all 177 government-owned hostels will cost the taxpayer R687,8-million — if the costs of the first upgrading job establish the norm.

Not only that, but the government's first effort has been slammed as "patchwork over damage" by the 12 000-member Hostel Residents' Association.

A project manager involved in the Thokoza pro-

By CHARLENE SMITH

ject admitted "It can't be called upgrading. The only real change in terms of physical appearance is the new roofs. But the hot water and new electrical wiring are improvements." The project manager did not want to be named.

## Withdrew

The HRA has slammed the R3,8-million upgrading of the Thokoza hostel as indicative of a lack of real policy or consultation, and says it is not in line with recommendations by the all-party National Housing Forum.

The government withdrew from the forum last year after being party to

the agreement on hostel initiatives.

The lack of real upgrading, hostel residents say, has caused conflict between indunas and the HRA, with indunas being blamed for not acting democratically in negotiations with the authorities.

Renovations to the Thokoza hostel include a R240 000 security fence despite the government's stated opposition to the fencing off of hostels. Other costs include R40 000 for window panes, R50 000 for site work and R400 000 for "professional fees".

Another R560 000 was spent on "bathrooms, washrooms, sewerage and

water" and R340 000 on "hot-water systems".

The project manager said the R400 000 for professional fees was payment for the project manager, a quantity surveyor, an electrical engineer and an engineer for the hot-water systems. He said that, at about 10 percent of capital costs, this was "cheap".

## Premium

He said costs could have been R50 000 lower if the authorities had negotiated with hostel residents first and reached agreement on what was wanted without involving project managers and contractors in all the negotiations.

However, he also said

that a premium was charged "for that type of work because of security considerations. Materials could not be left on site, but had to be brought in daily". About 80 percent of those who worked on the project, however, were hostel inmates.

The Minister of National Housing and Local Government, Mr Leon Wessels, praised the completed work as evidence of the seriousness with which the government was approaching the hostel problem — a negotiation stalemate issue. Last week he was the first government minister to appear before the Goldstone commission to outline the government's policy on hostels.



# Govt calls for binding agreement on hostels

By Helen Grange  
Pretoria Bureau

STAR 8/9/92  
1027  
204

The Government, suffering in-  
creasing resistance to its hostel  
upgrading programme, has  
called for agreements between  
interested parties to be made  
binding

The Transvaal Provincial Ad-  
ministration said in a statement  
yesterday that the R194,6 mil-  
lion earmarked for hostel up-  
grading in the Transvaal could  
be utilised only when consensus  
had been reached through con-  
sultation with all role-players.

And in order to maintain con-  
sensus, it was imperative to in-  
troduce a generally acceptable  
mechanism to bind the parties  
involved, "no matter what the  
substance of the agreement  
may be"

"The dilemma we are ex-  
periencing in the Transvaal,  
especially in the Witwatersrand  
region, is that it is in some  
cases extremely difficult to get  
the different role-players  
around a table.

## Patchwork

"In certain places, like Eth-  
andakuthanya near Piet Retief  
and Emjindini near Barberton,  
consensus is being delayed be-  
cause of the unco-operative at-  
titude of the civics," the state-  
ment said

The Government's only com-  
pletely upgraded hostel, Hostel  
No 1 at Tokoza on the East  
Rand, has been criticised by the  
Hostel Residents' Association  
(HRA) as "patchwork over dam-  
age".

The R3,8 million rudimentary  
work to the hostel was indica-  
tive of a lack of real policy or  
consultation, the HRA added.

The TPA said a compre-  
hensive process of consultation was  
under way in the Transvaal in  
order to get response to the  
Government's hostel strategy.

Of the 92 hostels in the prov-  
ince, consensus on the need to  
upgrade had already been  
reached at 11. Negotiations  
were in progress at 46 others.

# Hostels: the middle path

204

STAR 17/9/92

Into the hostel conversion debate comes a study which pleads for migrant workers' needs to be put at the centre of any upgrade venture, reports JO-ANNE COLLINGE.

**T**HERE is a viable middle path between reducing the hostels to rubble and merely adding a daub of paint and a touch of comfort to fortress-like structures, says housing consultant Susan Rubenstein.

She insists that effective hostel upgrading must be centred on the complex demands of migrant workers and cannot be dictated by political agendas which ignore these needs.

Ms Rubenstein was part of a team commissioned more than two years ago by four private-sector companies to investigate possibilities for upgrading the Nguni hostel in Vosloorus on the East Rand.

The research report criticises the present Government-sponsored upgrade schemes, which fail to tackle the actual structural form of mammoth single-quarter buildings.

"It would seem that proposed upgrading initiatives for PWV hostels have been planned by local authorities with, in most instances, no recourse to broad consultation," writes Ms Rubenstein.

"In most cases, current hostel dwellers, together with apartheid-styled councils with almost no credibility, have been allowed to make the decision as to how public money earmarked for upgrading is to be spent."

She also rejects the demand from certain civic organisations for the eradication of hostels as unrealistic. "Whatever the appalling impacts of migrant labour, we cannot wish it away."

The planning proposal resulting from the Vosloorus study has the following features:

- It provides for both family units and small clusters of single quarters
- It avoids displacing any hostel resident or forcing any resident to undergo "a substantial change of lifestyle"
- It uses the hostel structures as a foundation but integrates hostels into the community, by building new thoroughfares and

introducing shops and other community facilities

- It allows for a variety of forms of tenure, from ownership to rental of individual and communal units

The social survey which led to this plan was based on a small but crucially differentiated sample of 69 men. It included migrant workers who remained in the hostels after the Vosloorus violence of 1990 and migrant workers who quit around that time. Most moved to avoid involvement in violence but some went because they found hostel conditions intolerable.

The survey also took account of the views of householders in homes adjoining the hostel.

While a few migrants wanted to relocate their families permanently to the urban areas, and others were preoccupied with keeping their children as far from town as possible, most fell somewhere in between.

"These men wish to retain their rural homes but would like a unit in the urban area in order to accommodate themselves with privacy so that their families could visit for long periods of time," the report noted.

Whether they opted for single or family quarters, all wanted safe, secure, private and affordable living space. Almost universally, migrants resented the crowding and intrusiveness of hostel life.

And "many men who still required single quarters talked of being housed in smaller blocks or in blocks away from the township as a solution to the conflict."

The intention of the study was to use a corner of the hostel complex for a pilot conversion. This way, hostel dwellers and surrounding householders could judge the plan for themselves and offer feedback.

But the Vosloorus Town Council stepped in firmly to prevent the pilot conversion.

Ian Bernhardt, another consultant who worked on the project, could not contain his frustration about the barrier encountered at the point of implementation. "We just want a chance to put the plan on the ground and let people come and have a look. A hell of a lot of work has been done, at great cost. It's a pity to waste it." □



# Hostels: the middle path

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31 May 22/9/92

**KwaMadala still open**

THE KwaMadala Hostel in Boipatong, scheduled for closure yesterday, will remain open because residents of the nearby KwaMasisa Hostel are refusing to allow the remaining 400 inmates to move into their domain.

Iscor, whose workers occupy both hostels, said yesterday efforts to bring the relevant parties to the negotiating table had failed.



# KwaMadala Hostel closure delayed

204  
22/9/92  
Dwetam

## ■ Talks stalemate symptomatic of political intolerance:

THE KwaMadala Hostel in Boipatong, scheduled for closure on Monday, will continue to exist because residents of KwaMasiza Hostel are refusing to allow the remaining 400 inmates to move into their domain.

Iscor, whose workers occupy the two hostels, announced yesterday that efforts to bring the relevant parties to the negotiating table had failed and that the closure of the KwaMadala Hostel could not be finalised.

This new development follows an agreement reached in July between Iscor and the National Union of Metalworkers of South

Africa (Numsa), acting on behalf of the Vaal communities, in which September 21 was set for a negotiated integration of KwaMadala Hostel residents into KwaMasiza.

Most of the inmates of the KwaMasiza Hostel, which houses over 4 000 workers, are reportedly supporters of the African National Congress while KwaMadala Hostel is dominated by supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

KwaMadala earned its notoriety after the Boipatong massacre. - Sapa.

# Talks to close hostel fail

By Helen Grange  
Pretoria Bureau

1023  
204

Negotiations to close the notorious KwaMadala hostel in Boipatong in the Vaal Triangle have collapsed after a nearby hostel refused to house KwaMadala residents.

This has torpedoed efforts by Iscor, whose workers occupy the two hostels, to negotiate the closure of KwaMadala with the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa)

The parties agreed on July 14 that by yesterday, KwaMadala hostel residents would be integrated into KwaMasiza, Iscor said

However, negotiations had not been successful and the closure could therefore not be finalised

Iscor's statement said

NUM 22/9/92

Numsa regional secretary Sim Tladi had stated that his delegation was not yet ready for a meeting and he had received a letter from KwaMasiza residents informing him they were not prepared to accept KwaMadala residents.

"It would seem that this stalemate caused by the unwillingness to negotiate is symptomatic of the broader political intolerance being experienced in the country," the statement said

Most of KwaMasiza hostel's more than 4 000 residents are reportedly ANC supporters, and the KwaMadala hostel, which currently houses 400 people, is dominated by migrant Zulu workers who support the Inkatha Freedom Party

Numsa spokesmen could not be reached for comment



# KwaMadala hostel will not be closing down

*Sowetan 23/9/92* 204  
■ Inmates refused alternative accommodation by nearby hostel:

## Sowetan Correspondent

NEGOTIATIONS to close the notorious KwaMadala Hostel in Boipatong in the Vaal Triangle have collapsed following the refusal by another nearby hostel to accommodate the KwaMadala dwellers.

This has torpedoed efforts by Iscor, whose workers occupy the two hostels, to negotiate the closure of KwaMadala with the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa).

### **Negotiations not successful**

The parties agreed on July 14 that by this Monday, KwaMadala Hostel residents would be reintegrated into KwaMasiza, according to an Iscor statement.

However, negotiations had not been successful and the closure could therefore not be finalised.

The statement said Numsa's regional secretary, Mr Sim Tladi, had stated his delegation was not yet ready for a meeting

and he was in receipt of a letter from the KwaMasiza residents informing him they were not prepared to accept the KwaMadala dwellers.

"It would seem that this stalemate caused by the unwillingness to negotiate is symptomatic of the broader political intolerance being experienced in the country," the statement said.

Most of the dwellers at KwaMasiza Hostel, which houses more than 4 000 workers, are reportedly supporters of the ANC, while the KwaMadala hostel, which currently houses 400, is dominated by migrant Zulu workers who are supporters of the rival Inkatha Freedom Party.

KwaMadala hostel earned notoriety following the Boipatong massacre on June 17 in which more than 40 people lost their lives. Seventy-two hostel dwellers are appearing in court in connection with the massacre.

Iscor said it would continue to play a mediating role to bring the two parties together.

# Call to fence off hostel

STAR 24/9/92

Leaders of a two-month-old consumer boycott in Roodepoort, the local business community and the police have recommended jointly that a Dobsonville hostel be fenced off

The Consumer Boycott Committee announced earlier yesterday that it was suspending the boycott of businesses from the end of the month, following a meeting on Tuesday

"The suspension of the boycott is to allow the recommendations to be implemented, failing which we will not hesitate to review our stand," boycott leader Mandla Dlamini said

The parties also agreed that a local high school caught up in continuing violence should reopen, and that a climate for the return of displaced families be created

Forte High School, close to Simphiwe hostel, has been shut for about six months following attacks on pupils, Mr Dlamini said.

At least 60 people have died in Dobsonville during the past two years in violence involving inmates of the hostel.

A TPA official who attended the talks, held at the local police station, had pledged to push for immediate action by the town council on the recommendations, Roodepoort trader Ismail Hassam said. — Sapa



# Boycott threat to Checkers-Shoprite

Blom 25/9/92  
 THE SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) is organising a national consumer boycott of Checkers-Shoprite stores after the entire black work force at Checkers' Heidelberg store was dismissed last week for striking illegally.

The boycott is scheduled to begin on October 1.

Almost 1 000 workers at about 15 Checkers stores in the Transvaal were on strike demanding the reinstatement of the dismissed workers, Saccawu said.

It said Checkers-Shoprite had told the union it was overstaffed by 500 people in the Transvaal and wanted to discuss ways of resolving the problem.

In addition, the company had told Saccawu it wanted to cancel its recognition agreement with the union at the end of this year.

It is possible more stores could come out on strike over the dismissals next week. Saccawu spokesman Norman Moekoena said several stores had already staged illegal stoppages and then returned to work. And the southern Transvaal office of Checkers-Shoprite was occupied by striking workers last week.

There is already a consumer boycott of the Heidelberg store, and Saccawu mem-

DIRK HARTFORD

bers are picketing outside the store each day. Marches have been planned on the Heidelberg store and the southern Transvaal office of Checkers-Shoprite next month.

Moekoena said the actions were spontaneous outbursts of worker anger against Checkers' refusal to bargain in good faith with the union.

He said workers at the Heidelberg store went on strike after a worker was dismissed for fighting with a security guard. The union argued that the worker was manhandled by the guard, who allegedly called her a "kaffir".

There have been continuing allegations of racism and AWB activity at the store. In March a shop steward at the store allegedly received death threats from the AWB and eventually resigned his job because he feared for his safety.

Moekoena said the Heidelberg workers were dismissed before some had even arrived at work. He also claimed that workers on leave and maternity leave were among those dismissed.

Checkers' official spokesman was not available for comment last night.

## Hostel issue tied to abduction

Blom  
 THE abduction of a National Union of Metalworkers of SA official has been blamed by the union on problems in relocating inmates of the KwaMadala Hostel in the Vaal Triangle.

But police said yesterday the kidnapper of Numsa Vaal Triangle legal officer Stanley Tyelentombi would appear in court on charges of armed robbery. 25/9/92

Tyelentombi told a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday that on Tuesday he was abducted by people opposed to relocation of the KwaMadala Hostel dwellers to the KwaMasiza Hostel.

An attempt was made to move the mainly Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers from KwaMadala after the Boipatong massacre in which more than 30 people were killed in an attack apparently launched from the hostel. The removal has been foiled.

Tyelentombi said five youths entered his car opposite the KwaMadala Hostel and forced him at gunpoint to drive to a Boipatong house, where they collected assegais

and pangas.

They then drove to a house in Sebokeng where a man, who knew Tyelentombi, accused him of wanting to move KwaMadala residents to the ANC-dominated KwaMasiza Hostel where they would be killed.

The man then instructed the youths to put Tyelentombi in the boot of the car and drive him to the leadership of KwaMadala, after which he would be killed, Tyelentombi claimed.

The Numsa official managed to escape on the way to the hostel. Police later found his car and arrested one of the five youths, Tyelentombi said.

Capt Piet van Deventer confirmed the incident, saying the suspect would appear in the Vanderbijlpark Regional Court today on charges of armed robbery.

Numsa spokesman Alfred Woodington said the relocation of the KwaMadala inmates had to be addressed by all parties in the Vaal Triangle who were signatories to the national peace accord. — Sapa.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz

STAR  
29/9/92  
204  
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# Fencing of hostels to begin next month

Political Reporter

The Government undertook at the summit on violence to start the fencing of 28 hostels in the PWV area and Natal before October 22 and to complete the construction by November 15.

The details are outlined in the implementation programme agreed to at Saturday's talks between President de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela.

Hostels to be fenced include Mzimhlope, Dube, Nancefield, Dobsonville and Merafe hostels in Soweto; Madala hostel in Alexandra and the Sebokeng complex.

The ANC identified two hostels in KwaZulu as being associated with violence and the Government undertook to consult the KwaZulu government on them.

The 2 m high fences with limited access points "shall be maintained until the situation has stabilised to the satisfaction of the Goldstone Commission".

A 24-hour access/arms control by the responsible authorities, in conjunction with the police, will be monitored by the National Peace Secretariat and the Goldstone Commission.



# November date set for hostel fencing

B/DAY 29/9/92

RAY HARTLEY

MID-November had been set as the deadline for the fencing off of hostels identified by ANC and government negotiators at the weekend as places of violence, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday.

A well placed source said 15 hostels, including the KwaMadala Hostel — linked to the Bolpatong massacre — and the Madala Hostel in Alexandra had been identified by negotiators as key trouble spots. National Housing Minister Leon Wessels said yesterday government had targeted 27 hostels for fencing and regular searches. Niehaus said no exact starting date had been set at the summit for the fencing, but it would be "within weeks". An annexure to the Record of Understanding would be released this week, he said.

Discussions would be held with business about improving security at privately owned hostels if these were identified as places where violence was planned, Niehaus said.

The fencing off of hostels would take place in consultation with hostel residents, but the accord did not stipulate that Inkatha — opposed to fencing — needed to be consulted beforehand, he said. New hostels could be added to the list if they emerged as violence flashpoints, Niehaus added.

The Goldstone commission paved the way for the speeded-up tackling of the hostel problem on Friday when it announced certain hostels needed to be iso-

lated and dealt with to reduce violence. The commission statement represented a reversal of its earlier position that all hostels needed upgrading.

In a separate development, the Transvaal Provincial Administration said yesterday negotiations were under way between itself and "key role players" on the upgrading of 89 Transvaal hostels at a cost of R194,6m, with agreements concluded already in 21 cases.

TPA Physical Planning and Development head John Mavuso said final decisions were made on hostel upgrading only after consensus had been achieved with community organisations.

"Up to now, consensus has been reached at 21 hostels, while the parties concerned are negotiating at 49 other hostels. In another 19 cases, talks are being held to identify and bring together the parties concerned," he said.

"The Cabinet decision to upgrade and/or convert hostels into family units, and thus to improve the living conditions of the residents, was not made lightly," he said. At least 400 000 erven were needed to deal with homelessness in the PWV alone, he added.

Government had voted R324,6m to the upgrading of hostels for this financial year, according to recent evidence given to the Goldstone commission by Wessels

## Inkatha blames deaths on MK

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Inkatha claims that members of the ANC's armed wing were involved in a "military-style" weekend massacre of nine of its members in the Khegesehe area of Richmond. B/DAY

The ANC has admitted one of its members was killed in the conflict, but has denied the ANC sanctioned an attack on the area, or that Umkhonto we Sizwe members were involved. 29/9/92

Inkatha also criticised the SAP for failing to protect local residents, reports Sapa. Durban SAP spokesman Capt Hamilton Ngidi rejected claims of ineffective policing, saying patrols had been stepped up in the Richmond area recently.

Houses were looted and burned, telephone lines were cut and two cars were burned in the attack.

ANC Midlands spokesman Reggie Hadebe said party supporters were trying to return to the area when they were attacked.

During the weekend another 11 people died in violence. Three men were hacked to death at Boboyi, near Port Shepstone in Natal. Four were shot dead at Mpumalanga near Hammarsdale, Natal. Two more bodies were found at Umlazi, near Durban.

A soldier was shot dead in one of 39 incidents of arson, looting and assault in Clskei.

# Technikons lagging behind universities

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Despite government efforts to upgrade technikons, about three times more students still studied at universities, National Education Minister Piet Marais said yesterday. B/DAY 29/9/92

Although the growth in student numbers was much greater at technikons than at universities, it would take a long time to achieve even distribution of students between the two types of institutions, Marais said.

Honest attempts were being made to bridge the differences between the First and Third World components in the SA education system in the midst of serious economic limitations, he said.

This was clearly illustrated in a recent government report, Education Realities in SA, 1992, he said.

The nearly 6,5% of GDP spent by government on education in 1991/92 was "very high", he said.

Releasing the report — following the publication earlier this month of a similar report by the Development Bank, called Education in South Africa, a Regional Overview, 1991 — Marais said SA had nearly 27 000 educational institutions, including 21 universities and 15 technikons.

The Development Bank study revealed that there were 18 different education departments in SA.

The number of pupils and students receiving formal education was nearly 10,8-million, of which 64% or 6,9-

million were in primary schools, Marais said.

However there were many other countries where more was spent.

In 1990, 1 393 out of every 100 000 people in SA were studying at tertiary institutions, Marais said.

This was exceptionally high ratio compared with African countries, but low compared with developed countries such as France, New Zealand and the US.

The average annual growth in pupil student enrolment between 1986 and 1991 was nearly 4%.

## Significant

The report showed that of the 402 700 staff working in education departments — excluding universities and technikons — 81% were college- and school-related educators.

Between 1986 and 1990 the percentage of educators with the minimum three years' training rose from 47% to 57%.

Marais said it was significant to compare certain indicators in the education system with those of other countries.

The primary education pupil-teacher ratio of 33.1 in SA in 1991 was lower than the 36.1 in other African countries.

# Govt agrees to step up hostel security

STAR 2/10/92

204

The Government had approved additional interim measures to upgrade security at hostels, National Housing Minister Leon Wessels said yesterday.

Intensified policing, random searches of hostels and access control to prevent the carrying of weapons had been approved as additional measures to augment the Government's hostel strategy.

These measures would apply only until violence and criminality had been stabilised to the satisfaction of the Goldstone Commission.

According to a Gov-

ernment document released yesterday on the re-evaluation of the hostel strategy, policing would be intensified by ensuring that personnel were available for regular patrols in the vicinity of affected hostels, and to ensure police response within a reasonable time.

Routine and random searches at hostels by the SAP had been approved to ensure that criminality was curtailed as far as possible.

The provision of repair of fencing at 21 hostels with a history of violence and criminality had also been approved



# Hostel residents to boycott rents payments

3/10/92  
2/10/92  
THEO RAWANA  
TRANLSVAAL hostel residents have decided to boycott rent payments in protest against government's plan to increase security at hostels identified as trouble spots

Random searches of the hostels and tight access control to prevent the carrying of weapons were among the new measures announced yesterday by National Housing Minister Leon Wessels.

The measures, which include the fencing by November 15 of 21 hostels with a history of violence and criminality, would apply only until violence had been stabilised to the satisfaction of the Goldstone commis-

sion, said Wessels.

204  
But Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association chairman Joe Kubheka said a meeting of the organisation had decided on mass action and a rent boycott.

The campaign was launched last night when about 300 association members, representing 22 hostels, protested outside TPA offices in Germiston while Kubheka presented their demands.

Kubheka said afterwards the TPA was working to government's agenda and

would not listen to his group's arguments

He conceded that some hostels were linked to violence but said these should be dealt with in consultation with his organisation, which he said had 40 000 members

A document on government's hostel strategy released yesterday said policing would be intensified through regular patrols in the vicinity of affected hostels, ensuring a quick response to incidents

Once stability had been achieved, upgrading or conversion of hostels would be dealt with through negotiation

● Picture: Page 3

By CHARLENE SMITH

HOSTEL dwellers throughout the Transvaal meet this weekend to plan resistance to government plans to fence them in.

They have already begun a rent boycott and are planning marches and action to destroy existing fences.

They have warned that the "lives of those who try to erect fences will not be safe", according to Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association spokesman Leonard Maweli.

He said the R240 000 security fence erected at Thokoza hostel a month ago had already been torn down.

On Thursday night 500 hostel dwellers massed outside the Transvaal Provincial Administration offices in Germiston, while an unhappy meeting took place between the TPA and the Hostel Residents' Association, which led to a walkout by the association.

Mr Maweli, who has lived in Jabulani hostel since 1984, said the TPA was attempting to use his organisation to implement the hostels agreement negotiated between the government and the ANC last weekend.

A Hostel Residents' Association meeting will be held on Thursday to finalise a "mass action" programme against the new measures.

Mr Maweli said hostel dwellers were angry because they had been told that money for the fences would come out of the R360-

# Hostel dwellers

## warn: We will not be fenced in

204 ~~204~~ S/Times 4/10/92.

million budget set aside for upgrading a year ago.

However, Mr Geoff Wilkens, the TPA's chief director of physical planning and development for the Witwatersrand, said upgrading work was being impeded by the turmoil surrounding some hostels, with many contractors refusing to work on them except at a premium.

### Violent

"If the situation can be stabilised then real work can get under way upgrading hostels, preferably using unemployed people in those areas," he said.

Twenty-eight hostels have been classified as "problematic" in terms of the "Implementation Programme: Hostels (in terms of the Record of Understanding)", which has come into the possession of the Sunday Times.

In terms of the agreement, underscored by the Goldstone Commission, fencing is to "prevent criminality by hostel dwellers and to protect them from external aggression".

Seven hostels considered among the most violent in the country have no fences. They are: Mzimhlope, Dube, Nancefield/Lefateng, Dobsonville and Merafe/Ma-petla in Soweto, Madala in Kagiso and Sebokeng.

In terms of the implementation programme, a written report detailing all policing work carried out in respect of these will be submitted to the Minister of Law and Order every fortnight by police.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Leon Wessels, is also to receive a fortnightly progress report, with copies of all reports being sent to the Goldstone Commission and regular meetings on the situation being held between the ANC and the government.

Regular searches of hostels, primarily seeking arms, are also planned.

The government has 11 days in which to produce a detailed production programme, with construction of the first fences scheduled for October 22 and the rest by November 15.



The Unit U02312

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# TPA explains hostel fences to KwaZulu

*BIDAY 6/10/92*

WILSON ZWANE

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration, in a bid to ease opposition to the fencing of hostels, yesterday sent an explanatory letter to the KwaZulu government.

A source said the TPA had said in the letter that the fencing was necessary to improve relationships between township residents and hostel dwellers.

The source said it was the TPA's view that barriers, which were "substantive enough but which are not unsightly or offensive", should be built between township residents and hostel dwellers until the relationship between the two improved.

At the recent summit on violence, President F W de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela agreed that 24 hostels in the Transvaal and four in Natal should be fenced off and subjected to increased policing.

According to reports, the ANC has identified two hostels in KwaZulu implicated in violence.

News of the letter to the KwaZulu government came as the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association was formulating protests against the fencing plan.

Association spokesman Leonard Mwelh said yesterday consultations with the asso-

ciation's structures had taken place at the weekend and the association's executive would meet within two days to decide on a course of action.

He would not disclose the nature of the actions the association intended embarking on, saying the matter was too sensitive.

It is understood that the association is considering, among other things, the destruction of existing fences.

Mwelh confirmed that hostel dwellers under the jurisdiction of his association were no longer paying rent.

TPA spokesman Piet Wilken said yesterday the TPA would seek a meeting with the hostel dwellers' representatives as the administration believed that any upgrading of hostels should be done in consultation with the inmates.

Wilken said it was a pity that the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association had decided to boycott rent payments as such a move would exacerbate rather than resolve the problem.

Although no exact starting date was set for the fencing of hostels at the violence summit, reports indicate that the measures will be implemented within a few weeks, and the hostels should be fenced off by November 15.

## TPA might delay decision on Soweto

ADRIAN HADLAND

THE TPA's decision on whether to appoint an administrator for Soweto and Diepmeadow might have to be delayed, a TPA spokesman said yesterday.

Both councils had been given until yesterday to produce complete financial statements but Soweto had applied for an extension and nothing had been received from Diepmeadow by late yesterday afternoon, TPA spokesman Piet Wilken said.

The two councils were warned last month that if their finances were unsound and the TPA was not satisfied with the reasons, an administrator would be appointed. The TPA would consider Soweto's request for an extension but were concerned about the deterioration of services to the townships.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz

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# TPA pleads for input on hostel fencing plans

Blom 7/10/92

WILSON ZWANE

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) yesterday made an impassioned plea to all relevant parties to consult it about government's plan to fence off hostels identified as unrest flashpoints.

hostel strategy as important." No comment could be obtained from the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association yesterday.

It could not be established yesterday when the TPA would begin fencing seven of the 24 Transvaal hostels identified as unrest flashpoints.

Geoff Wilkens, TPA chief director of physical planning and development for the Witwatersrand, said the implementation date for the plan depended on when an agreement with all relevant parties was reached. The plan included measures such as random searches and tight access control to prevent bearing arms.

Sapa reports President F W de Klerk told Cape NP congress delegates in East London yesterday these steps would have been taken even if talks had not been held with the ANC recently.

Government was not taking sides. "It simply must be done to stop violence and prevent further killings." He alleged that ANC-controlled hostels were also involved in violence.

In terms of an agreement between government and the ANC, the hostels should be fenced off by November 15.

Police reported yesterday that a man was killed and another wounded on Monday when gunmen dressed in camouflage entered a house in Umhlabeni, near Durban, and opened fire.

The killing follows a series of incidents in Natal in which the attackers have worn security force uniforms. Arson was reported at Sharpeville and Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle.

STEPHANE BOTHMA reports that a policeman on a foot patrol in the Sandton suburb of Marlboro was shot dead yesterday afternoon.

The killing brings the total of policemen shot this year to 177.

The assistant constable was on a crime prevention patrol with a colleague when they were confronted by two unidentified men armed with revolvers, police said.

Shots were fired and the constable collapsed. The attackers fled, taking the wounded constable's service pistol. The second policeman escaped unharmed. The wounded constable died soon after he arrived at Johannesburg Hospital.

Transvaal MEC for physical planning and development John Mavuso said in a statement yesterday the TPA's "comprehensive consultation process" was seriously hampered by a lack of co-operation.

Sebokeng hostel residents failed to show up for a meeting called to discuss the plan on Monday night, he said. Their absence was apparently sparked by pamphlets — written on ANC letterheads — urging residents not to attend.

"When the question of the absence of the hostel residents was raised, the ANC said it represented them."

ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said he was not aware that his organisation's letterheads had been used to print the pamphlets.

Mavuso said: "It seems, at this stage, that all the parties do not regard the purpose of the government's

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### Upgrading snags

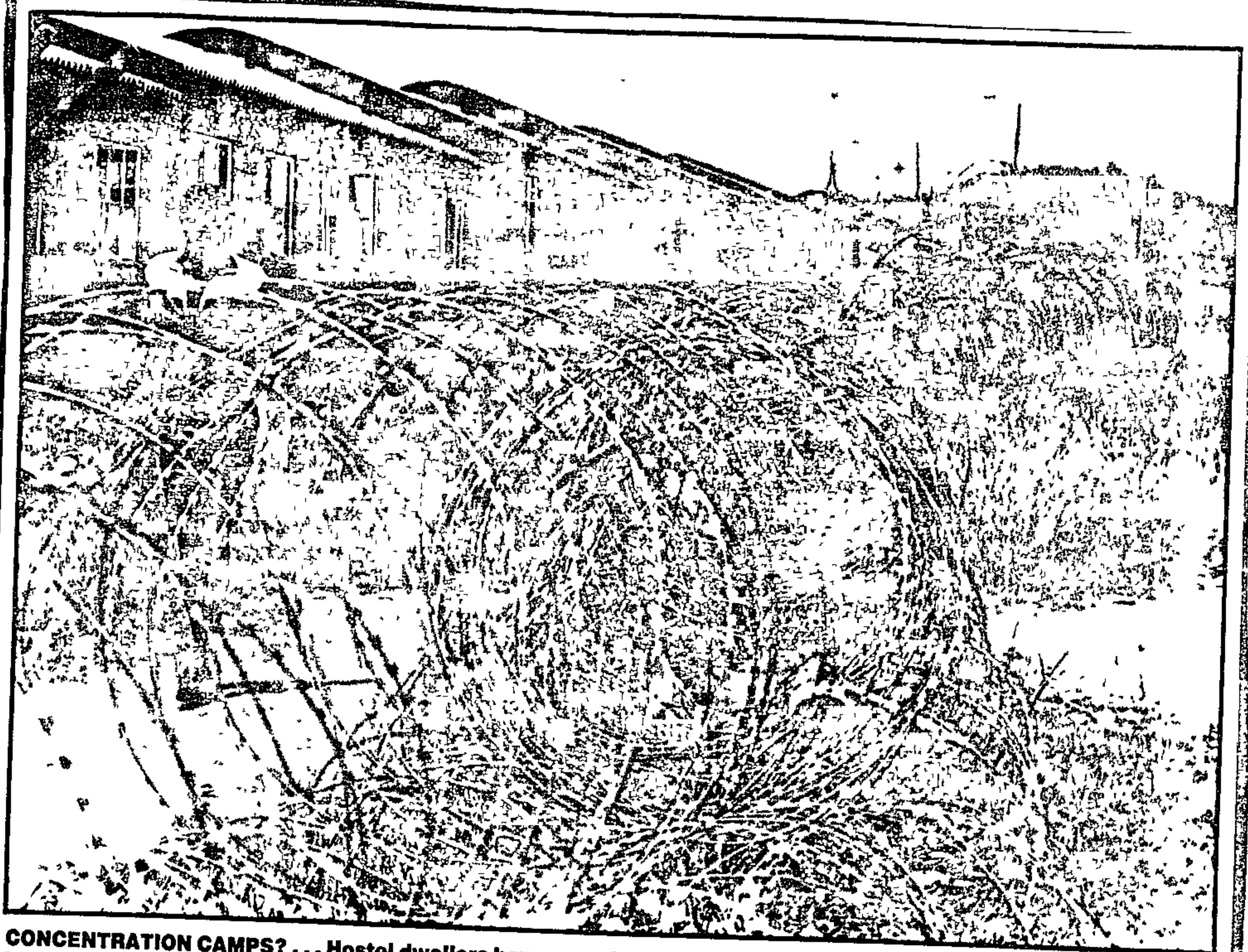
NEGOTIATIONS on upgrading hostels in the PWV region are being hampered by some of those involved, Mr John Mavuso, Transvaal Provincial Administration MEC for Physical Planning and Development, said on Tuesday.

Mavuso was commenting in a statement after the collapse of Monday's meeting in Sebokeng when hostel dwellers were advised in pamphlets bearing the African National Congress logo not to attend.

The meeting was called by the town council to discuss upgrading and/or conversion of hostels, and the safety of inmates and residents.

He said another meeting would be called at a later date. - Sapa.





**CONCENTRATION CAMPS? ... Hostel dwellers have vowed to defy the ANC and government's agreement to fence in hostels, charging that they were not consulted.**

■ Pic: ANDRIES MCINEKA

# Hostel pact a 'slap in the face'

*C/Pres 11/10/92*

By **DESMOND BLOW**

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A TRANSVAAL Hostel Members' Association lawyer this week described the agreement between the SA government and the ANC to fence off hostels and have hostel residents searched by police as "a return to some of the worst aspects of apartheid".

"Putting the hostel dwellers in concentration camps is typical of Verwoerdian-era apartheid when things were done for blacks without consultation. The people most affected are the hostel dwellers, but they were not approached," Sakie Steyn said.

He said this was "a slap in the face" for hostel dwellers.

"The hostel dwellers are angry and will not take this lying down."

Hostel dwellers have threatened mass action and rent boycotts. They have also threatened to break down the fences.

The Hostel Residents Association has petitioned the government to immediately with-

draw the agreement between State President FW de Klerk and Nelson Mandela

They demanded the government speed up the upgrading of hostels and begin construction no later than March 1993 in compliance with the short-term guidelines of the National Housing Forum.

They also demanded a code of conduct be negotiated between hostel residents and the SA Police regarding the entering, searching and general policing of hostels.

Steyn said in November a forum consisting of hostel dwellers, the PAC, the ANC, Inkatha and the government had been formed and a consensus reached on what to do about the hostel problem.

"It was decided that the question of fencing would be decided by the needs of the community involved."

He said some of the residents at hostels where violence had occurred welcomed the fences

"for their own protection"

"But this was done in consultation with local communities and hostel dwellers

"For instance, taxi ranks were taken into consideration as well as the stalls for hawkers when deciding where gates should be placed."

In its petition, the association refers to the Goldstone Commission's report of September 21, which found that violence was associated only with a few hostels and "considers its earlier recommendation that all hostels be fenced off is no longer appropriate".

"The commission has accordingly decided to modify the recommendation so as to make it applicable to only those hostels that have been associated with violence"

Steyn said: "The Goldstone Commission was supposed to sit on October 19 and 20 to decide on which hostels are violent, but the ANC has seen to it that the government has pre-

empted the commission's investigations

"The future of scores of thousands of hostel dwellers have been decided by two people - Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk."

The petition further said the agreement between the ANC and the government was a flagrant breach of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states. "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"

The agreement also contravened the SA Law Commission's Draft Bill of Rights

Steyn criticised the list of violent hostels issued by the Independent Board of Inquiry. He said the list assumed hostels near where violence had occurred on trains were involved

Jabulani was an example of a hostel where there had never been any trouble and no one in the community had ever alleged it was a problem hostel, he said.



# Builder unpaid

■ Owner of Procon denies hiring builder

*Sowetan 15/10/92*

(204) (B)

By Joe Mdhlela

A Mozambican expatriate who worked as a sub-contractor for Procon building contractors claimed this week that the owner of the company refuses to pay him R1 930 due to him

Mr Armando Munguambe claimed he entered into an agreement with the owner of the company, Mr Louis van Wyk, to work on eight houses

Munguambe completed his sub-contracting work in April,

and has to date been paid R1 990

"I have been seeing Van Wyk since April demanding the balance of R1 930 Van Wyk keeps saying he does not have money"

Van Wyk denied that he had employed Munguambe. Another sub-contractor a Mr Jacobs, did and has left the Witwatersrand

Van Wyk made it clear he did not take kindly to my questions

"If you publish the story I will sue *Sowetan* for damages," he said

ch is by Zulu 'nation' as weapons ban protest



r Daniel Motsuenyane, Mrs

# Ban 'Zulu nation march' call by ANC

*Sowetan 16/10/92.*

■ Warning that stability could be threatened in Pretoria's Atteridgeville township:

By Mandla Zibi and Josias Charle

~~27/8~~ ~~17/8~~ 204  
knowledge, no one had been evicted from the hostel.

**T**HE African National Congress (ANC) in the PWV region has called on the Government to stop a "Zulu nation march" in Pretoria's Atteridgeville township due to take place tomorrow.

The ANC yesterday warned that the march could threaten stability in the township.

The call comes in the wake of an ANC statement accusing the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) of being responsible for the death of a Saulsville hostel inmate, Mr. Vuyisile Bonya, last Sunday. The ANC claimed the man was killed during the launch of an IFP branch at the hostel on Sunday.

The situation at the Saulsville hostel was quiet this week, contrary to reports that some inmates had been evicted. A spokesman for the hostel complaints office told *Sowetan* that according to his

This refuted rumours that alleged IFP members at the hostel had driven out non-members from their rooms. The spokesman said only one man had asked to be relocated to another section of the hostel and this was a routine request.

The IFP's Themba Khoza yesterday denied that the march was organised by the IFP saying it was only a "Zulu nation march".

"The march has been planned by Zulus who want to show their defiance of the Government's intention to outlaw the carrying of cultural weapons," Khoza said.

He said the marchers would show their defiance by carrying other weapons as well on Saturday.

Asked to comment on the ANC's objections to the march, Khoza said the IFP dismissed them as evidence of the ANC's interference and political intolerance.



# Don't fence us in, say hostel dwellers

W/Mail 16/10-22/10/92

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We're not wild animals Angry hostel residents say they will tear up any fences Photo GUY ADAMS

**T**HE men who live in Diepkloof Hostel — generally regarded as “quiet and friendly” by neighbouring township residents — are gearing themselves up for a stubborn rejection of a fence around their hostel. They are adamant that they will not “be fenced in like some wild animals”.

At a meeting called by the local *izinduna* last Sunday, inmates were asked to donate R5 to hire taxis that will transport thousands of hostel dwellers to the Johannesburg city centre where a march is planned for tomorrow.

Emotions are at fever pitch at Diepkloof, which is among 28 hostels in the PWV and Natal areas earmarked for fencing, searching and constant policing.

Residents from nearby Diepkloof Extension have expressed concern (albeit in hushed voices) “about men living alone like soldiers in barracks” just a stone's throw away from their homes.

Most of the people who spoke to us before and after Sunday's meeting felt the hostel needed to be upgraded, not fenced in. The anger was at boiling point and an outsider's presence closely scrutinised. Several *indunas* questioned the purpose of

*A bilateral agreement between the government and the ANC on the fencing of hostels has incensed those who live in the disputed areas* **RAY NXUMALO** visited Diepkloof Hostel

my visit to the hostel and when the meeting to discuss the fence and cultural-weapons issue was held, I was “politely” told I could not attend the proceedings.

Moving around the hostel, one is constantly engulfed with a nose-piercing stench. Inmates cannot remember when last garbage was collected, heaps of rubbish dot every open space.

An overpowering smell of sorghum beer and cattle entrails hangs around the “market” behind the administrative offices. This is undoubtedly the hub of the hostel, where small entrepreneurs trade next to gamblers.

The estimated 6 000 hostel dwellers live in narrow, barracks-like rooms, each accommodating 16 men. They live in semi-darkness, there are no curtains and where the panes are broken the spaces are covered by cardboard and corrugated iron. The walls show the signs of years of *primus*-stove cooking — sometimes as many as eight burning in a room at a time.

Toilets in working condition are few and the stench of urine is everywhere. Even the working toilets are clogged with faeces. Flies greatly outnumber humans.

Diepkloof Hostel inmates have threatened to boycott their rents — between R15,45 and R17,50 per month — if the fences go up. “We'll just roll up the fence and take it to build kraals for our cattle in Natal,” said an incensed dweller.

A militant young inmate did not mince his words. “Whether the defence force or the police will be here to supervise the erection of the fence, we'll rip it out of the ground with our bare hands. No amount of force will suppress us on this one.”

Apart from isolating them from the community, the feeling is that they are being treated “like some wild animals”.

Dumisane Mhlanga, who has lived in the hostel since 1976, believes such a fence is suitable for a zoo. “As you can see, we are not animals,” he said.

Lephia Base and her six children have found refuge in the hostel. She fled from the Mandelaville squatter camp in May last year after threats on their lives.

“We went to an Inkatha meeting in George Goch and on our return were told we were no longer welcome. They said we'd be killed because we had attended an IFP gathering.”

Despite the dehumanising lack of privacy she has to endure as a woman, she is not prepared to move. “It's a lot safer here.”

She has lost count of the number of times when men have stumbled in on her in the unpartitioned toilets. “After a while one learns to live with it,” Base says.

Contrary to common belief that hostels are single-sex accommodation, Diepkloof is swarming with children and several hundred women. Base says most women are refugees “and are not kept here against their will”.

She is unemployed and worries about the children. “Our children cannot go to school in the township because they get attacked. And their sin? Living in the hostel,” she says.

But that is not the only victimisation Mhlanga, who commutes to work by bus, says fellow commuters “sometimes tell the bus drivers not to stop for that hostel dog”.

While the bilateral agreement between the government and the African National Congress to fence off certain hostels and ban the carrying of traditional weapons was welcomed in the townships as “a victory for all peace-loving South Africans”, hostel dwellers are vehemently countering the implementation of this agreement.

However, the ANC says it regards the fencing of hostels as “an interim measure aimed at reducing the level of violence”.

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### THE LEGAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE has a vacancy for an ATTORNEY

The applicant should be an attorney who is admitted to practice in Namibia. Preference will be given to persons who have experience or an interest in public interest legal work, including human rights advocacy, labour litigation and legal issues affecting disadvantaged communities.

Applications, together with a CV must be forwarded to Ms Anita Witt at the Legal Assistance Centre, P O Box 604, telephone no 223356, Windhoek. The closing date for applications is 6 November 1992.

## Weekly Mail Jazz

at the Yard of Ale

IN COLLABORATION WITH  
THE WEEKLY MAIL FILM FESTIVAL AND THE GERMAN EMBASSY

SUNDAY 18 OCTOBER - YARD OF ALE

BACK BY PUBLIC DEMAND

**The Khaya Mhlangu Ensemble**

Also Short Film Festival

FROM 7:00pm - R8 00

SUNDAY 25 OCTOBER - MARKET THEATRE PRECINCT

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE WEEKLY MAIL FILM FESTIVAL

**"Just Bones" - Jonas Gwangwa**

assembles a 5-piece trombone section as part of a 10 piece band

8:00pm TILL 10:00pm FREE

SUNDAY 1 NOVEMBER - YARD OF ALE

**Sipho Gumede and the All Stars**

Bassist, composer and founder of Sakhile

FROM 7:00pm - R8 00

THE WEEKLY MAIL

## TELL

### NUMERACY TRAINER

TELL (Training in English Language and Literacy) is a progressive, non-profit adult literacy and numeracy teacher training organisation. We support the cause of literacy and numeracy by striving to provide high quality literacy and numeracy teacher training, materials and follow-up support.

We need a well-organised, hard-working maths enthusiast, who is able to demystify the subject, develop numeracy teaching materials, train teachers and do research into numeracy.

**Responsibilities will include:**

- co-ordinating the numeracy component of an integrated literacy and numeracy training course;
- training mixed level trainees to become literacy and numeracy facilitators,
- supervising follow-up and support of trained teachers,
- carrying out research related to numeracy and adult basic education,
- evaluating numeracy courses and materials,
- networking with related institutions/organisations.

**Requirements:**

- minimum 3 years maths teaching experience,
- knowledge of a black language would be an advantage,
- driver's licence.

**We offer:**

- competitive salary
- generous leave and staff benefits
- an open and democratic working environment

Written applications to reach us by no later than 16 November 1992.

The Co-ordinator

TELL

P O Box 32485

Braamfontein 2017



# in brief

*Sowetan 3/11/92*

## CCB man flees the country

A WARRANT for the arrest of former CCB managing director Joe Verster, who failed to appear in court yesterday, was issued by Mr Justice Michael Stegmann in the Rand Supreme Court.

The court was told that Verster, who was subpoenaed to appear yesterday to testify at the inquest into the May 1 1989 killing of Wits University academic Dr David Webster, had left the country.

*Sowetan 3/11/92*

## Agreement to disagree

FOOD and Beverage Workers Union of South Africa official Mr JT Mdlalose yesterday contested an attorneys' statement on Friday that two union officials had been reinstated as members of the union's executive committee in terms of an order granted in the Rand Supreme Court. He said the return to FBWUSA administrative affairs of the two officials was the result of an agreement reached in court, rather than an order as reported.

*Sowetan 3/11/92*

## Security boost for Natal

AN ADDITIONAL 250 policemen left for troubled areas of Natal from the Transvaal yesterday, Law and Order Deputy Minister Gert Myburgh told Soweto. He said they formed part of 600 policemen who would be deployed in the province as part of the Government's plan to curtail violence there.

*Sowetan 3/11/92*

## Alleged necklacers on trial

LEGAL argument in the trial of five policemen, alleged to have attempted to murder a man by "necklacing" him, will begin in the Durban Regional Court today.

The men, Lance-sergeants Mark Lucy (24) and Simon Gerald Coetzee (22) and constables David Potgieter (19), Pierre Laubscher (18) and Bradford Brown (19), have all pleaded not guilty before Mr PJ du Plessis to attempting to kill Mr Vusi Phiri.

*Sowetan 3/11/92*

## Is fencing-off the answer?

THE GOVERNMENT appears to be in a dilemma over plans to fence off troublesome hostels on the Reef and the Vaal Triangle.

"The aim of fencing off hostels - in line with the Record of Understanding - was to place a barrier between attackers and people on the receiving end of the violence, but in areas where normality has returned we have to ask ourselves whether such measures solve the problem or worsen it," said Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh during a tour of eight hostels on the Reef and the Vaal Triangle yesterday.

## Hefty damages paid out

A STELLENBOSCH wine farmer yesterday agreed to pay two farmworkers R50 000 in a Supreme Court sequel to the fatal beating of one of the workers. Mr Wynand Smit, owner of the Koopmanskloof wine estate, did not accept liability when settling the claims arising from assaults by a former employee, Mr Rudolf Rix, said the applicants' attorney, Mr Glynn Williams.

Smit agreed to pay the estate of the late Andrew Thompson R20 000 and R30 000 to Mr Godfrey Williams, plus their costs.

*Sowetan 3/11/92*





## Govt reluctant to fence off hostels

WILSON ZWANE

SEVEN Reef hostels, which have been identified as sources of violence, have not yet been fenced off in terms of the record of understanding reached by government and the ANC in September.

In terms of the agreement, seven hostels — Mzimhlophe, Dube, Nancefield, Merafe and Dobsonville in Soweto, Madala Hostel in the West Rand township of Kagiso and the Sebokeng Hostel in the Vaal Triangle — should be fenced by November 15.

But deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburg said in Soweto yesterday after visiting Mzimhlophe, that difficulties were being experienced.

While the fencing of hostels could be "beneficial" from the police point of view, it was difficult to erect and maintain fences around some of the hostels.

Fencing hostels to which calm had returned would spark tensions, he warned.

Myburg, who was scheduled to visit all the seven hostels yesterday, said he would meet Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels on Thursday to discuss the programme.

They then wanted to meet Judge R Goldstone, on whose recommendations the record of understanding was based, to discuss the matter further.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation expected government to honour the agreement and was willing to iron out difficulties experienced.

● Picture: Page 2

# Minister calls for urgent peace talks

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel yesterday called for an urgent meeting between ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi to bring an end to violence in the country.

Kriel, who announced a package of sweeping measures to end violence in Natal, called for an end to political posturing in the interests of peace.

"I would like to make an urgent appeal to Dr Buthelezi and Dr Mandela: For God's sake, please meet; for God's sake, please make peace. We have to stop the senseless killing of people in our country," Kriel told a news conference in Pretoria.

Kriel said he had declared Umbumbulu and Richmond in Natal as unrest areas.

The security forces were experiencing difficulty in fighting violence in the province because attacks there were well planned and executed at night, and because of the availability of AK-47 assault rifles and other firearms.

Kriel said blatant disregard for the national peace accord, inflammatory statements from local leaders and the difficult terrain in Natal were further hampering peace-keeping efforts, as was a proposed ANC march to Ulundi.

Kriel said an additional 2 000 SADF members had already been deployed in Natal, and a further 310 members of the SAP internal stability unit were being concentrated in "hot spots".

UN and Commonwealth observers had been asked to pay particular attention to the region, he said.

WILSON ZWANE reports that Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Buthelezi met in Ulundi yesterday to discuss ways to

curb the violence.

Buthelezi's office said in a brief statement that the discussions formed part of the church leaders' efforts to resolve the crisis.

The statement said Tutu, Buthelezi and two other senior KwaZulu government officials held "intensive" discussions on the archbishop's proposals for a joint meeting of all black political leaders.

However, since that was an issue under discussion in the national peace committee, it was resolved that the outcome of the committee's discussions be awaited, the statement said.

On Wednesday, SA Council of Churches (SACC) general secretary Rev Frank Chikane sent a letter to 15 political leaders — including President F W de Klerk, Mandela and Buthelezi — urging them to address the violence.

The leaders should work towards convening a multiparty conference and setting a date for electing a constitution-making body as a new political dispensation would bring peace, Chikane said in the letter.

In another development, a delegation of church leaders will meet the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) next week after suggestions by the institute that some churches encouraged violence in SA.

The relationship between the church leaders and the SAIRR was soured last year when the institute's executive director John Kane-Berman accused them of having helped to legitimise violence as an instrument of liberation.

## Govt backs away from hostels deal

THE National Housing Department has asked the Goldstone commission to review its recommendations that hostels be fenced off.

National Housing director-general Dugie de Beer said in a report to the commission that government could not "under present circumstances" meet the obligations it had made in the record of understanding between the ANC and NP to fence off certain hostels.

Instead, priority should be given to upgrading and conversion, with fences being erected only where firm evidence existed that a hostel was being used as a launching pad for violence.

He said that although a programme for the repairing and erecting of fences around hostels identified by the commission had been prepared, "it has not been possible to proceed with construction in the light of prevailing circumstances".

De Beer said Inkatha and the Transvaal

Hostel Residents' Association had "totally rejected" the agreement between government and the ANC to fence off hostels linked to violence.

The association had said it would launch counter measures including a rent boycott and protest marches. It had warned that no contractors would be allowed on site and said fences would be torn down.

Hostel residents were also unhappy that fencing had been given a higher priority than upgrading, De Beer said, although they had indicated such measures would be acceptable provided they were part of an upgrading programme.

"Mass protest of this nature and scope is likely to lead to an escalation of violence, thereby undermining the whole purpose of the fencing and security measures concerning hostels," he said.

LLOYD COUITS

GAVIN DU VENAGE









Increased to 152.2m

# ANC threatens action to force security probes

DURBAN — Natal could be in for a fresh round of mass action following the ANC southern Natal region's resolution that it would launch an "unprecedented" campaign to force government into public probes of the security establishment.

One demand made at its weekend conference was that Military Intelligence files be handed to the Goldstone commission

The conference noted that this situation could not be achieved "by merely talking to the De Klerk government"

Other resolutions made public yesterday included a

## Political Staff

demand for an independent judicial commission to investigate "corrupt practices of the KwaZulu government", to achieve free political activity in KwaZulu, including a march on Ulundi, a demand that Inkatha had to "cease to abuse the station of His Majesty (King Goodwill Zwelethini) for its party political activities, to request that the UN Security Council upgrade the status of its observer mission, and that a "hands-off" Umkhonto we Sizwe campaign be launched to expose "apartheid propaganda.

# BIPM 24/11/92 Hostel men targeted

PRETORIA — An average 21% of people killed in train violence were hostel dwellers, only 5% of the township community, Pretoria SAP headquarters Maj-Gen Daniel Huggett said yesterday at the Goldstone commission of inquiry into train violence.

Earlier, SAP Germiston mobile unit commander Capt Johannes Crouse said that at stations on the East Rand Kwesini route there were no ticket controllers and people could enter without being searched. This contradicted SA Rail Commuter Corporation officials' testimony. — Sapa

D.L.L. 140M at deep con...

B/MY 24/11/92

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# Bop refuses request for monitors at SACC march

RAY HARTLEY

BOPHUTHATSWANA yesterday turned down a request by the national peace secretariat to allow international observers to monitor today's SACC march through Mmabatho, secretariat chairman Antonie Gildenhuys said yesterday. *BIDM 26/11/92*

He said he was negotiating with Bophuthatswana government officials in an effort to reverse their decision.

Both the SACC and Bophuthatswana seemed determined to avoid confrontation at the march

SACC spokesman Bernard Spong said local ministers involved in convening the march were going out of their way to "make it the gentlest of possible protests".

It is believed Bophuthatswana security forces have been given orders to deal with the protesters with kid-gloves in order to avoid an international incident which would lead to sympathy for the SACC.

A government spokesman said the march had not been banned officially, but was considered illegal by the authorities.

Spong said the march would go ahead, even if the possibility of violence existed. "We believe the Bophuthatswana government does not have the right to stop us from marching," he said.

## New look at hostel fences

*BIDM 26/11/92* WILSON ZWANE *204*

THE record of understanding's provisions for security at hostels were being revised, the ANC has said.

ANC officials met Local Government Minister Leon Wessels on Tuesday to reassess the provisions, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said. The meeting focused on how guidelines for fencing hostels identified as sources of violence could be implemented.

Niehaus said adjustments were being made to the agreement between government and the ANC, because some hostels no longer needed to be fenced as they were now peaceful.

Local Government Department spokesman Francois Jacobs said Tuesday's meeting was part of a process to prepare for a follow-up meeting with the ANC to discuss implementation of the record of understanding.

## Woman disrupts inquest

*BIDM 26/11/92*  
THE evidence of former CCB MD Joe Verster, who is testifying in camera at the Webster inquest, was interrupted briefly twice yesterday by former women's rights campaigner Adele van der Spuy.

Van der Spuy arrived at the Rand Supreme Court stating that she wanted to testify at the inquest.

She was twice escorted out of the courtroom where Verster was testifying behind closed doors in order to protect his identity.

Van der Spuy, who said she was the ex-wife of a

SUSAN RUSSELL

former judge, told lawyers and reporters there had been two attempts on her life. She accused the CCB of being responsible and claimed she could name the leaders of the "third force".

Van der Spuy left after speaking to lawyers representing various parties at the inquest.

Verster will be followed by former CCB co-ordinator Lafras Luitingh, who is to be recalled for cross-examination by P Coetzee SC, representing the SADF

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# Goldstone closes Boipatong inquiry

BLOM 2/11/92

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE inquiry into the Boipatong massacre was declared closed by Judge R Goldstone on Friday, but could be reopened if the analysis of erased police tapes warranted such a move.

The tapes, which contained information relevant to events of the evening of June 17, were submitted to British government experts for analysis after the information was taped over by the Vereeniging internal stability unit of the SAP.

Closing proceedings, counsel for the commission J J du Toit asked the commission to consider recommending creation of a "crack apprehension squad" which could work closely with the internal stability unit of the SAP in townships. The unit's prime task should be the following up of attacks and the tracing of those responsible while the trail was still fresh.

Meanwhile, Flip Hattingh SC, representing the SAP, said in closing argument that massacres such as that at Boipatong could not be averted. "It is physically impossible to prevent attacks of this nature taking place. We do not have the manpower and vehicles to patrol every township 24 hours a day," Hattingh argued.

He conceded the police should have taken steps to enter and search KwaMadala Hostel sooner than they did after the Boipatong massacre. This could have resulted in the arrest of more attackers and seizure

of evidence before it was destroyed, he said.

But, he told the commission, entry into the hostel shortly after the massacre would have met with resistance, violence and possible further bloodshed.

Louis Visser SC, representing Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, said in his closing argument on Friday that there had been no evidence that linked his clients to the massacre.

"No evidence has been submitted which in any way justifies allegations of any direct or official complicity in, or planning of, the attack on the residents of Boipatong by either the KwaZulu government or Inkatha," Visser said.

Although evidence showed residents of the KwaMadala Hostel had perpetrated the attack, "the fact that someone is a Zulu and lives in KwaMadala does not necessarily mean he is a member of Inkatha."

Visser told Goldstone the criminal trial which would follow in the near future would probably show the massacre was not preceded by a carefully considered, politically motivated plan.

SADF senior counsel Anton Mostert SC argued that the two SADF units in the area on the night of the massacre had conducted themselves properly.

## R8,7m passed for hostels in Transvaal

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — An amount of R8,7m had been voted from the R196,6m made available by government to the TPA for the improvement of 92 hostels in the Transvaal, planning and development MEC John Mavuso said at the weekend.

It had been agreed that at 12 out of 14 towns in the eastern Transvaal, hostel accommodation should mainly be converted into family units.

Mavuso said co-operation between inter-

est groups should serve as an example of what could be achieved when the needs of communities were put first.

Negotiations were in progress at a further 46 hostels on the process of upgrading and/or conversion.

Mavuso said in nine other cases, efforts were being made to identify all interested parties and to urge them to negotiate.

...after infiltrating from Transkei

# Hostel residents and ANC sign agreement

*BIDAVY 1/12/92*  
GOVERNMENT hostel initiatives should be suspended immediately and transferred to the National Housing Forum, representatives of the ANC's PWV region and the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association said yesterday

*(204)*  
**ADRIAN HADLAND**

September 1992," the statement said  
ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the pact, the first of its kind between hostel dwellers and the ANC, did not contradict September's record of understanding between government and the ANC

**C**

In a joint agreement signed yesterday, the ANC and the hostel association expressed mutual dissatisfaction with government's handling of the hostels crisis

Hostel dwellers, who said recently they would tear down any fences erected as a result of the record, consented yesterday to five hostels in the PWV being fenced

**sur-ex-erk,**

The two parties objected to the use of Black Local Authorities for the upgrading and maintenance of hostels, said the process of consultation undertaken by the Transvaal Provincial Administration had been insufficiently inclusive and rejected the "extensive and costly" use of private sector consultants

The joint agreement stated that if certain hostel areas were not fenced, "upgrading, integration and development will not be possible"

**ola,**

They also said the R326m set aside by government for the upgrading of hostels had not been disbursed satisfactorily

The Madala and Nobuhle hostels in Alexandra, the Meadowlands and Dobsonville hostels in Soweto and the Ratanda hostel in Heidelberg all required "immediate stabilising measures", the agreement stated

**owe un-ary ca-ined**

"Government should immediately undertake to suspend all their initiatives at hostels where agreements have not been finalised and contracts signed by 30 No-

These measures include the walling or fencing off of the hostels, a 24-hour police presence, random searches of grounds and dwellers and a constant monitoring of all access points into and out of the hostels

**city ntly pre-igo-igo-**

## Attorney-general to decide on Ceba's arrest

*(248)*  
**THEO RAWANA**

**ter-e it fair e to s of d. rom airs ter-ore om-**

THE police informer which the Goldstone commission found had organised two attacks which claimed 19 lives in Thokoza last year would be arrested only if the attorney-general found sufficient grounds, police said yesterday

He had also led a violent coup in the Phola Park Residents' Committee, of which three members were subsequently assassinated

An inquiry found that Mncugi Ceba, posing as an ANC self-defence unit head, ambushed a march by hostel residents in September last year, killing 16 and injuring 13

Police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said the commission usually directed its findings to the attorney-general, after which they would be sent to the police

*Leatha mar-actur-ita*



# Agreement on hostels reached

By Esther Waugh 2014  
Political Reporter

The ANC PWV region and the Transvaal Hostels Resident Association (THRA) have agreed to the fencing of five hostels in the area.

The agreement was signed yesterday in Johannesburg to fence Madala and Nobuhle hostels in Alexandra, Ratanda hostel in Heidelberg as well as hostels in Meadowlands and Dobsonville  
The ANC and Government

agreed at the violence summit on September 26 to the fencing of 27 hostels on the Reef and in Natal

## Threat

But the Government last month told the Goldstone Commission's committee on hostels that it could not proceed with the fencing of hostels because of opposition by the Inkatha Freedom Party and the THRA

In a report, which was drawn up by the Department of Local Government and

Local Housing and submitted to the Goldstone committee on hostels on November 6, the Government said the THRA had threatened a rent boycott and marches and vowed that the contractors would not be allowed on site

"It was also stated that fences would be destroyed," the report said

The Government had argued that the fencing of hostels would increase violence and proposed that the National Peace Secretariat be asked to call a meeting of all the

parties concerned and serve as a mediator to resolve the conflict

It also requested mediation from the Goldstone Commission to resolve the conflict.

IFP spokesman Suzanne Vos said last night that the THRA was an autonomous body and "if it comes to an arrangement in full consultation, it is their decision"

She said the essence of democracy was that consultations took place on matters of mutual concern, rather than

the imposition of bilateral decisions

The IFP pulled out of talks with the Government following the ANC/Government Record of Understanding, which included the fencing of 27 hostels

## Issues

On November 15 — the target date for the implementation of the Record of Understanding — none of the identified hostels had been fenced and the ANC said it was still discussing outstanding issues with the Government

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# Threat to destroy hostel fences

B/DAM 3/12/92

INKATHA hostel leaders have threatened to tear down fences around hostels in the PWV — despite an agreement that “stabilising measures” would have to be adopted at five hostels in the region

Inkatha’s Alexandra Hostel branch chairman Phineas Sokhela said Inkatha branches would not allow “anybody to fence us”

The statement followed the signing of an agreement on Monday between the ANC’s PWV region and the Transvaal Hostel Residents Association

In the agreement, the first of its kind between the ANC and hostel dwellers, it was agreed that “stabilising measures” would have to be adopted at five hostels in the PWV region including the Madala and Nobuhle hostels in Alexandra and the Meadowlands hostel in Soweto

The agreement stated that if certain hostels were not fenced, “upgrading, integration and development will not be possi-

ADRIAN HADLAND

ble” (204) ~~204~~  
The hostel association claimed to have significant support in all hostels in the PWV region

The Inkatha statement said residents of the hostels involved were not consulted about the agreement “This agreement will bind only those who sign it We shall use our hands to tear down the fences,” it said

ANC PWV deputy regional secretary Obed Bapela said Inkatha was attempting to politicise the issue without having studied the agreement

“The agreement goes beyond fencing hostels, it encourages upgrading, development and the reintegration of hostels with the community,” Bapela said

Fencing was only one of the stabilising options available but this would be done in consultation with hostel residents, he added

# Tollgate

B/DAM 3/12/92

substantial injection of new capital by TGH shareholders, if this took place Absa might consider injecting new capital itself

But returning from a trip to the UK in November when he discussed the matter with TGH shareholders, Askin said no shareholder injection of capital would be forthcoming unless Absa was prepared to restructure the debt

Absa rejected this suggestion, Brits said, as it would have involved substantial debt write-offs

Absa also rejected a set of proposals submitted by TGH in November after it had rejected suggestions made in August to restructure the debt The August proposals involved Absa writing off or cancelling about R160m of its debt, “ring fencing” an additional R99m, investing another R82m in preference shares in TGH and granting the group a working capital facility of about R30m

The November proposals involved either a buyout, a controlled liquidation involving the sale of some of TGH’s viable businesses or an immediate liquidation

In terms of the buyout proposal, Absa would release certain sureties and take

~~204~~ From Page 1

over certain assets to reduce TGH’s exposure to Absa to R182m This would be converted to backdated, five-year redeemable preference shares with a coupon of 50% of prime bank rate Absa would also make available as secured working capital a further R30m financed by bankers’ acceptances for two years

A consortium of some of the present shareholders together with the new shareholders would make an offer to minority shareholders and then delist TGH A separate Absa loan to a consortium shareholder overseas would also be converted into five-year preference shares

The effect of the buyout proposal would be to leave earnings of R5m, which would be sufficient for the R4m a year required for other bank claims and contingencies The scheme was rejected by Absa

TGH’s financial position deteriorated in the six months to end-June and it made an operating loss of R7,8m and its net asset value declined by about R47,7m Brits said there was no possibility of the group achieving the projected operating profit of R56m for the full financial year





# UN, OAU tour hostel

By ADRIAN HADLAND

SOWETO's troubled Meadowlands hostel was visited yesterday by UN observers and OAU representative Shaddy Sibajene in an effort to comprehend the violence that has reduced large sections of the hostel to a burnt-out shell.

The visit comes in the wake of a recent agreement signed by the ANC's PWV region and the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association in which reconciliation between hostellers and nearby communities was deemed essential before upgrading and development could be undertaken.

ANC PWV region chairman Tokyo Sexwale said joint rallies between hostellers and members of surrounding communities would be organised as a

way to encourage the peaceful reintegration of the region's 32 hostels. Sexwale reiterated the demand of the association/ANC agreement that funds earmarked by government for hostel upgrading be transferred to the National Housing Forum.

He called on business, the churches and the UN to contribute to the upgrading programme and said visits to other hostels were to be arranged.

Meadowlands hostel chairman Wesley Dlamini, who showed the UN, OAU, ANC and media representatives the condition at the hostel, said the hostel issue had to be depoliticised if any progress was to be made.



ANC PWV region chairman Tokyo Sexwale, centre, inspecting Meadowlands hostel yesterday. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA



# National health policy proposed

BIDM 14/12/92

KATHRYN STRACHAN

AFTER a week-long conference, major health organisations on Friday released their national health policy which is expected to hold far-reaching implications for future health provision in SA.

The policy document — which was formulated by the SA Health and Social Services Organisation and the National Progressive Primary Health Care Network — has first to be ratified at a regional level before it is formally adopted.

The document focused on the fragmentation of the present health service which has resulted in wasted resources and inequitable care to different sectors of the population.

The issue of labour relations in the public health sector was given prominence in the document. Poor labour relations had damaged and disrupted health care in SA and, by undermining the morale of workers, it had affected the quality of their care, it said.

The exclusion of civil servants from the Labour Relations Amendment Act of 1991 was the root cause of the strife. The conference called for the Act to be extended immediately to include all public servants and to guarantee their right to strike.

In order to avoid strike action workers, especially nurses, had to be guaranteed freedom of professional association, and acceptable dispute resolution mechanisms had to be adopted.

Many of the health sector's problems arose from the concentration of health personnel in urban white areas and in the private sector. To redress the imbalance, the document resolved to implement incentives such as higher pay or greater professional recognition for work to at-

tract personnel to underserved rural areas or to the public sector.

The document also proposed a stronger emphasis on mental health. Several investigations in recent years had found that up to four in 10 people were suffering from some form of mental ill-health, which was often brought about by the violence in communities as well as within families and by alcohol and drug abuse.

Speaking at the conference Gerald Bloom, a developmental studies lecturer at Sussex University, said there was no simple solution to the problem of financing essential health services in a society as segmented as in SA, where there were many sophisticated hospitals for the rich and an under-developed primary health care service for the poor.

"It may be unrealistic to attempt to provide the entire population with the kinds of services which have been developed to serve the elite, or even those services which formal sector employees have come to regard as their right. The establishment of new institutions is costly and takes time to establish," said Bloom.

Johannesburg city health executive director Dr Nicky Padayachee proposed an option for health sector restructuring which could be rapidly implemented once an interim government was in place.

"There is obvious support for a unitary health system with decentralised implementation and the removal of fragmentation, duplication and racism. There is also wide support for equity and for a primary health care approach, including community accountability and participation."

## ANC slates TPA over hostels

THE ANC has called on the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) to hand over the R326m set aside for upgrading of hostels to the National Housing Forum in order to improve community participation in the process. BIDM 14/12/92

ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the TPA was acting unilaterally and making false claims about having formally consulted hostel dwellers about the upgrading process.

"There have been instances where the TPA has talked to individuals. In reality the TPA has not consulted and, where there have been consultations, they have been undemocratic," he said.

The Hostel Residents' Association had informed the ANC that it had never been officially consulted by the TPA, he said.

The TPA said at the weekend it had reached consensus during consultations with the residents of 35 of the 92 hostels it administered.

"Negotiations among representative negotiation groups are in progress in respect of 42 other hostels," the TPA said, adding that it would proceed with the upgrading process despite recent ANC criticism.

A TPA statement said allegations that it was not following guidelines for upgrading agreed on in November by the National

RAY HARTLEY (204)

Discussion Forum on Hostels, were untrue.

"The TPA wishes to appeal to all role-players in this important aspect of housing to co-operate so that the whole issue may be addressed as speedily as possible."

"It must be stressed that the TPA regards proper and representative consultation of the utmost importance in achieving consensus regarding the upgrading or conversion of hostels in the Transvaal."

"This allegation is noted with concern as it appears that in some cases, ANC members at the grassroots level are not being informed on negotiations and progress regarding the upgrading and conversion of hostels by their organisation's representatives," the TPA said.

But Mamoepa said the ANC was "seriously concerned about the way the TPA goes about this kind of thing."

Tokoza hostel dwellers who had vacated their rooms when the TPA had begun renovations could not afford the higher fees charged after upgrading, he said.

The TPA said expectations of better living conditions had been created during the consultation process and the TPA wished to meet these by continuing upgrading.

Miss World 1992 Julia Kurotc  
the Lost City. She is flanked  
Gago, 19, who was named t

## SAP torture probe is on

BIDM 14/12/92  
STEPHANE BOTHMA

CLAIMS of widescale torture of suspects by Brixton murder and robbery unit detectives would be probed by Witwatersrand Regional Police Commissioner Maj-Gen Chris Serfontein, the SAP said at the weekend.

The announcement followed media reports alleging that policemen routinely extracted information from detainees by torturing them in a "truth room" at Brixton murder and robbery headquarters.

The Weekly Mail reported that electric shocks, hanging prisoners by their wrists and beatings appeared to be an everyday occurrence at Brixton.

The newspaper reportedly possessed a statement from a police source, backed by interviews with other policemen, former policemen, lawyers and former Brixton detainees to support the claims.

Witwatersrand police liaison officer Capt Eugene Opperman said the SAP had never tolerated misconduct by its members and called on those who alleged the torture to prove the claims so that the police force could be rid of "any unsavoury character."

An independent police board would soon investigate serious complaints, Opperman said.



### High-tech train set for test run

RAY HARTLEY

THE first high-tech security train designed to foil railway violence goes into operation next week.

The 14-coach train will be tested on the Soweto line on January 4. If tests prove successful, it will go into full operation two days later.

The train is equipped with concealed video cameras which automatically focus on coaches in which commuters have pressed emergency buttons.

SA Rail and Commuter Corporation official Brian Carver said the cameras would be monitored by security officials close to potential conflict areas and swift action could be taken against instigators of violence.

Other features include extra-strong windows and interleading doors with rubber housing between coaches to thwart incidents in which commuters are thrown from trains.

The new windows, manufactured locally by Nustart from polycarbonate sheeting produced by AECL, would cut down on money spent on replacing glass windows, frequently smashed during stoning incidents, Carver said.

The new rail guard would go into operation in the new year in a further bid to eliminate train violence, he said.

A new spirit of cooperation existed between the SA Rail and Commuter Corporation, the ANC and police following a successful police strategy implemented this year of randomly searching trains, he said.

# Consensus reached on hostels revamp

CONSENSUS had been reached on upgrading programmes at 35 hostels in the Transvaal, a TPA spokesman said last week.

The TPA has had almost R200m allocated to it by government for the upgrading of 92 hostels in the province.

The administration has pursued a policy of seeking consensus with hostel residents on the measures to be taken at each hostel.

Plans for changes at 26 of the hostels have already been completed, while talks are still in progress at another nine.

"In 24 instances, approval for projects has been requested (from the national housing department) and in 13 cases approval for the projects has been granted," a TPA statement said.

The TPA spokesman said negotiations were under way at a further 48 hostels.

Representatives from the ANC PWV region and the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association, however, have called on government to transfer the responsibility of hostel upgrading, together with the more than R300m allocated nationally for the purpose, to the National Housing Forum.

The two associations claimed the TPA had not consulted sufficiently with hostel dwellers before implementing upgrading programmes.

"The aim of the TPA's hostel strategy is to improve living conditions of hostel dwellers by means of the upgrading of existing facilities for single persons and/or conversion of hostels into family units," a

ADRIAN HADLAND

TPA statement said "It must be stressed that the TPA regards proper and representative consultation of the utmost importance in achieving the upgrading or conversion of hostels in the Transvaal," it added.

The Local Government and National Housing Department said that, nationwide, planning for 41 upgrading projects was under way at a cost of about R3,5m. Building operations had been approved for a further 30 sites, the cost of which would be almost R98m.

Sapa reports that fighting among inmates of the Durban Deep Hostel on the West Rand left six people dead on Saturday night, bringing to eight the number killed at the hostel since Christmas day.

Police have reported at least six other deaths in violence in the Transvaal since Thursday.

Three men died at Hostel 4, Sebokeng, in the Vaal Triangle, a man was stabbed to death and a woman was found hanged in Alexandra township, near Johannesburg; and the body of an unidentified man with his genitals cut off was found in the veld near Bekkersdal on the West Rand.

In Natal on Friday, two men were found shot dead at KwaNdengezi between Durban and Maritzburg, and the bodies of three men were found at Swaymani, outside Maritzburg.

scam

# 35 hostels to be revamped

STAR 29/12/92

The Transvaal Provincial Administration has reached agreement on the upgrading of 35 hostels in the province

The TPA has been allocated almost R200 million by the Government for the upgrading of 92 Transvaal hostels

TPA chief director of physical planning and development in the Witwatersrand region, Jeff Wilkins, said discussions had been held with a wide range of interested parties before a decision was made. These included the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association, hostel owners, township residents and political parties

(204)  
The TPA had been presented with several choices on how to deal with the various hostels, which ranged from upgrading to conversion into family units and even demolition. Wilkins said any decision made required the approval of residents of affected hostels

The ANC's PWV region has, meanwhile, expressed concern over the TPA's decision to go ahead with the upgrading of hostels. Regional deputy secretary-general Obed Bapela said the funds earmarked for the task, and the responsibility for upgrading, should be transferred to the National Housing Forum — Sapa



MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. - TRANSUAAL  
1993

# Lawyers berate Broeders

A SERVING Supreme Court judge's membership of a secret organisation such as the Afrikaner Broederbond was improper and incompatible with the proper administration of justice, the Johannesburg Bar Council said yesterday. *B/DAM 2/1/93*

The council, in a statement, expressed concern about recent media reports that a Natal judge was on the executive council of the Broederbond.

"The Broederbond is a secret society which pursues objectives essentially political in nature. Accordingly, membership thereof by a serving judge is improper and incompatible with the proper administration of justice," council chairman Wim Trengove SC said.

He said it was fundamental to the administration of justice that judicial officers not only be impartial, but that

*(S)*  
*(S)*  
STEPHANE BOTHMA

they be perceived by the public to be impartial.

"Any derogation from an unqualified public perception of impartiality will undermine confidence in the judiciary and will ultimately undermine the administration of justice itself," Trengove said.

It had long been recognised that the holding of judicial office was incompatible with membership of a political party or any other organisation with essentially political objectives.

The public would inevitably, rightly or wrongly, perceive a judicial officer who was a member of such an organisation, as committed to the furtherance of the objectives of the organisation to the detriment of his judicial duty of impartiality, Trengove said.

# ANC's election campaign shifts into first gear

LLOYD COUTTS

THE ANC's election campaign moved into first gear yesterday when its Witwatersrand regional executive committee announced plans to adopt a three-phase programme of action for a "mass-driven" election campaign. *B/DAM 2/1/93*

ANC PWV region secretary-general Paul Mashatile said the campaign would be discussed and adopted at a general council in Mayfair, Johannesburg, on Saturday and Sunday.

The first phase would include the motivation of campaigners and consolidation of the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance, the mass democratic movement and the patriotic front, said Mashatile.

Phase two would include door-to-door campaigning, marches and house meetings aimed at recruitment and at disseminating information on ANC policy.

The third phase would mark the transition from the preparatory stage to a "Votes for All" campaign, encompassing subregional and regional conferences, rallies and public meetings focusing on unemployment, education, housing and health.

Throughout the phases the ANC PWV would redouble its efforts to create and consolidate peace initiatives in the region.

"Central to these meetings will be the issue of the climate of free political activity, political tolerance and peaceful coexistence of different organisations," said Mashatile.

"The successful adoption and implementation of this programme should ensure the broadest possible support for democratic forces led by the ANC and its allies to bring an end to more than 300 years of minority rule and usher in an everlasting peace and democracy for all South Africans," he said.

Thirty-three outstanding resolutions from an annual regional conference last year, including resolutions on the Peace Accord, socio-economic issues, self-defence units, VAT and food prices, the restructuring of the SABC, affirmative action relating to women and education would also be discussed, Mashatile said.

## DP to focus on domestic workers

THE DP has set out to inform domestic workers in Johannesburg's north-eastern suburbs of their civil, political and employment rights.

DP MP Tony Leon said yesterday the Houghton branch was holding a meeting for domestic workers on Saturday. He said organisers also sought to prepare domestics for the coming elections. *B/DAM 2/1/93*

"We have arranged for a voter education play to be staged, which is a highly professional and entertaining drama staged by the Matla Trust ex-

LLOYD COUTTS

plaining how to vote and the importance of tolerance and peace.

"We will also provide a summary of the new legislation which is intended to bring domestic workers under the protection of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act. It is necessary to reconcile employer and employee needs and demands without causing job losses," Leon said.

The meeting will be held at the Norwood Primary School at 3pm.

## Council settles hostel dispute

CONFRONTATION between hostel residents from Thokoza, on the East Rand, and the local town council was averted this week when agreement on the occupation of the newly renovated Thokoza 1 hostel was reached.

The hostel recently underwent a R4m upgrade, Sapa reports.

The agreement was reached on Tuesday by the TPA, the council and the hostel residents' committee.

In terms of the agreement, those who had vacated the hostel during its upgrading should reoccupy it and undertake to bear its running costs.

In a joint statement the parties said a joint management committee — comprising representatives of the hostel residents, the council and the TPA

WILSON ZWANE

— had been formed to manage the hostel's finances. *(204) (265)*

The committee would manage the hostel independently of the council and the TPA. It will decide on the date for reoccupation of the hostels and on new rentals.

Tensions between the hostel residents and the municipality arose recently when the council barred residents from occupying the hostel until they had undertaken — in writing — to pay a 300% increase in rent.

Residents, who had paid R15 a month before they vacated the hostel, refused and threatened to gain entry to the hostel by force.



The mandated results for the year-  
subsidaries are as follows:  
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CIB's plenary session in November on  
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# Housing forum 'resolved Thokoza's hostel dispute'

B/Dmy 26/1/93  
WILSON ZWANE

THE National Housing Forum (NHF) played a major role in negotiating an agreement between hostel residents and the Thokoza town council on the reoccupation of the newly renovated Thokoza 1 Hostel, sources said.

The sources said the forum facilitated a flow of information between the two sides after it had been alerted to rising tensions over the dispute.

The council said residents would be allowed to reoccupy the hostel only after they had undertaken in writing to pay a 300% increase in rent.

Residents, who had been paying R15 a month before they left the hostel, refused to make such an undertaking and threatened to regain entry into the hostel by force.

The forum's involvement in the dispute apparently stemmed from the realisation

that the council's refusal to allow residents to reoccupy the building after its upgrading could spark an outbreak of violence in the volatile East Rand township.

The NHF's office said yesterday it would not comment on its involvement in Thokoza as yet.

The Thokoza Town Council and the Thokoza Hostel Residents' Committee agreed last week that residents who had vacated the hostel during its upgrading should reoccupy it and undertake to bear its running costs.

TPA spokesman Yvette Engelbrecht said last week the agreement had been concluded after the administration had managed to get the two sides to talk to each other.

# Back to a war zone

## When home is the only place to go...

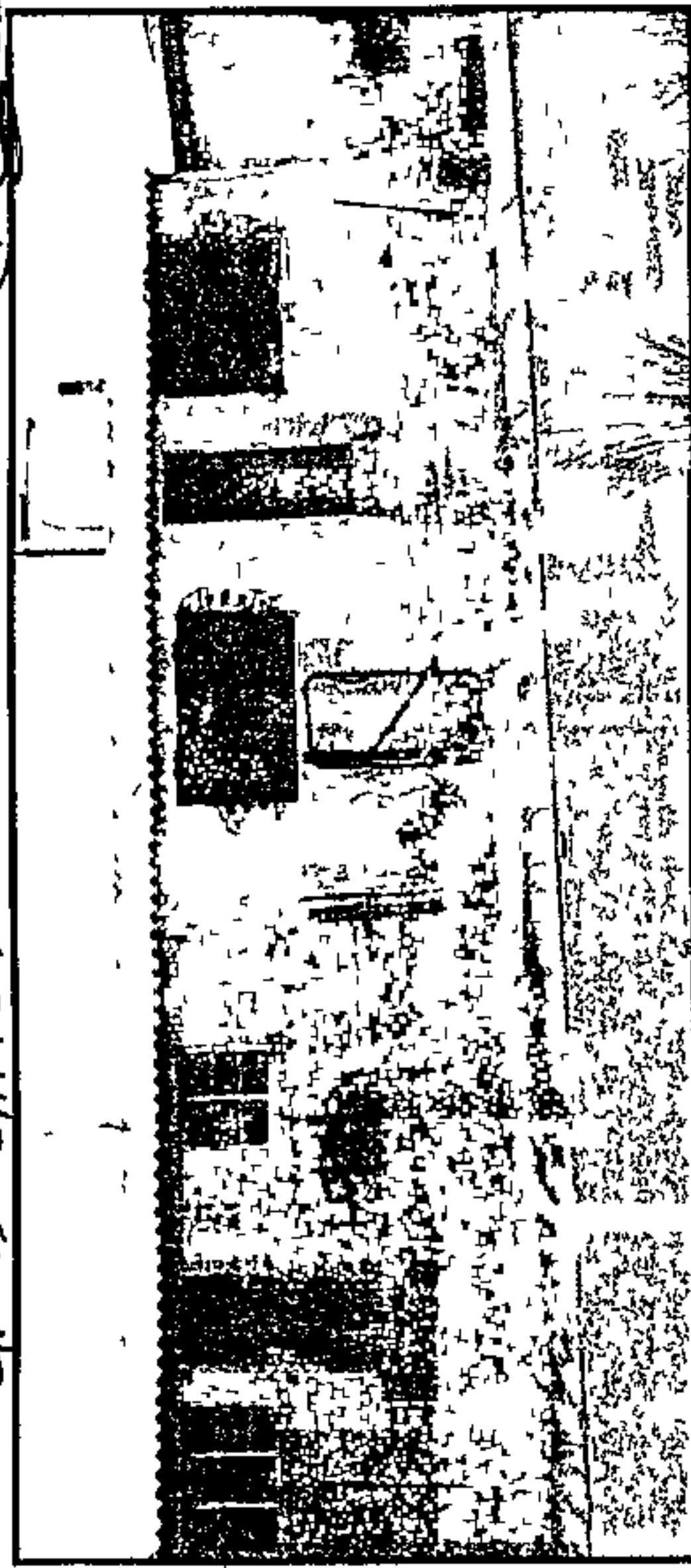
By THEMBA KHUMALO  
SCORES of displaced families at Mzimhlophe in Soweto have started streaming back home after fleeing marauding imps from the nearby hostel.

Early last year there were pitched battles between hostel dwellers and the pro-ANC township youths.

The families who fled in April when the Inkatha-aligned hostel inmates attacked their homes to avenge the neck-lacing of a woman from the hostel, began returning to their houses in November after the fighting subsided.

Most of the returning families found their houses had no electricity, furniture, doors or windows after hostel inmates plundered their property.

The attack, which left hundreds of township residents homeless, was



**BATTLE GROUND... A row of Mzimhlophe homes which were vandalised and looted in a hostel attack on residents last year. All that remains are the empty shells.**

Only houses facing the hostel at Meadowlands Zone 1 and the hostel complex opposite the township remain deserted. The dusty road between the hostel and the township is a no-go zone for both residents and hostel dwellers.

The silence that has engulfed Meadowlands township and the hostel is in sharp contrast to the noise along Vincent Road where taxis pass, ferrying passengers to and from Johannesburg.

Although there is no formal peace agreement

between the warring factions, there have been no reports of fights since township residents returned.

However, township residents are wary of the tranquility that prevailed during the festive season. They said there was no

more fighting because the "Zulus have gone home for Christmas and they will return with more weapons and the fight will start afresh."

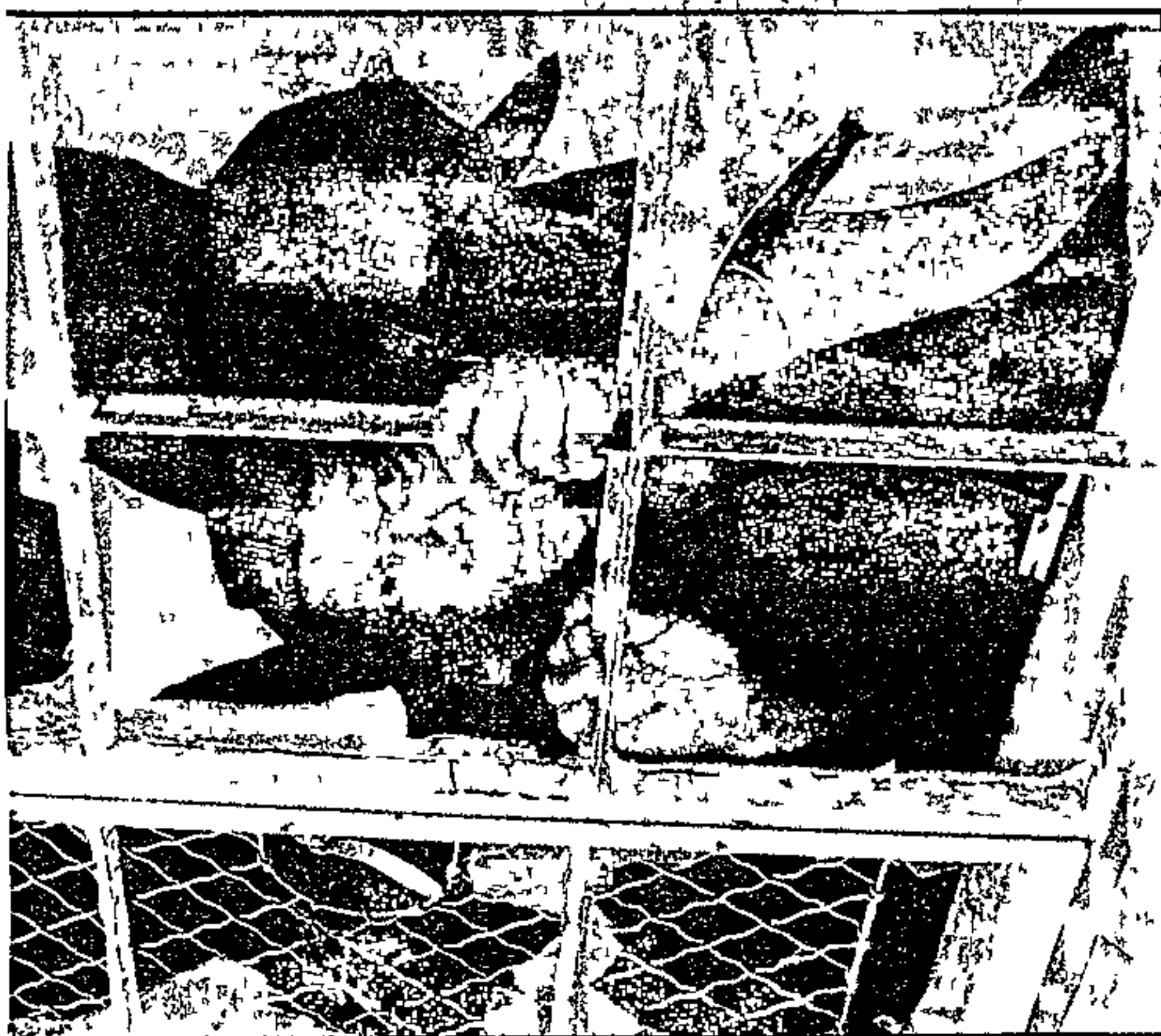
But the youths in the hostel said they were tired of fighting and on Christmas Day they fetched

their township counterparts to celebrate with them.

"Our indunas chased them away and told them there was no formal peace treaty between the warring factions. We were disappointed by this and we escorted them out not to worry as everything will be arranged for peace," the hostel youths said.

Although some residents have returned to their Mzimhlophe homes, most houses are no more than skeletons with broken windows and doors.

The ANC in the PWV and the Transvaal Hostel Residents Association have signed an agreement which will improve relations between the residents and the hostel dwellers. The pact also calls for the upgrading of living conditions at the hostel.



**NO-GO ZONE HOME... Mzimhlophe resident Selathli returned to her house to spend Christmas at home.**

204

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# Mozambicans moving to SA despite curbs

■ The number working on SA mines is now 50 000:

## Sowetan Africa News Service

**MAPUTO** - Despite attempts by the South African Government to curb the influx, the number of Mozambicans working on the South African mines has increased in recent years and now stands at about 50 000

The miners earn more than 10 times the minimum industrial wage in Mozambique, according to Mr Pedro Taimo, the Mozambican Labour Ministry's representative in South Africa

Taimo told the official news agency *Aim* that, in addition to the miners, his office knew of about 8 000 Mozambicans who were working illegally in South Africa, some of them as slaves on farms

The actual number of illegal workers

could be much higher, he said

Many of them had fled from the war in Mozambique and unscrupulous farmers, taking advantage of their illegal status, were paying them "laughably low wages"

The figure of 50 000 now working on the mines was far below the maximum of 118 000 when Mozambique became independent in 1975. The Pretoria government immediately imposed restrictions that led to the number dropping to 41 000 in two years

It rose again to about 55 000 in the mid-eighties until the government in 1986 threatened to expel them all at the end of their contracts

Taimo said the wages paid to the miners were "reasonable", averaging about R700 a month

Sowetan 5/2/93

204



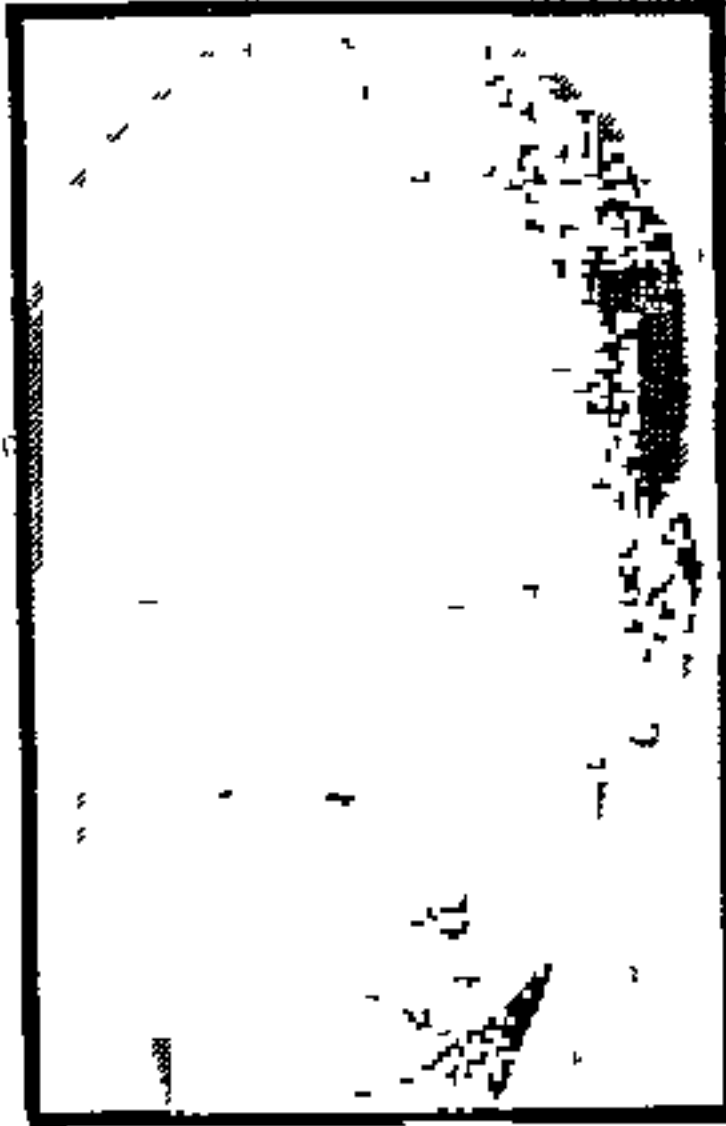
# Mines had to be prodded

XAVIER Cossa travelled 1 500 km from his home in northern Mozambique to Johannesburg to collect his long service payment from the Chamber of Mines.

He arrived only to find he has another five years to wait – the 1993 collection date he had been given by mine officials when he was retrenched two years ago was wrong.

Stranded and penniless, with no way of getting back to his village near Vilanculos, 800 km north of Maputo, Cossa approached City Press.

Cossa worked on contract to Teba from 1965 to 1990. On his



**HARD ROAD ... Xavier Cossa.**

retrenchment from Rand Mutual Hospital in 1990, he was given a certificate which stated he would qualify for the award when he turned 50 in 1993. (204)

From his severance pay he saved enough to travel back to Johannesburg for the money.

He had nothing left to live on, no prospects of a job, a disabled wife and seven kids to feed.

Teba officials said he had been given the wrong information.

City Press appealed to the Chamber to pay Cossa's fare back to Mozambique because it was their mistake which had caused him to travel to Johannesburg. (211)

The Chamber has now arranged for him to to be transported back to Mozambique.



NEWS Makwetu to address rally ● Nation tired of being a tool' say hostel inmates

# 24 hostels sign declaration to live in peace

*(Handwritten signatures)*

*Sowetan 26/2/93*

Initiative was launched during a prayer meeting last month:

*204*

## By Mzimasi Ngudle

INMATES from 24 Johannesburg hostels have signed a declaration of intent for peace and resolved to initiate dialogue with other hostel residents

This was announced at a Press conference yesterday by the peace facilitator, the Reverend Mvume Dandala, who had been invited by hostel residents to assist with the initiative

Dandala said the hostels agreed on a programme of action that would comprise codes of conduct "to deal with potential conflict among hostel residents amicably" He said the initiative was formally launched during a prayer service in January when representatives from 24 hostels showed their commitment to a peace

process initiated by Jeppe hostel inmates Mr Jacob Dlomo, who represented Jeppe hostel residents, said the "nation is tired of being tools to perpetuate division and mistrust"

In his reply, Mr German Mlatsheni, a Selby hostel inmate, said the most significant factor was that Jeppe hostel dwellers were not coming to Selby for forgiveness

"They are rather saying it is impossible to find an alternative to the kind of life we were subjected to We started the initiative by inviting hostels that wanted to walk the path of peace to join in with us," Dandala said

"The genius of the effort is that it has not been initiated by any organisation, whether religious, political or otherwise It is the residents themselves who have done it"



# An alien in a country now called home

W/mail 19/3 - 25/3/93

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The Aliens Control Act affects not only those immigrants who have flocked here recently in search of opportunity, but also those who have spent their entire adult lives contributing to South Africa's economy.

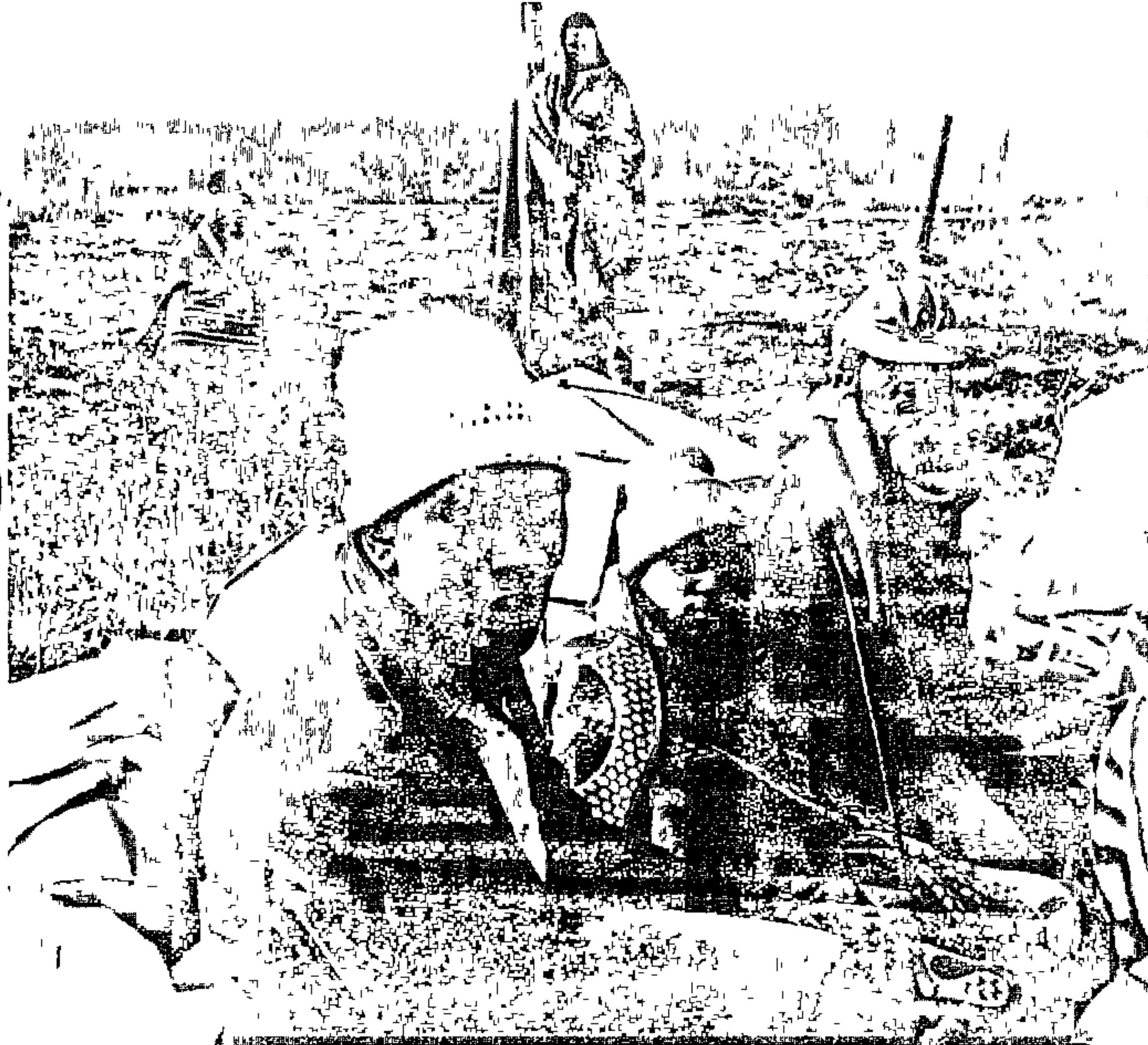
By **ALEX DODD**

THERE are clerks at the Home Affairs offices who weren't even born when Joao Dhlovu came to South Africa to work on the mines in 1948. But they could send this "alien" back to Mozambique — a country he now considers foreign.

He's afraid to approach Home Affairs for fear of repatriation, but, worn out at 65 years old, he realises he does not have that many years of working life left and needs a pension. He is trying to obtain a South African identity document so he can claim R295 a month, triple his current monthly salary as a farm labourer. This is an almost impossible task.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) plans to lobby the African National Congress to ensure that mineworkers from the Frontline states are given ID documents.

"NUM has decided to approach the ANC to ensure that workers from neighbouring countries who have worked in South Africa for more than



Another country . Mineworkers wait for buses back to their 'other' homes

Photo: ANNA ZIEMINSKI

five years are entitled to take up South African citizenship," reads the February report of the NUM's central committee.

This would enable them to vote in elections for an interim government. As South African citizens they would also be entitled to retirement pensions.

Since Dhlovu (not his real name) was recruited by the mine agency, Wenela, 45 years ago, he hasn't been back to Mozambique.

For his first seven years in South Africa he worked on contracts for five

different mines and was also employed by a brick-making company.

Since 1955 he has been working as a farm labourer and currently works on a farm in Eikenhof, north of Vereeniging, where he earns R100 a month plus accommodation.

He recently approached an advice office worker at the Black Sash in central Johannesburg, who is now assisting him in his quest for official recognition.

Dhlovu has to travel into Johannesburg on a regular basis to deal with the logistics of the process. The Black Sash has provided his travel fare, but he has to get permission every time he leaves the farm and stands the chance of being fired for his repeated absences.

In order to obtain a South African identity document he has to prove that he has been working in South Africa since 1963 and has no family commitments back in Mozambique.

Mining employment agency Teba is currently conducting a fingerprint search in order to verify that Dhlovu did in fact work as a miner. But the Black Sash believes it is unlikely they will be able to trace his records of employment.

Employers of illegal immigrants are generally reluctant to support them in the process of legitimising themselves, as they face the possibility of being fined R20 000 or five years' imprisonment or both for har-

bouring an illegal immigrant.

His current employer refuses to vouch for him, unless his previous employer is also prepared to verify that he worked for him. His previous employer is dead. Dhlovu managed to trace the dead man's brother who was unmoved by his pleas.

He then took into the Black Sash offices two friends who were prepared to swear that he'd been working in the country since 1962. It emerged that neither of the two men had identity documents themselves, although both claimed to be South African born and bred. Since then he has managed to get hold of two others who have provided the necessary supporting affidavits.

But still Dhlovu stands on very shaky ground. Even if he can prove that he has been working continually since 1963, he will have to admit that only seven of those 30 years of work were legal. On top of that he will have to find a way of proving that he has no connections back in Mozambique.

Having been part of South Africa's workforce for more than two-thirds of his life, the chances of Dhlovu being able to support himself through his old age are slim. He has no family support network here and has lost contact with his family in Mozambique. So at the age of 65, he finds himself as just another name on the target list of the Alien Control Unit.



# THE PEACEMAKER

By BILL KRIGE

BY day, Jacob Dlomo is a Johannesburg bank messenger — but after work he is the architect of a peace movement sweeping through the hated Reef hostel system. Alienated from adjacent communities and isolated by coils of razor wire, hostels have been central to the violence which has left thousands dead in the past two years. Inmates have been blamed for train violence, for taxi wars and, above all, for murderous forays into neighbourhoods, of which the Bopatong massacre last June was the worst. There are about 50 hostels in the Johannesburg area housing well over 100 000 men. Now the leaders at 32 of these grim relics of apartheid have signed a peace pledge, and moves to heal the ghastly wounds have begun.

But without the skills and courage of the 54-year-old messenger — who brews tea for clerks at First National Bank's branch at the corner of Simmonds and Market streets — the home-grown peace initiative might have been stillborn.

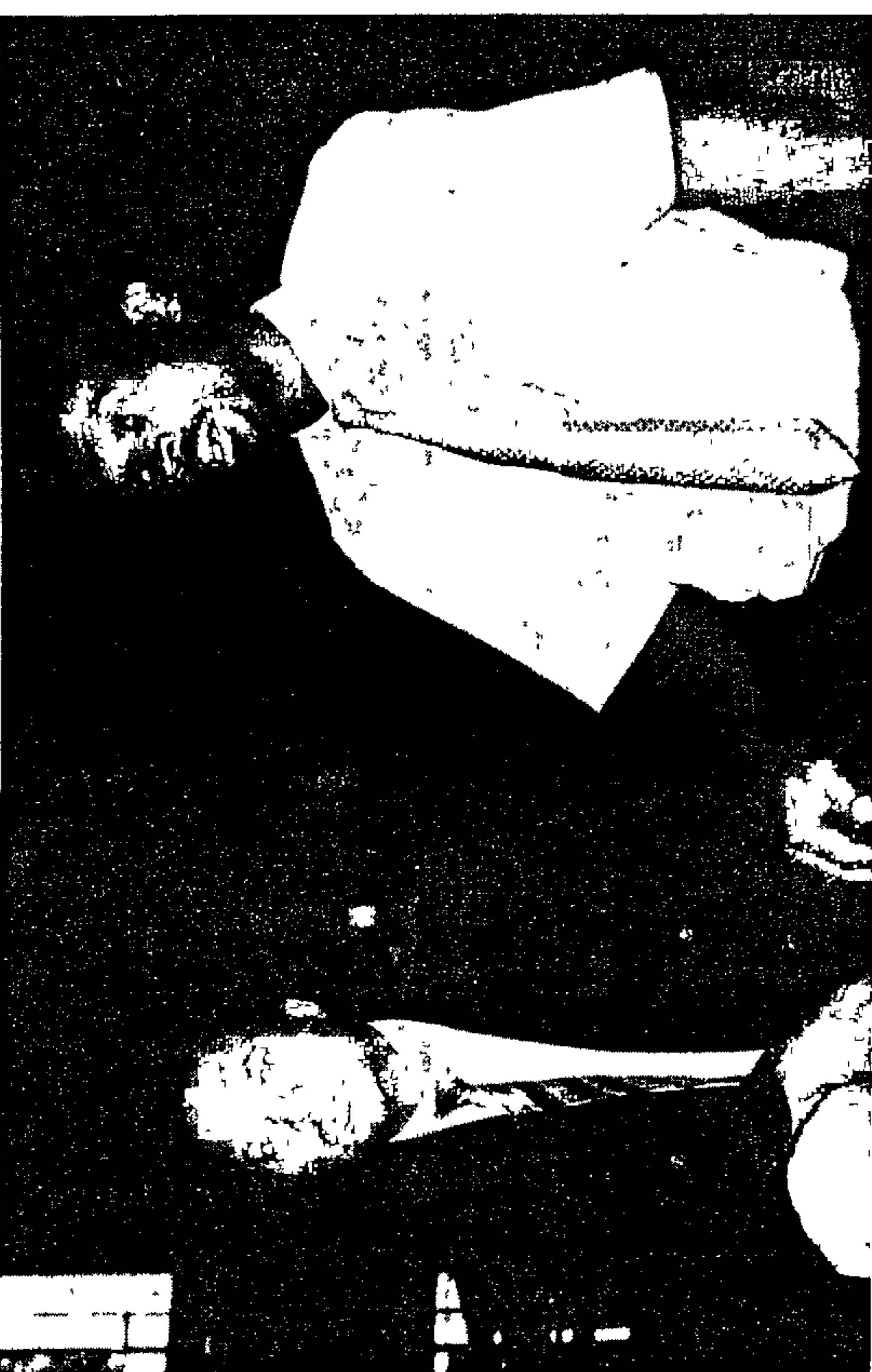
Last August, with trouble brewing again between Zulus at the Jeppe Street Hostel and the Xhosa and Bhaca municipal workers housed at Selby, the Jeppe leadership decided they'd had enough.

They wrote a letter, a peace overture, to Selby but found no one to deliver it. With reason Death could be swift and brutal for a Zulu caught in the grim no-man's land of this alien stronghold.

**Diplomat**  
Mr Dlomo, renowned in his remote Kwazulu village of Nakanda as a diplomat and peacemaker, volunteered to take the message.

"What? Are you mad?" the Jeppe man was asked, recounted the Reverend Mvume Dandala of the Central Methodist Mission, a key player in the peace initiative.

"If I'm to be killed for making peace it's better than being killed without knowing what you are dying for," Mr Dlomo replied. He carried the letter to the compound at Selby. The Xhosa leadership was so impressed they smuggled him out by car to avoid trouble. In November delegations from both hostels met



MESSENGER OF PEACE Rev Mvume Dandala, left, of the Central Methodist Mission, with unsung hero Jacob Dlomo

Picture HERBERT MABUZA

for getting the peace initiative rolling. Nor does he concede his diplomatic and oratory skills have helped give it a momentum which seems unstoppable. "It is not my duty to help but, when circumstances call, I have answered," he said through an interpreter. Others, he insists, have done as much. He singles out Mr Ger-man Mlatsheni, his Xhosa counterpart at Selby, as "a man who gives me courage to go on. We are one in thought and we share credit

at a neutral venue. "It was tense. You could cut the atmosphere with a knife but something was built there which will take a lot of breaking down," said Mr Dandala. Mr Dlomo, a balding, angular man with highly polished black shoes and trousers that hang too short, doesn't look like a hero and yet to thousands that's what he is. They crowd around him in the street and even urchins sing his praises. He refuses to take credit

whatever is happening" The Rev Dandala — "I am a Xhosa born at Mount Ayliff in Transkei but it has never been held against me" — is more forthright. "Jacob Dlomo may lack education but he is one of the clearest thinkers I know. He has the type of wisdom needed in the parliament of a new South Africa. He is supremely eloquent. "People don't understand the Peace Accord or Dispute Resolution Com-mitees and he is able to

get the ideas across in a beautiful and flowery vernacular. It is not possible to have peace in South Africa until we put it in the idiom people understand." **Suspicious** Education is a sore point among the hostel residents, and they have expressly excluded scholars from the process they have begun. They are equally suspicious of the involvement of political parties, and the ANC and Inkatha, both deeply anxious that the

process succeed, have been kept at arm's length. The South African Council of Churches is involved to the extent that it recommended Rev Dandala as a neutral chairman. Even this concession has been accepted grudgingly at many hostels. "They told me, 'We will speak to you but we want no educated people. We want people who respect our integrity. We don't want people to dazzle us with their thoughts,'" said Mr Dandala.

So what do they discuss? "Dlomo tells them we are drawn by the vision of what we can be and that we will revisit the past peace initiative meetings and hundreds have responded. But it is the effort to change hearts and minds which promises peace. "Since the start of the movement the difference has been noticeable," said Jacob Dlomo. "People are starting to come together again. There is contact."

Mending relationships with former hostel inmates is one thing. Reintegrating them with terrorised and damaged communities is another. But soccer matches are being arranged and the process of normalising ties has begun. Residents have been welcomed to peace initiative meetings and hundreds have responded. But it is the effort to change hearts and minds which promises peace. "Since the start of the movement the difference has been noticeable," said Jacob Dlomo. "People are starting to come together again. There is contact."



# Some miner changes to gold's history

W/Mail 8/4-15/4/93

At Gold Reef City, you can ride the Crazy Cocopan in the Victorian Funfair. At a renovated migrant hostel in Newtown, you will see how miners really lived **MARK GEVISSER** looks at two very different approaches to Johannesburg's 'golden' history



Play park ... Mining the tourist industry at Gold Reef City, where glitter has been added to gold history

**P**ACK a hundred years' fun and excitement into a day!" exclaims a Gold Reef City tourist booklet and, indeed, the million-odd visitors a year at Johannesburg's premier tourist attraction have a century of possibilities before them

They can whizz through the reconstructed white miners' houses and enter the earth's nether regions, entertain the kiddies at the Victorian Funfair, ride the Raging Rapids complete with canned bush-sounds, exercise their vocal chords at Des Lee's Karaoke Bar, watch a local version of the Chippendales at Rosie O'Grady's Pub, experience the thrill of those pioneer days at Digger Joe's Shooting Gallery and Video Arcade

And, of course, shop until they drop; latter-day miners scratching for gold-dust among the chattels of times past at the myriad concessions, from Schwartz Jewellers to the Egoli African Village Cuno Shop

Perhaps the message — and the spirit — of Gold Reef City was best summed up by the retired white miner giving the underground tour "I'll tell you," he said, "there's a lot of money to be made from mining!" He was giving expression, of course, to the hardy entrepreneurial spirit upon which Johannesburg was built, the foundation-myth of this fool's-gold metropolis

But Egoli was built on more than just the glitter of gold — and historians have taken issue with Gold Reef City Cynthia Kros, of the University of Witwatersrand, has written that its past is one "without compounds and segregation", that "it invites its patrons to sample the bawdy heady fun of an early Johannesburg preferring to be frivolous and attractive to the casual day tripper"

**N**ational Union of Mineworkers assistant general secretary Marcel Golding dismisses Gold Reef City as "kitsch, a play park rather than a reality park"

It would be tempting to label people like Golding and Kros the "anti-fun" lobby Imagine taking the kids off to Gold Reef City on a Saturday afternoon to "EXPERIENCE A CENTURY OF OPPRESSION, HARDSHIP AND SUB-HUMAN LIVING CONDITIONS IN ONLY ONE DAY!" How popular would a Ye Olde Pap'n-Gruel Canteen be in place of Peppino's Pizza and Gelati shop, inconspicuously placed in the centre of Main Road?

Kros is at pains to stress that she has nothing against funfairs or even in finding fun in history But, she says, the problem is that Gold Reef City purports to be history — and people go



Reality park ... Bunks in the hostel the Workers' Library wants to transform into a museum of labour history

there for the history as much as for the fun.

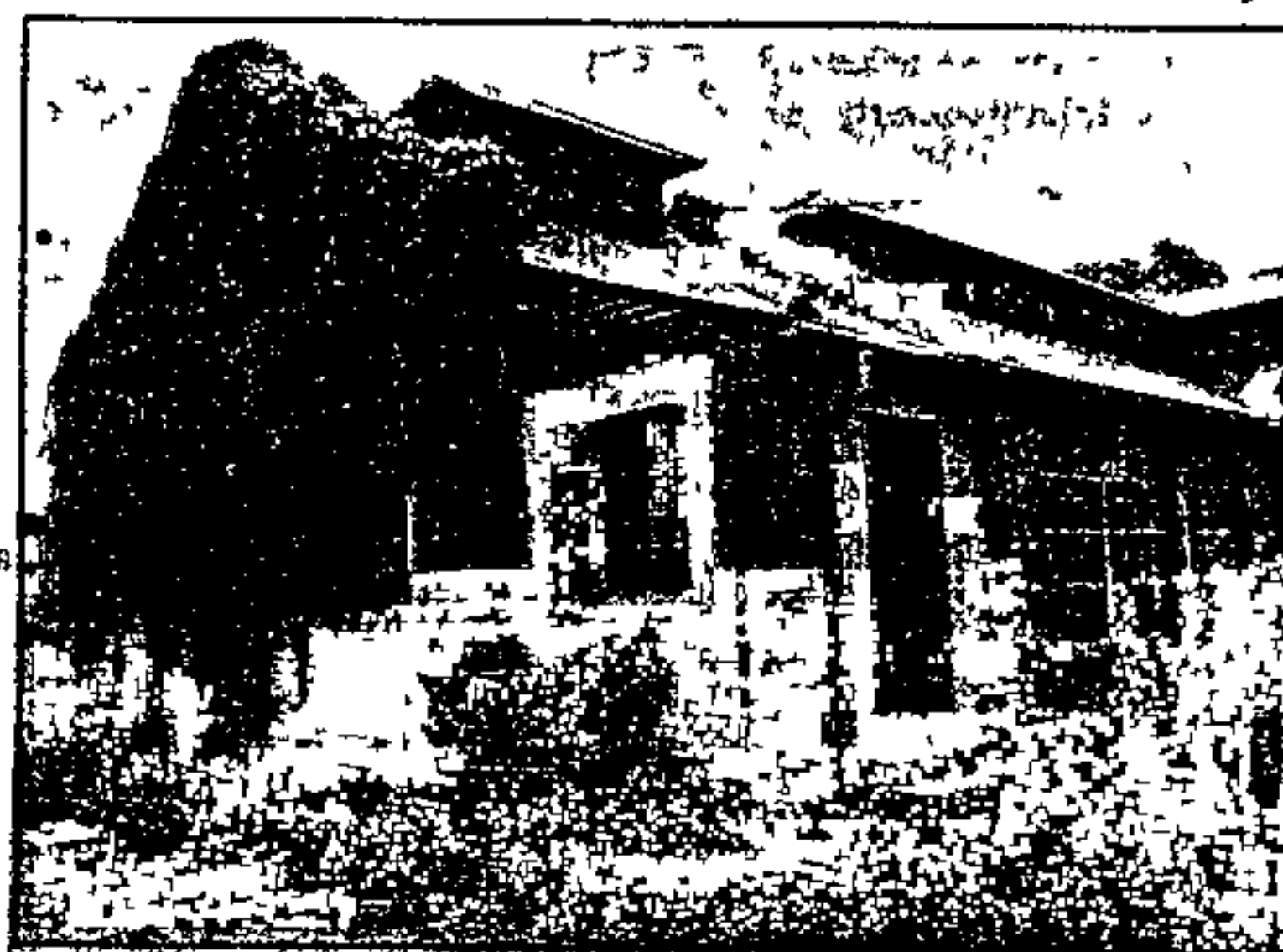
Follow any white family through the reconstructed white miners' houses — studies in timeless nostalgia — and you'll see this at work. I visited a reconstructed home one step behind the Brand family from Pretoria "Look at those chalk-boards! Just like we used to have!", "Remember those old Singer sewing machines!", "Look at that bath! It's just like Ouma's!"

"We just love it here," said paterfamilias Martin Brand. "We've been six times already and we keep on coming back. We keep on finding something new to marvel at." Amid the Victorian whimsy, Brand and his brood find their history and imagine where they might have come from they are presented with a sanitised, depopulated Biggie Best version of their past, and it is an escape as compelling as a ride on the Crazy Cocopan

A doctor, Sibusiso Nkono, and his daughters also came looking for their past, but they had less luck than the Brand family "My father grew up right here," said Nkono, pointing at some Victorian Coffee Shoppe or other "I have to ask myself, what really went on?"

Certainly not the tableau-vivant that Gold Reef City presented them, the SAB beer ad come to life You can almost imagine happy groups of multi-coloured yuppies roaming around, raising their glasses and toasting "To Charles!"

Despite the fact that Gold Reef City draws much of its clientele from neighbouring Soweto, there is almost



Miners' hostel ... History without the glitter Photo: GUY ADAMS

nothing in the complex to indicate the role of workers in the mining industry The only real black inhabitants of Gold Reef City are the sweepers and cleaners who are obliged to clean up the dross of modern times while wearing Victorian outfits and lacy hats

On Main Street, a group of "tribal dancers", pretty much making it up as they go along, perform for a barrage of cameras Every now and then a doughty German tourist will step out of the firing squad and pose with the dancers a snapshot of her brush with primitivism to place next to the images of lions and elephants in the photo-album

What's so enticing about Gold Reef City is that the images are already framed all you need to do is snap the shutter On the underground visit, for

example, you'll be asked to shine your mining lamps — supplied with the entry-ticket — up a stope. And there, poised, will be The Black Miner He'll attack the rockface with a hammer and chisel to "show you how they used to do it" Then, he'll move over, the tour-guide will yell "Shaya!", and he'll let loose a power drill, "but only for a second because it can make you deaf!"

The only other thing we hear of the discomfort underground is that "there are no teabreaks underground, everyone wants to get out as quickly as possible because of the poison gases" It's worth it, though, because — once again — "there's big money to be made!"

Back to Johannesburg, to Newtown where, just off Jeppe Street and across from the Market Theatre parking lot, is

a dilapidated migrant workers' hostel It is a handsome old red-brick building, built circa 1910, with blackjack forests and flowering creepers outside and row upon row of concrete bunks within.

The Workers' Library has proposed transforming this hostel, and the row of white workers' cottages in front of it, into what Golding might call a "reality park", a museum of labour history If, at a crucial meeting on April 13, the Johannesburg City Council buys culture czar Christopher Till's plan to turn Newtown into a "Cultural Precinct", work will begin in earnest The process will cost more than R1-million, and the Workers' Library has started fund-raising frantically The NUM has set the ball rolling with a donation of R20 000

The plan is to enable visitors to pass through a range of workers' residences first they will walk into the cottages and see how white workers lived, then they'll go through a domestic servant's room, and finally they'll enter a reconstructed dormitory in the hostel There will also be, housed in the refurbished hostel, a conference centre and library for the use of trade unions

"The point," says historian Luli Callinicos, who is spearheading the project, "is to show people in their real situations, but not just as victims, also as survivors, responding creatively to the conditions in which they found themselves."

It's a welcome antidote to the gold-dusted candy floss of Gold Reef City, but it does carry some dangers with it. Just as Gold Reef City mythologises a Golden Era, this museum might mythologise resistance and fall victim to triumphalism, with every faltering step of the workers' way some Major Victory for Class Struggle

"History, of course, is a lot more complicated," says Callinicos "There's accommodation and adapting to one's circumstances as well as resistance, and that all has to be reflected too"

So here's the acid-test it's a Saturday afternoon some time in the new South Africa. You and the kids want to go on an excursion The Raging Rapids and the Victorian Funfair beckon, glittering to the south Will it be the Play Park or Reality City?

If the ooohs and aahs of the Brand family at Gold Reef City are anything to go by, there's no reason why the Nkono family might not be equally entranced by a little dose of the real thing And perhaps the schoolbuses streaming in the Gold Reef City parking lot will divert their route and stop in Newtown on the way to Wonderland



# Foreign hawkers pose problem

THE influx of foreign African hawkers into Johannesburg has presented a problem for the local hawkers' organisation and the city council

The African Council for Hawkers and Informal Business (Achib) said yesterday there were 2 800 Zambian, Zimbabwean and other African traders plying their trade in the Johannesburg station area alone

"They come in droves and trade in all manner of merchandise, turning down offers of membership to local organisations. This renders them free to flout regulations and norms we are trying to fashion for orderly trade in the city," Mavundla said.

Mavundla said it irked him that the "black hawker" got the blame for whatever untoward behaviour was observed by the public and the authorities, no matter where the culprit came from.

Johannesburg City Council urbanisation director Cedric de Beer said the council could not do anything

THEO RAWANA

about illegal immigrants. (204)  
"That is the national government's responsibility," he said.

And the Business Act of 1991 had done away with registration requirements for hawkers, which made the council powerless to take action against the traders

"But we do need some form of identification of informal traders, and for this we will need to sit down with the trader organisations and the police," said de Beer.

Mavundla said the problem Achib had with Chinese traders last year was almost solved. An agreement on how the two parties would co-operate, which in part allows local hawkers to source supplies directly from China, would be signed next week

"After the signing of the accord with the Chinese, we will be able to address the question of the African traders," Mavundla said.

Star 29/4/93

# Jo'burg and Randburg slipping

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Central Witwatersrand has shown a "precipitous" decline in the production of manufactured goods and in employment in that sector over the past 20 years, according to a preliminary study commissioned by the Central Wits Metropolitan Chamber

The Central Witwatersrand — comprising Johannesburg and Randburg — "declined

more rapidly than other major urban centres" in relation to manufacturing, the report states.

Between 1980 and 1991, the loss of manufacturing jobs ran to 39,5 percent in the Central Wits, as against 27,5 percent for the entire PWV

Overall, there has been a steady decline in the importance of the Central Witwatersrand as a contributor to national employment and production.

Authors, Dr Richard Tomlinson of the De-

velopment Bank of Southern Africa and Roland Hunter of the consulting group Planact, acknowledge that their findings sharply contradict widely held perceptions.

"It appears true that migrants from all over Southern Africa view the PWV as a preferred location. Politicians still see the Central Wits and the PWV as the 'golden goose' from which resources can be extracted for development elsewhere," they comment



# Using fair play to build bridges between hostels

Star 12/15/92



Myurme Dandala an honourable calling

A year ago, Johannesburg hostels were "no go" zones — places where death was common place and life was an interminable battle to survive in squalor.

This was the hostile landscape in which Methodist minister the Rev Myurme Dandala found himself last November, appointed to the daunting task of mediating in a fragile peace effort between hostel dwellers.

In the wake of the political upheavals of the post-February 1990 South Africa, the hostels were divided along ethnic lines — a predominantly Zulu hostel pitted against a mainly Xhosa one.

The initiative began with Zulu-speaking Jeppe hostel dweller Jacob Diamo, who risked his life last August to deliver personally a letter of reconciliation to a rival Xhosa-

dominated municipal workers' hostel in Selby.

Says Dandala, "Diamo's suggestion to physically deliver the letter was considered by the other Jeppe residents to be madness. But he went and came back from Selby hostel unscathed. After that, the hostel leaders met informally, sometimes under bridges.

"Then, in November, they wanted to formalise their meetings and that was when I was drawn in as a chairman."

Dandala's chairmanship was by no means accepted unconditionally. "I had to ask for permission to chair the first meeting. Afterwards, the delegates asked if I would chair the next few meetings for them. I agreed."

Diamo's courageous journey to Selby hostel resulted, after eight months, in the signing by

Methodist minister the Rev Myurme Dandala is a tried and tested peace broker with a winning charm in the first of a series on South Africans working to rebuild our traumatised society, Myurme talks about his latest calling — to facilitate a peace initiative between Johannesburg hostel dwellers

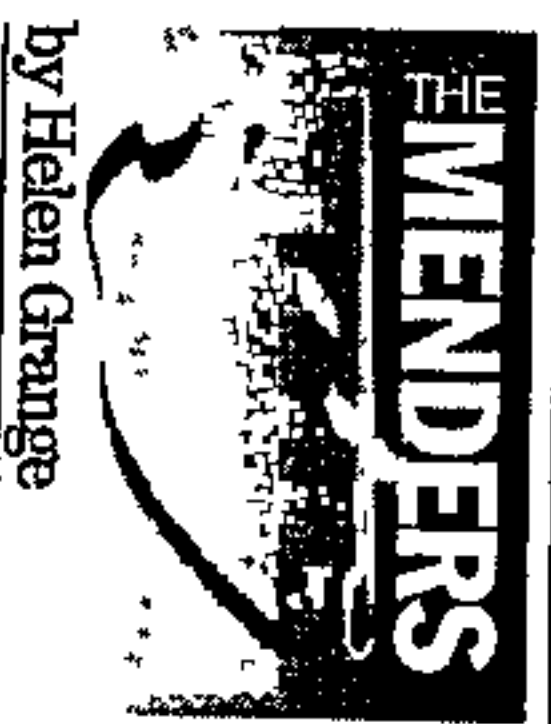


residents of 32 Reet hostels of a pledge to peace. Meetings are held regularly between hostel delegations to maintain the momentum.

Dandala, acutely aware of the sensitivities involved in bringing antagonists to the point of mutual acceptance, insists that his role in the initiative is only one of a facilitator. "As a churchman, it is im-

portant that I act only as a servant whose duty is to guide people, but the incentive must be left in their hands at all times," he says.

Progress in grassroots initiatives is traditionally slow, with setbacks peppered along the way, but Dandala has learnt with experience that reconciliation drives must involve extensive consultation on the ground



by Helen Grange

to bear real fruit.

It took the hostel leaders of Jeppe and Selby five months before their delegates displayed any sign of mutual trust.

Dandala remembers the first time the "ice really broke" between them.

"It was during a prayer meeting last Christmas in Jeppe hostel. The Selby guys couldn't believe they were ac-

tually in Jeppe hostel and were amazed at the prospect that they could come and drink beer there again."

To watch Dandala in action with the hostel delegates is to watch a man with a well-trained sense of fair play. Invitingly, he creates an atmosphere of dignity, and his contribution at meetings is a healthy mixture of devil's advocate and passive observer.

"The hostel delegations want to speak at their own level. They specifically want to avoid high-powered, confusing theories of peace. What I do is I keep asking questions, but ultimately they articulate their own understanding of peace."

What the hostel dwellers have realised in the process is that overcoming differences and striking compromises is not an easy task without mediation

skills and for this reason, training programmes have been launched to better equip them. Dandala has played a key role in this.

Dandala has a tried and tested track record in peace brokering. From 1977 to 1982, he developed a number of grassroots community programmes in the rural areas of Zululand.

During the turbulent early 1980s, he applied his peace-making skills to the bitter Azapo/UDF conflict in the eastern Cape. Later, he brokered peace with a breakaway Methodist congregation in Transkei.

Two years ago, he came to Johannesburg, where he continues to spearhead peace initiatives. "It's an honourable calling and I'm proud to be doing it," he says. □

# AK-47s confiscated

SIX AK-47 rifles and ammunition were confiscated and nine illegal Mozambican immigrants have been detained since Wednesday when police began intensifying security action in the Eastern Transvaal *Soweto*

Police have erected roadblocks in the region. About 100 members of the police Internal Stability Unit have been deployed in the Ermelo and Nelspruit districts

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## Hostel residents seek peace plans

WILSON ZWANE

REPRESENTATIVES of hostel residents are seeking an urgent meeting with the SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) to find solutions to the spiralling violence on the East Rand.

Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association chairman Joseph Kubheka said yesterday his organisation was "extremely concerned" about the situation in Katshehong and Thokoza. Kubheka said it was "sad" that hostel residents, who were often implicated in incidents of township violence, were "always excluded from peace initiatives".

He said it seemed that the peace initiatives were the preserve of political organisations.

Because there appeared to be tension between hostel and township residents, Sanco and his organisation should get together and "jointly work out strategies" to stem violence and renew the culture of co-existence, he said.

He emphasised that his organisation was not pro-Inkatha and that many of its members were apolitical.

"It is sad that the conflict between hostel and township residents is perceived in many quarters as a power struggle between the ANC and Inkatha," he said.

Kubheka said his organisation would ask to meet Sanco this week. Sanco president Moses Mayekiso said any initiative intended to stem violence was to be welcomed.

"We are willing to meet the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association," he said.

# Campaign targets illegal weapons

ADRIAN HADLAND

The ubiquity of the AK-47 in SA and its use in bank robberies, theft, rape and political rivalry was "one of the biggest crises ever to have hit this country", Mellet said.

Between June 1992 and May 1993, 532 people were killed and 549 injured by AK-47s, a police statement said.

A total of 1 469 people had been arrested this year for the possession of AK-47s and other illegal weapons including R1 rifles, sub-machine guns, mortars, land mines, hand grenades and explosives.

The statement said neighbouring countries were the main source of illegal weapons in SA.

It estimated that more than 1.5 million AK-47s were unaccounted for in Mozambique alone.

Mellet denied the legislation had any political motive, adding that even police officers found in possession of illegal weapons would be forced to spend at least five years in prison. "There is no political consideration, this is aimed at crime."

But ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the Act would have no legitimacy "as long as it is seen to be aimed at black people while leaving white people armed".

The Act addressed itself to the possession of illegal weapons rather than the cause, Mamoepa said, giving the police little discretion in the face of the five-year minimum sentence

PRETORIA — A major publicity campaign warning the public to hand in illegal weapons within 60 days would be launched on Monday, the police said yesterday.

The multimillion-rand campaign would coincide with the promulgation of the 1993 Arms and Ammunition Act, police spokesman Gen Leon Mellet said.

The Act gives the public 60 days to hand in weapons classified illegal — including AK-47s, machine pistols, hand grenades, rockets and explosive devices — failing which offenders face a minimum sentence of five years in jail.

"At the end of this 60 day amnesty period, nobody will be able to stand up and say 'I didn't know'," he said.

The campaign would include the printing and distribution of 8-million stickers, posters and advertisements warning that the possession of illegal weapons could lead to a 25-year prison sentence (maximum) as well as "community and family rejection".

Supplying a toll free number and guarantees of secrecy, the stickers state that up to R6 000 would be paid for valuable information leading to the recovery of specified weapons.

The publicity material and stickers would be distributed through government offices.

"It will cost a lot, up to R260 000 for the stickers alone, but everybody must know," a police spokesman said.



ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba yesterday addressed students at Wits university. Students were protesting against a Rand Supreme Court interdict restraining them from disrupting activities on the campus during mass action. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

## Wits court interdict angers students

KATHRYN STRACHAN

WITS University had declared war on its students by seeking a court interdict earlier this week preventing students from disrupting classes during their mass action campaign, the SA Students Congress (Sasco) said yesterday.

Students yesterday gathered at a meeting on the campus, addressed by ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba, to protest against the move and against SA's disintegrating education system. The action was aimed at addressing the "unrepresentative" nature of the Wits Council, the exclusion of disadvantaged

students as a result of the bursary funding crisis and the closure of campuses in Bophuthatswana. Sasco claimed Wits had also failed to address the "realities of the SA situation". However, vice-chancellor Robert Charlton stressed that the university upheld the right to peaceful protest. But disruptive action which infringed on the rights of others was not peaceful protest. He said the defiance of the interdict would lead to prosecution.

2011 Place (at the OAU) but it's...

Star 28/5/93

By Cyril Madlala

# Bid to free R200-m for hostels

A hostels forum to unlock R200 million allocated by the Government to the Transvaal Provincial Administration for upgrading projects is to be launched next month.

The Wits-Vaal Hostels Forum will play a crucial role as a facilitating body that will involve all stakeholders in the hostels crisis.

Among urgent matters on its agenda is how the R200 million — part of the Government's hostels initiative last year which included setting aside R326 million for upgrading projects across SA — is to be spent.

Last year, TPA chief director of physical planning

and development in the Witwatersrand region, Jeff Wilkins, announced that agreement had been reached with a wide range of interested parties before a decision was taken to upgrade 35 hostels in the province.

However, this money was

not spent after the ANC's PWV region and the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association objected to using black local authorities to upgrade and maintain hostels, and said the TPA had not consulted widely enough.

The two parties wanted the initiatives suspended and

transferred to the National Housing Forum.

The problem of not having an organisation to facilitate discussions was keenly felt last year, when the ANC's PWV leaders and the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association signed a bilateral agreement to fence certain hostels. But the IFP rejected this and threatened to tear down the fences.



# Hartebeestfontein 'not safe' for Mozambicans

Buss. Day 4/6/93

ERICA JANKOWITZ

ALMOST 4 000 Mozambican miners had been separated from their colleagues and had not been permitted to work underground at Anglovaal's Hartebeestfontein mine since fighting broke out on May 25, a Mozambican labour office representative said yesterday.

The Mozambican government had not forbidden miners to resume work, but the lack of "minimum security conditions" at the mine meant it was not safe for them to do so, he said.

One Shangaan worker who had defied the ban on underground work had been killed this week by his fellow workers.

The 3 714 workers were being housed under "minimum living conditions" in an old, unused hostel at the mine, the representative said. The hostel lacked facilities and its sewerage system was failing.

Most of the affected miners had lost all their possessions during the fighting and did not have enough blankets or clothes, he said.

The miners would stay at the hostel for the two week "cooling-off" period agreed on, but some had been repatriated to Mozambique, he said. They would have to return to the mine

within 30 days if they wished to keep their jobs. According to the representative, tension at the mine had been sparked by the Mozambicans' refusal to join industrial action called by the NUM. As a result they had been accused of working with management to the detriment of the union.

Of the 17 miners killed, 12 were from Mozambique. He described the incident as an unprovoked attack on unarmed workers.

In total 88 Mozambicans had been injured in the fighting. Of these, about 70 men were still being treated in hospital for injuries sustained during the fighting. The representative said they were receiving "inadequate attention" at the mine clinic.

An Anglovaal spokesman said discussions were proceeding with all interested parties. One issue which had been agreed was the referral of the investigation to the peace secretariat.

"In view of this it would be inappropriate for the company to make further statements," the spokesman said.

# 'Protect us,' plead Mozambique miners

Star 15/10/93

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Star Africa Service

MAPUTO — Nearly 4 000 Mozambican miners at the Hartbeesfontein mine in the Transvaal have gone on strike, demanding that the management protect them against attacks by South African miners there, according to reports reaching Maputo

Their action follows the death of 17 miners, mostly

Mozambicans, and the wounding of another 88 in clashes at the mine last month.

The mine management has threatened to fire all 3 700 of the striking Mozambicans unless they return to work today, according to the official Mozambican news agency, AIM.

AIM says the crisis has been discussed between Labour Minister Teodato Hung-

wana, Cosatu and the ANC and that the labour ministry's Johannesburg representative, Pedro Taimo, has asked Nelson Mandela to intervene in the dispute

According to Taimo's office, the South African National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has refused to help resolve the dispute, which appears to arise from objections by South African miners to the Mozambicans

working when some local miners have been retrenched.

AIM says both the ANC and Cosatu accept that the Mozambicans have a right to continue working in South Africa as they and their forefathers have been doing for the past century.

"But clearly there are difficulties in persuading the rank and file of the NUM to accept this," adds AIM.



## Harties issues 'unresolved'

TALKS at Anglovaal's Har-tebeestfontein mine continued yesterday to defuse tension on the mine after fighting last month which left 17 workers dead

An Anglovaal spokesman said 3,700 Mozambican workers were still being housed separately and had refused to resume underground work.

He said a "small number" had resigned and left the mine, but others were

awaiting the outcome of these negotiations

He said the NUM, management, Mozambican authorities and workers had been locked in talks for the past two days, but had yet to resolve the issues.

The Mozambican miners were not being paid because they were not tendering their services, he said

ERICA JANKOWITZ

# 'Knife reward may have contributed to violence'

B/Day 22/6/93

THE issuing of penknives to workers as a reward for achieving a million fatality-free shifts could have been a contributing factor in the recent fighting at Anglovaal's Hartebeestfontein mine which claimed 17 lives, NUM president James Motlatsi said yesterday.

He said the knives were given to workers in October, but now anyone found in possession of a weapon — including the issued knives — would be summarily dismissed in terms of management's attempts to stamp out violence.

The NUM claimed workers were issued with Taiwanese combat knives, but Anglovaal said in a statement last night they were pocket knives 5cm long.

The mining house did not, however, dispute Motlatsi's claim that the knives were being confiscated.

Motlatsi said management's "unilateral decision" to house Mozambican workers separately and preventing them from working at the mine was still in force.

He also accused management of launching "a vicious campaign of lies and distortions to discredit the NUM as the guilty party jointly with the ANC."

He said management had been generally uncooperative and had done little to help defuse tension following the fighting. Instead it had issued a brief threatening workers with instant dismissal if they refused to come forward and report who was responsible for any violent incidents.

Motlatsi said mine management had stated it would dismiss residents of "an entire room or block of rooms for failure to identify perpetrators of violence."

He described Anglovaal as "hostile towards the NUM" and said its policy of housing miners along ethnic lines heightened tension on the mines.

This was exacerbated by the mine's recruitment of indunas to extend the control mechanism beyond the workplace into workers' living quarters.

ERICA JANKOWITZ

Motlatsi denied the fighting was sparked by Mozambican workers' refusal to join strike action.

However, Motlatsi was unable to give details of how many Mozambican workers were NUM members as ethnic distinctions were not made.

The NUM interpreted management's attitude as "a secret agenda to eliminate NUM and other workers seen as supporters of the ANC and the broader democratic forces in our country", Motlatsi said.

Anglovaal's statement said the decision to move the Mozambicans had been taken with the consent of these workers, and for their protection.

It denied creating an impression that Mozambicans were under attack from non-Mozambicans.

"Mine management have not attempted to create any impressions. Seventeen employees have been killed at the mine, 14 of whom were Mozambicans."

The statement said the mine's management was not aware of a campaign of lies and distortions to discredit NUM and the ANC. Mine management would not be party to such a campaign.

It said management had no secret agenda regarding the NUM. The union was recognised in most bargaining units of the mine, and the brief issued by management had been aimed at all employees in the interest of maintaining peace.

Responding to the claim that management had been "uncooperative", Anglovaal said "Management was responsible for approaching the Mozambican government, the national peace accord and the Goldstone commission to assist in the resolution of this matter."

"The mine has also compiled a code of conduct and passed this document to the NUM for final comment on June 7. To date no response has been received."



# Stalemate in mine drama

Star 23/6/93

By Paul Bell  
Labour Correspondent

Pedro Taimo, Mozambique's labour representative in Johannesburg, is puzzled

More than 3 700 Mozambican miners have been holed up in their hostel at Hartebeestfontein mine in the western Transvaal, afraid to return to work in case they are killed

How can it be, he wonders, that every time he talks to anyone with any interest in the plight of these men, it is agreed they should return to work with their safety secured — yet no one seems able to secure the conditions that would permit it?

Thus far a solution has eluded two governments, the ANC, the Chamber of Mines, the country's two largest trade union formations, the Goldstone Commission and the National Peace Secretariat

And if Taimo's patience is beginning to fray, consider the

3 714 miners who have been cooped up in the No 2 hostel at Harties for nearly four weeks

The trouble at the mine, owned by Anglovaal, began on May 25 when a group of miners, said to be Transkeians, attacked Mozambicans at No 6 hostel. Nine were killed and 50 injured. Over the following two days the trouble spread to hostels 4 and 5. The final death toll was 17.

The 3 700 Mozambicans have remained a distinct group on the mine, largely because of the tribally based hostel system.

They have mostly eschewed the union, fearing they would become the ham in the sandwich in any dispute between the union and the mine and the union would not protect them.

Officials at the NUM's headquarters have vigorously denied that the union was involved in instigating the violence, although, according to Taimo, the mine management has accused them of talking peace and bringing violence.

**NEWS** Tembisa residents threaten rent boycott if demand is not met

*Sowetan 24/6/93*

# Demolish hostel demand

By Isaac Moleli

**TIMES UP** Residents target TFP stronghold:

**A**UTHORITIES IN TEMBISA were yesterday given an ultimatum of two weeks to demolish the notorious Vusumuzi Hostel or face an indefinite rent boycott in the township.

Residents also threatened to launch a consumer boycott of white businesses in the area. The warning was made by residents of the East Rand township to the Tembisa Council and the police when more than 50 000 people stayed away from work and marched to the local police station to hand over a memorandum.

The stayaway was aimed at forcing the Tembisa Council to demolish the hostel, said to be a stronghold of the Inkatha Freedom Party. Residents are also demanding that all hostels be converted into family units.

provided for homeless people and that alleged toxic dumping at nearby Chloorkop be stopped. ANC Tembisa deputy chairman Mr Timothy Mabena warned the authorities that if their demands were not met by the end of the month, residents would begin a rent and consumer boycott from the beginning of July.

Pupils and teachers had also stayed away from school and all shops were closed. There was near-chaos at Jan Lubbe Stadium, where a rally was held earlier, when angry youths demanded that the handing of the memorandum to the police should be followed by a march on the hostel to demolish it.

But this was averted by the arrival of ANC PWV Region Chairman Mr Tokyo Sexwale and

other ANC leaders who pacified the crowd. Sounds of gunfire were heard while marchers were on their way to the police station. Addressing the rally near the police station, Sexwale condemned police actions in dealing with residents.

"We want to make it clear today that we want our own police force. We have made it clear many times that our people want peace and not fighting but there are those who are forcing us to fight," he said.

Sexwale also condemned people who continued killing innocent people and said: "Today Mr Mandela and Mr Buthelezi are meeting. Those who stand accused in the killing of our people should be exposed."





# Moving miners just shifts the violence

W/maul 217-87193  
204  
278  
278  
THERE is no solution in sight to the violence and controversy which has dogged Anglo-Vaal's Hartebeesfontein mine in the western Transvaal.

The mining house transferred about 200 Mozambican miners to its Sheba mine in the eastern Transvaal on June 4, just a week after fighting at Haarties claimed the lives of 17 miners and saw 116 workers seriously injured.

"They are transporting the violence to another mine," charged Jerry Matjaladi of the National Union of Mineworkers. Fighting could easily break out between the 700 dismissed Sheba mineworkers and the replacement Mozambican miners.

Haarties employs 18 600 miners, of whom about one in six are Mozambican. Anglo-Vaal representative Arno Steyn confirmed the transfer of the miners and said about 1 000 Mozambicans have returned to work at Haarties.

Anglo-Vaal has drawn up a draft code of conduct for the mine but by this week had not received a response from the NUM. The code proposed to set in place some dispute settling mechanisms.

Matjaladi told *The Weekly Mail* that NUM would like to see the same code set in place at Anglo-Vaal's mines.

The Anglo-American document is a groundbreaking one which sets out the labour and civil rights of miners and management. It recognises the need for democratically run hostels, and establishes that there will be "no discrimination on grounds of religion and ethnic origin".

The code has already been used to negotiate protest action during last year's wage negotiations and various mass action days. Anglo-American's James Duncan says the code has created a "frame of reference for both parties and encouraged a mediating and negotiating ethos".

One of the biggest gripes the NUM has with Anglo-Vaal is the allegation that they foster ethnically based hostels and still practice the induna system on their mines. Steyn says miners elect to stay with their countrymen and clansmen and he uses a survey conducted at the mine to back this up.

# KwaMadala refugees must go

By STAN MHLONGO

ILLEGAL inmates of the dreaded KwaMadala Hostel in Vanderbijlpark were told to pack up and leave the premises or face legal action this week.

In a statement, Iscor management said the influx of illegal refugees at KwaMadala had escalated to such an extent that the hostel had no option but to take action.

"Illegal persons or non-workers at Iscor should evacuate the hostel no later than 12 noon on Friday, or they will be liable for prosecution," said a statement from Iscor.

Management at the company said KwaMadala hostel was erect-

ed three years ago as temporary accommodation for its employees and families only.

ANC media liaison officer Karl Niehaus said the move by Iscor could be welcomed if it succeeded in halting the allegations that KwaMadala is often used as a springboard for alleged attacks on residents in surrounding townships.

Niehaus said the hostel needed to be upgraded into proper living quarters, and also welcomed the move announced by Iscor to bring the numbers of people living at KwaMadala under control.

In one particular incident, Kwa-

Madala Hostel inmates, most of them allegedly members of Inkatha, waged a midnight onslaught on Slovo Camp residents in Boipatong on June 17 1992.

In the most horrifying bloodbath residents were shot and butchered to death with an assortment of weapons.

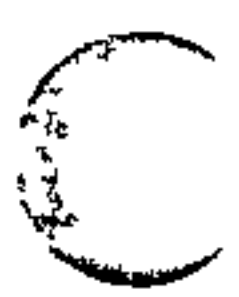
Over 70 KwaMadala hostel inmates were later apprehended and appeared in court.

The number of accused presently appearing at the Delmas Circuit Court has been reduced to 35.

Vaal residents have also linked the hostel inmates to recent attacks in Evaton and Sebokeng by snipers travelling in a white car.

CIPRESS 1117193

204 Bloodbath





# Hostel inmates get ultimatum

Sowetan 14/7/93

By Lulama Luti

ILLEGAL occupants of Iscor's KwaMadala Hostel in Vanderbijlpark in the Vaal have been given until July 23 to vacate the place or face legal action.

The company's management had initially notified all illegal tenants at the hostel to leave by noon on Friday last week.

However, the local peace committee appealed to management to give the residents enough time to look for alternative accommodation.

Iscor spokeswoman for Vanderbijlpark Mrs Carol Ferguson said the corporation was not sure how many illegal tenants lived in the hostel but that wives and children were permitted to visit for up to six months.

"The influx of illegal refugees has escalated to such an extent that management has no option but to take action," she said.

The hostel, near Boipatong, has been a flashpoint of the violence in the Vaal that has left scores of people dead.

(204) (205) (206)

4/7/93

**FOCUS** HSRC study says the country will always need hostels for accommodation

# Strain on hostels to be eased in upgrading

*Sowetan* 19/7/93

● Form previous page

undertaken, sources within the Government believe the money could be increased

Already plans have been approved and re-construction has begun on nine hostels in the Transvaal

These include the George Goch hostel, MB&A hostel next to George Goch, Wolhuter and Denver — all of which are in Johannesburg together with Duduza on the Far East Rand

In order to allay fears that existing hostels will not be demolished, architects involved in the programme this week confirmed that all upgrading would take place around existing structures

In the case where a building was in such a bad state as to require demolition, this would be done after consensus has been reached among all parties concerned — including the hostel residents

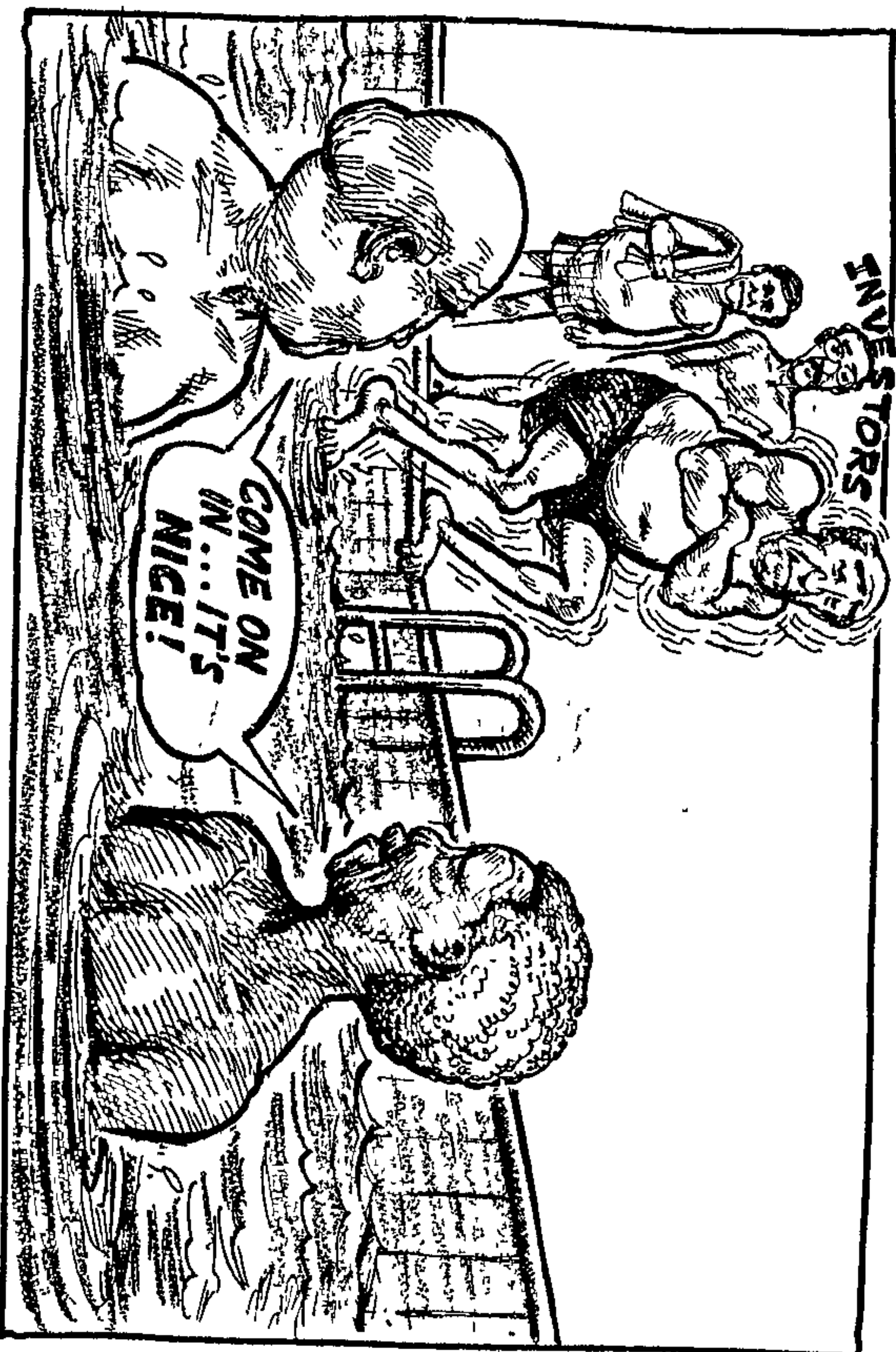
The upgrading project also seeks to come up with long term measures that would facilitate the integration of hostel residents into surrounding communities

In terms of the agreement announced at the weekend, an 18-member National Hostels Co-ordinating Committee will be established

This committee will comprise representatives from the Government and the NHP

It will also be charged with the task of setting up national policy, monitoring progress on the Hostels Upgrading Programme and administering funds allocated for the programme

"The Government and the NHP are confident that the establishment of the NHCC will lead to further impetus to the process of effectively improving the conditions at hostels owned by the authorities



*It will also enable hostel residents to take greater responsibility for their own lives and living environment*

"It will also enable hostel residents and their neighbours in the surrounding community to take much greater responsibility for their own lives and living environment," said sources close to the project





Hostels on the Reef, regarded as the source of the on-going violence, are soon to get a facelift.

*Sowetans 19/7/93*  
**focus on hostels**

**T**HE CONCISE OXFORD Dictionary describes a hostel as a house of residence for students or other groups. But in South Africa, the term has assumed a totally different meaning altogether. Hostels, particularly those in black residential areas, have suddenly become ugly objects with many people calling for their upgrading or demolition.

This is because some of these hostels have been transformed into sources of conflict and the flashpoints of a ravaging violence that has left behind a trail of destruction where they are situated.

While hostels have been a part of the housing provision in South Africa since the establishment of gold and diamond mines in the 19th century, industrialisation caused an expansion of the system and this method was later used to provide housing for single black workers.

In a recent study on hostels, the Human Sciences Research Council concludes that the need for hostel type accommodation remains and that there will always be such a demand.

**Hostels to be demolished**

It points out that living in a hostel is perceived by inmates as a cheap, alternative but essential form of accommodation in the urban areas, especially for migrant workers.

Therefore these residents, says the report, do not want the hostels to be demolished.

However, with the scrapping of major apartheid laws in 1986, there came an influx of people from rural into urban areas thus creating a strain on the resources, especially in the hostels.

This influx led to overcrowding, the breakdown of essential services like the ablution system and general living conditions deteriorated. Many hostel residents now live in squalor.

**Dignified living conditions**

For example, while the bed occupancy in all 180 public sector hostels was estimated at 301 794 by June this year, it is believed that the number of people who actually sleep in these hostels is twice that number.

It is against this background that the Government initiated the Hostels Redevelopment Programme in October 1991.

The main emphasis of this programme is to create dignified living conditions by upgrading the hostels for purposes of single and family accommodation.

Negotiations by parties involved in this programme paid dividends at the weekend when it was announced that an agreement had been reached between the Department of National Housing and the National Housing Forum.

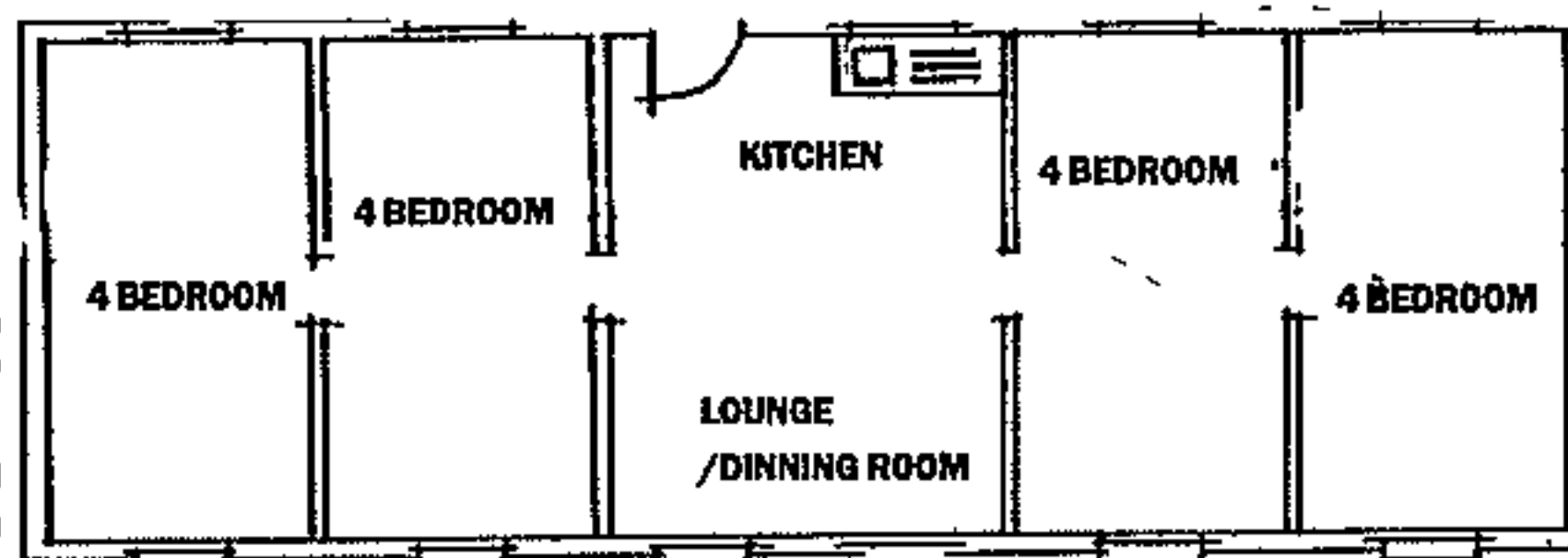
This agreement, which came as a result of protracted negotiations which began in January this year, makes provision for joint decision making on the upgrading of 180 public hostels throughout the country.

It also provides for an Emergency Intervention Programme through which hostels with living conditions so bad as to present a threat to

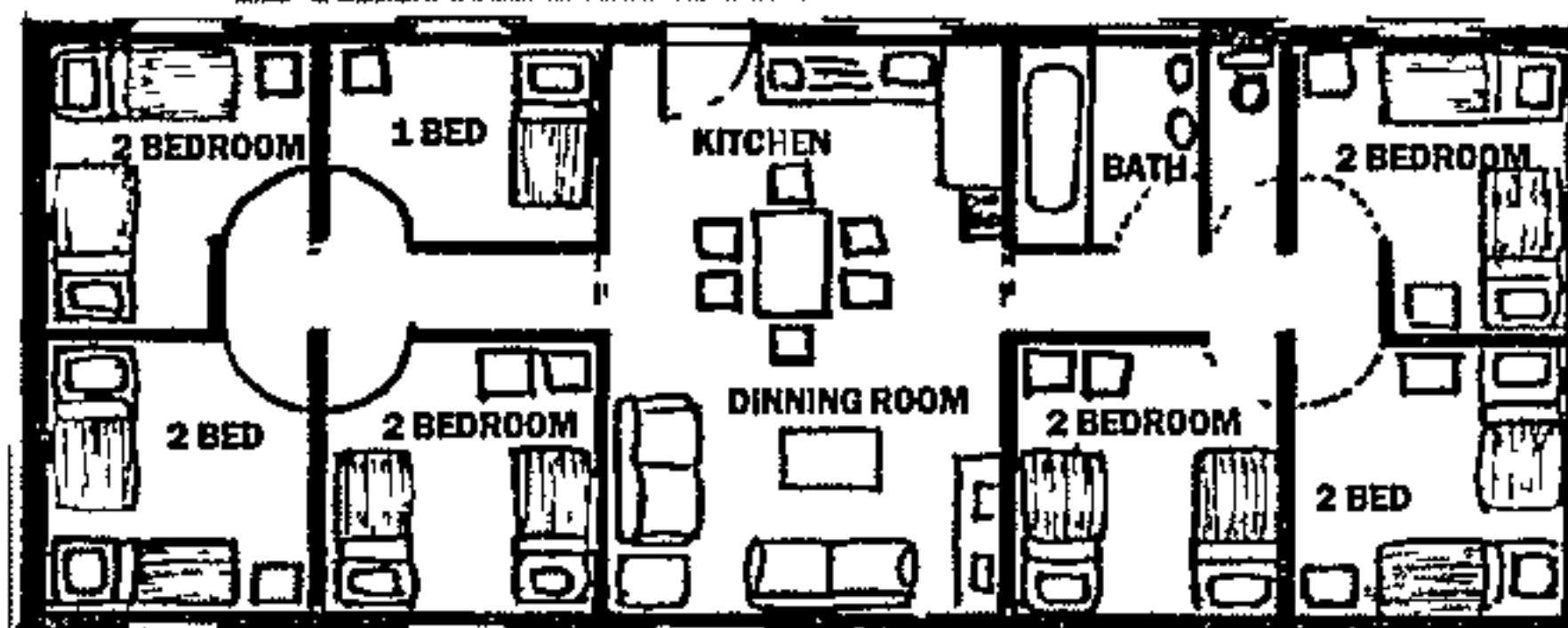
An 18-member National Hostels Coordinating Committee has been formed to monitor progress on the improvement of these structures and to administer funds allocated for the project. **Lulama**



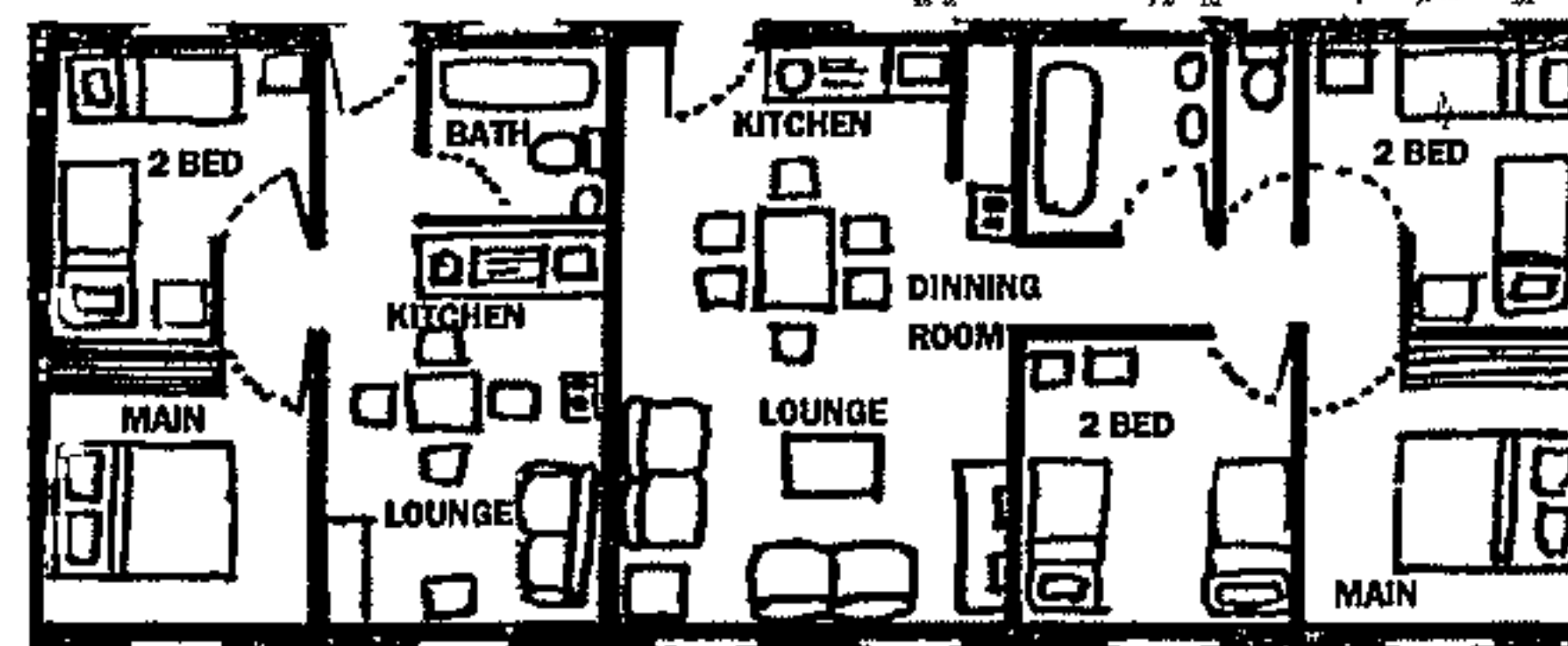
**Luti reports:**



**EXISTING HOSTEL**



**PHASE 1 UPGRADED SINGLE ACCOMMODATION**



**PHASE 2 FAMILY ACCOMMODATION**

GRAPHIC BY JOHN T. AT

the health and safety of residents would be catered for immediately.

The Government has already committed an initial amount of R325,6 million towards this

project — to be known as the National Hostels Upgrading Initiative.

And because of the enormity of the work to be

Continued on next page

## Mozambican miners to return to work

B/Say 2/11/93

ERICA JANKOWITZ

SETTLEMENT was reached yesterday between the NUM and Hartebeestfontein mine management on the return to work of more than 3 000 Mozambican workers.

The workers had been living separately from their colleagues and had not worked for two months since fighting left 19 dead

The NUM said the Mozambicans would return to work on July 31. It said mine management had recruited 1 200 local retrenchees during the stand-off, but the agreement specified guaranteed jobs for all the returning Mozambicans.

The mine had agreed to recognise the NUM in all job categories, as well as a branch executive committee and full-time shaft stewards. It had also agreed to "dis-

mantle ethnically based hostel accommodation", the union said. (213)

A peace committee of five representatives each from management and the union, charged with overseeing the return of the workers, would be established at mine level, the NUM said. (204)

In addition, the 131 NUM members charged with possessing dangerous weapons and dismissed would be reinstated unconditionally, the NUM said.

Anglovaal confirmed an agreement had been signed, but said not all the issues had been resolved. Working groups had been established to discuss these



**NEWS** Hostel residents wait to hear fate ● Fawu and c

# Decision on illegals

Sowetan 26/7/93

204

**By Ike Motsapi**

THE fate of hundreds of illegal residents at KwaMadala Hostel in the Vaal Triangle will be decided by Iscor management today

The company will today consider recommendations made by the Vaal Peace Committee which held talks with residents of the hostel last Friday

This was the day that management had set as a deadline for the "moving

out' of non-employees

Mrs Carol Ferguson, head of the company's public relations department, said the peace committee was trying to find ways to avoid bloodshed when the affected people moved out of the hostel

The illegal residents, who are allegedly members of the Inkatha Freedom Party, threatened to occupy the nearby KwaMasiza Hostel in Sebokeng if they were pushed out

Kwa Masiza houses supporters of the African National Congress

Management has been under pressure from residents of the Vaal Triangle townships, political, civic and church organisations to close KwaMadala following the Boipatong massacre last year

There was a heavy police presence near the entrance to the hostel when a *Sowetan* team visited the area on Friday

The company said it had discovered that there were hundreds of people who were staying illegally at the hostel which was meant to house its employees

1130

# Illegals in hostel told to get out

Star 26/7/93

By Montshiwa Moroke

Illegal residents of the controversial Kwamada-la Hostel in the Vaal Triangle have until today to vacate the premises, according to Iscor public relations manager Neels Howatt.

The hostel, a stronghold of the IFP, is illegally occupied by about 400 employees of Iscor in Vanderbylpark.

The hostel's inmates have often been blamed for attacks on residents in Vaal townships, including the Borpatong massacre on June 17 last year.

(204)



Eviction 27/7/93

### Illegals get grace period

ISCOR has given illegal occupants of its KwaMadala Hostel near Boipatong in the Vaal Triangle a month's grace to enable the Transvaal Provincial Administration to find alternative accommodation for them (204)

About 300 residents have been served with eviction notices. Iscor said yesterday the deadline had been extended to the end of August at the request of the TPA's executive committee — Sapa (256)



# Hostel 600 to stay — Iscor

C/P news 15/8/9.

By STAN MHLONGO

ILLEGAL inmates of the notorious KwaMadala hostel in Vanderbijlpark can stay on until the end of this month as a new home is being sought for them.

The management of Iscor, which owns the hostel, has twice this month postponed evicting the 600 illegal refugees, most of them Inkatha members.

Iscor says it is searching for a peaceful solution to the problem.

"Illegal refugees can stay on until the end of August," said Iscor spokeswoman Carol Fergusson. She pointed out that the move followed an appeal from the Vaal Peace Committee.

Inkatha's Vaal regional secretary William Nhlapho said his organisation was still negotiating with the ANC and other organisations in a bid to find a home for its members.

"We are sure to come up with a solution to the problem soon," said Nhlapho.

Orange Farm Civic Association chairman Tom Mzimba said his organisation had little sympathy for the refugees. Reports that the refugees would be accommodated at the squatter settlement south of Johannesburg stirred vigorous opposition from residents.

"Any attempt to grant them accommodation in Orange Farm will be a recipe for violence and unrest," Mzimba said.

Iscor initially issued eviction notices to the refugees on July 9. It claimed that the influx of illegal residents at the hostel had escalated to such an extent that Iscor had no alternative but to evict them.

However, residents were enraged by plans to find the refugees homes in Orange Farm. KwaMadala inmates have been linked with "Vaal Monster" Victor Khetisi Kheswa and others allegedly involved in the Boipatong and other massacres.



# Refugees lead new,

## better lives

BY ZINGISA MKHUMBA

When Ora Sithole, her husband and her baby fled war-torn Mozambique two years ago they spent many days hiding in the Kruger National Park bush without food, and came out to beg for porridge only after the child had collapsed from hunger.

But today Sithole is a mother to two well-fed children and a proud owner of rows of blooming plots on which she grows cabbages, carrots and tomatoes.

Sithole is one of a group of Mozambican women refugees who have settled in Winterfeld, north of Pretoria. Although the area is stricken by drought, many destitute families in the area are now growing their own fruit and vegetables — thanks to Operation Hunger's seeds and water pumps.

Sithole cooks the vegetables for meals and sells the surplus. When The Star visited the village, we were met by a happy



**No more hunger . . . Ora Sithole works on the rows of vegetables which now feed the former Mozambican refugee and her family.**

PICTURE GEORGE MASHININI

group. Some women were breastfeeding babies and weeding plots at the same time.

Although some of their husbands live with them, the men hide during the day, fearing arrest for being illegal immigrants. The women said they felt at

home and had no desire to return because they no longer had families in Mozambique.

Sithole said: "My husband and I spent many days walking without food. We begged for food and slept in the open. Once we got jobs as bricklayers. My husband

put up the bricks while I mixed the cement.

"Now we have a place to stay and plenty to eat. Some of the children even go to school."

But life in the village has not been a bed of roses, as the drought has taken a heavy toll.

READERS

Parties to

