

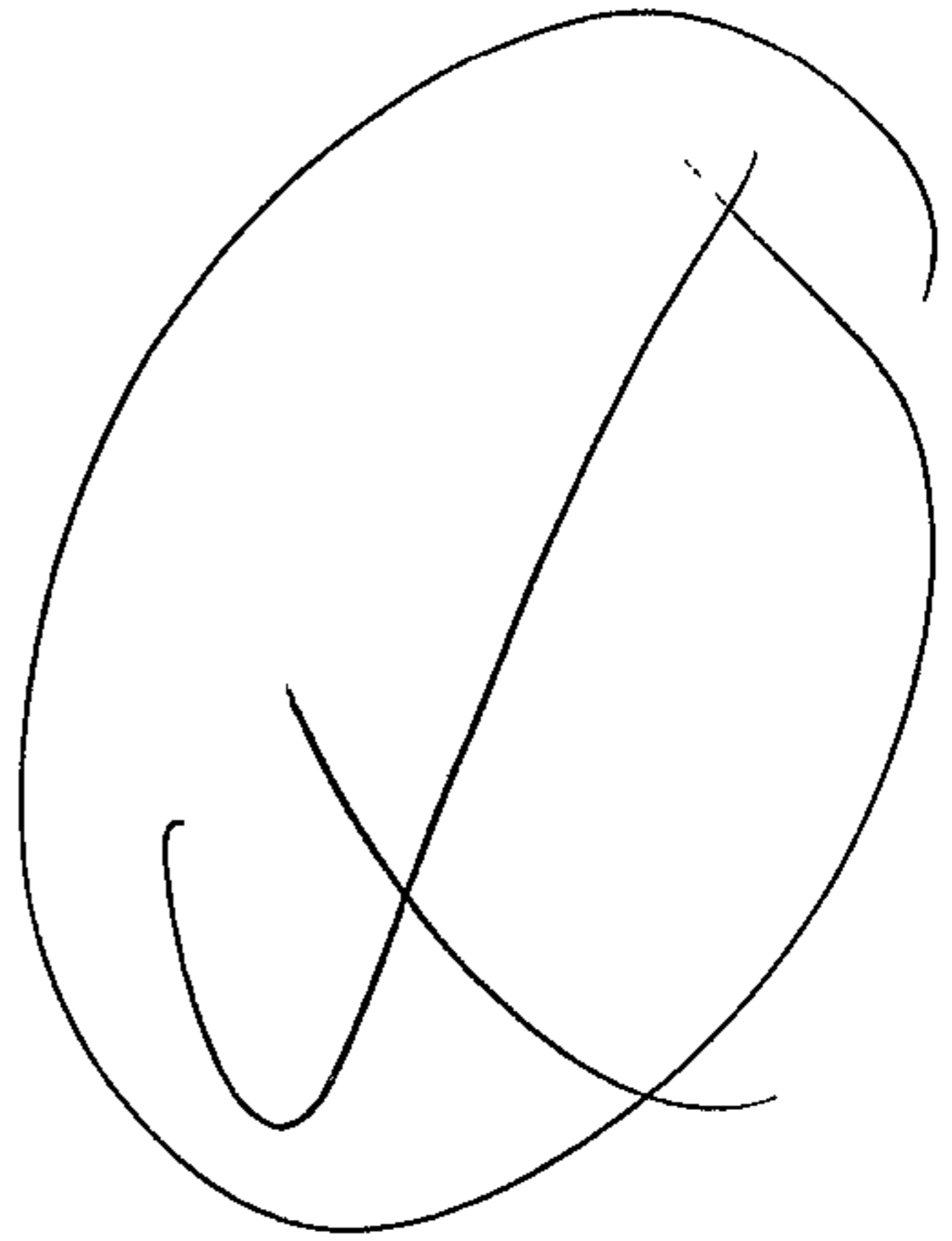
# RESETLEMENT

From : 25-1-79

271

~~To : 26-9-79~~

To : 14-12-79



M (271)

# Plan to move Ciskei blacks

ADSVERGADERING

27 MEI 1978

EAST LONDON — A plan for the moving of blacks from the Wartberg and Mgwali areas to the Frankfort-Braunschweig area has been put before the Ciskei Government for approval and comment.

This was revealed by the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, after he had released details of the plan to representatives of the Eastern Agricultural Union yesterday.

Dr Koornhof said the plan had been drawn up in Cape Town recently and was now with the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, who could recommend any changes if he felt them necessary.

Wartberg and Mgwali are so called "black spots" in the white area between Stutterheim and Queenstown.

The government's consolidation programme was the primary subject of discussion between Dr Koornhof, his deputies and the EAU representatives yesterday and Dr

Koornhof said afterwards consolidation of those areas specified in the 1936 Land Act was a top priority and would be implemented as soon as possible.

Asked how he felt about the rate at which Government consolidation was being carried out, Dr Koornhof said while he could not be completely satisfied, the government was doing the best it could.

After his talks with Dr Koornhof the president of the EAU, Mr John Matthews, said he hoped the consolidation programme would be speeded up in the near future.

The EAU, he said, had put certain problems in regard to black spots in white areas to Dr Koornhof and had received his assurance that there would be consolidation, both in the white and black areas as soon as possible.

He also stressed that the present priorities concerned land specified in the 1936 Act. — DDR

11 1978:

p;

er 1978:

g elke tweede maand, derde Saterdag  
m;

Broederlike onderhoud in die maand  
lerde Sondag in die maand 5.00 nm;

e 2 maande om die beurt 10.30 vm

g in die maand 10.30 vm;

- 3.5 Doop- en Tugkommissie vierde Woensdag in die maand. Voornemende doopouers stel hul wyksouderling in kennis en ontmoet die kommissie saam met die ouderling onmiddellik na biduur;
- 3.6 Spreekuur met leraar in kerkkantoor: Elke Woensdag van 6.00 - 7.30 nm (voor biduur);
- 3.7 Dankoffers:
  - 3.7.1 Elke Sondag in die maand;
  - 3.7.2 By besondere geleentheid soos Nagmaal, Kersfees, Lentefees;
  - 3.7.3 Elke diaken (en waar geen diaken in die wyk is nie: ouderling) hou 'n boekie met volledige naam en adreslys van lidmate wat 'n verdienste het;
  - 3.7.4 Elke diaken sal verkieslik die laaste week in die maand die dankofferkovertjies vir die volgende maand aan sy wykslede besorg, waarop die wyk, datum and die naam van die Lid ingevul is;
  - 3.7.5 Wanneer die kovertjie ingelewer is, sal die diaken sy wykslede se dankofferbedrag invul in sy boekie en die Lid se "bydragskaart" tuis ook invul wanneer die nuwe kovert afgegee word;

# 'Th ore in makes way for hostel city

Alexandra (271) star 2/2/79

## Background to the news

Alexandra township continues to die a slow death as demolition crews from the West Rand Administration Board tear down properties and families are forced to move. Alexandra's place will rise a hostel city for single men and women which will supply a labour pool for surrounding industrial suburbs. Construction work on a R7.5-million men's hostel is already in progress with a projected completion date late in 1980. It will house 3 000 men. Wrab launched its all-out removal, demolition and resettlement campaign in 1977. More than 1 100 Alexandra men were temporarily moved to the City Deep mine compound, pending resettlement in Soweto hostels.



MR BUTI



DR BROWDE



MRS SUZMAN

By Tony Davis

**FAMILIES**  
Groups such as the Black Sash and the SA Institute of Race Relations accused Wrab of breaking up families. Last year 1 320 single men were moved from Alexandra to Soweto hostels. Wrab has a policy of compensation for the nearly 500 families who own property in the township and has already paid out R315 012 on 45 properties. Seventy families were

moved to Soweto in 1978 and 5 490 people still remain in Alexandra. All families will eventually be moved to make way for the hostel city. Demolition of vacated properties has cost more than R100 000 since 1974.

### COMMUNITY

The removal of Alexandra's families has been on the cards from the early 1950s. But many people hoped it would never come about and there are bitter feelings. A viable community had grown up over the

years and is now being uprooted. The Rev Sam Buti of the N G Kerk in Afrika, who lives and preaches in Alexandra, organised temporary shelters last year for homeless families while demolitions went on. He obtained "a stay of execution" for some families to find new accommodation before their homes were demolished. Last week it came to light that funds amounting to more than R1.6-million given to the Board by the Sandton

municipality for township development in 1973 had not been used. Opposition politicians, such as Dr Selma Browde and Mrs Helen Suzman, have called Wrab's hostel system "inhuman." Wrab officials in turn have described the demolition and rebuilding of the township as a means of eradicating the filth and poverty that abounded in Alexandra. But township residents themselves say that the Government should have tried to improve the township and not destroy it.

current fairly op... (as by-product of, or co-product with, gold) reinforced... In summary: we shall revise up the Plewman gold production projection for 2000 by about 50 per cent.

### 3.4.2 Labour productivity projections, 1980-2000

All long-run projections must be highly tentative, but one has the feeling this is especially true for forecasts of technical progress.

Plewman made assumptions (in Section 2.2 of this chapter) about the change of techniques and labour productivity over time. In general he assumed something about what we might call marginal labour productivity in the various branches of mining viz. that all increases in the production of minerals will be at productivity rates at least

The country north of the Nek is covered with trees armed with the most terrible thorns. In daylight it is impossible to see more than a few hundred yards, so that at night the only chance was to allow only a few offenders were night and help to be used to stuck it blo the advance five miles, it was pract road.

Mansard (7) 7/2/79  
 Sandton Town Council  
 \*9 Mr. D J DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether the negotiations with the Sandton Town Council referred to in the reply to Question No 5 on 8 February 1978 were continued in 1978; if so, with what result, if not, why not

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

No. Due to slow progress with the resettlement of families from Alexandra and the expropriation of land it was not possible to develop the proposed facilities and negotiations were therefore not continued.

No smoking was allowed only a few halts on a cold nights had sometimes es. When a wagon difficult to stop extended for fully messages carried as t along a crowded

After a few hours long and frequent Greenfield went asleep. Of course down holding my suddenly coming up in the dark. out of my hands and galloped off into the bush. I feared that I had seen the last of him, and you can imagine my feelings. However, I thought I would make an attempt to get him and so ran after him. I went about 100 yards and to my intense surprise found him standing beside Greenfield and his horse.

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, in so far as the offer made by the Sandton Town Council several years ago to assist the Government in providing recreational facilities for Blacks is concerned, will he give the assurance that he will stop delaying this matter and enter into negotiations for the benefit of the people of that area?

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I do not consider that a short and fair question, it is more in the nature of a comment Does the hon the Deputy Minister wish to reply?

Hon. MEMBERS: No!

The halts were The Revd and fell sound as. I was lying artled by a soldier

The horse tore the reins out of my hands and galloped off into the bush. I feared that I had seen the last of him, and you can imagine my feelings. However, I thought I would make an attempt to get him and so ran after him. I went about 100 yards and to my intense surprise found him standing beside Greenfield and his horse.

# Uprooted old folk 'soon die'

star 2/2/79  
27

Old people who were uprooted and sent to the homelands for institutional care almost invariably died within three months, Mrs Zerilda Nel, a senior social worker for the Johannesburg Council for the Care of the Aged, said today.

Speaking at a symposium on Care Services in the Community organised by the South African Association of Occupational Therapists, Mrs Nel said it was only recently they had become aware that there was a problem with black aged in places like Soweto. It had been assumed they were being looked after by their families.

When old people had to be put in institutions for care, they were being sent to the homelands.

"For an old person to be uprooted and sent to an institution in a foreign place is a major thing. They invariably don't live longer than three months," Mrs Nel said.

The council was trying to negotiate with the Government to build an old age home in Soweto. "But there is no solution at the moment," she said.

Also at the symposium, Mr H J C Parker, director of the National Council for the Care of Cripples, said one Government department should be responsible for the welfare of the disabled.

It would be easier for a Government department to encourage co-operation and co-ordinate the various welfare organisations than it would be for a private organisation, he said.

# Protest over resettlement of residents

African Affairs Reporter

RESIDENTS of Thembalihke township in Glencoe are to protest against a move by the Northern Natal Bantu Administration Board to resettle them at Nqutu, about 70km away.

The more than 400 residents at a meeting at the weekend said they would incur heavy expenses travelling from Nqutu daily to Glencoe where they are employed.

They also could not afford to pay higher rents at Nqutu.

Mr. M. Khumalo, chairman of the local community council said that residents felt that houses should be provided at Nqutu before the Government forced them to move.

The residents said they had no money to build their own houses there because many people were out of work and some of them were old age pensioners, or widows.

The community council was given a mandate by the residents to protest to the Government about the pending removal and draw the attention of the Government to hardships threatening the residents.

Thembalihke township is one of the four major townships in northern Natal slated for removal. About 17 000 people will be affected.

*Handscrid 3(118) 21/2/79*

Umvoti Mission Reserve

\*28 Mr R A F. SWART asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(271)

Whether the inhabitants of the Umvoti Mission Reserve are to be moved; if so, (a) when and (b) to what place.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

Yes

- (a) As soon as the land to which they are to be moved has been acquired, planned and prepared for the purpose of the resettlement of people. No indication can be given at this stage when the land concerned will be bought.
- (b) The Langespruit area in the District of Lower Tugela situated adjacent to the District of Mapumulo.

# Resistance to board's removal plan

(271)

NM  
26/2/79

African Affairs Reporter

**RESISTANCE** to the Northern Natal Administration Board's intention to move four major townships, which will affect more than 17 000 people, is gaining momentum.

More than 700 residents of Isibongile, Dundee, gave a mandate to the local community council at the weekend to oppose the removal. A similar decision was taken by the Themballhle, Glencoe, residents last week.

Meanwhile residents of Vryheid and Paulpietersburg townships are also opposed to the removal. The two townships are to hold meetings to identify themselves with decisions taken by residents of Dundee and Glencoe.

The residents of Isibongile are opposed to the removal on the grounds that the Government will remove the residents, but retain the hostels, single quarters and the nurses' home.

The KwaZulu Government is opposed to the removal because it has no funds to build a new township at Nqutu — earmarked by the Government for resettlement.

The Nqutu area was barren land and many of its residents were poor and suffered from malnutrition and there was no employment available.

Residents had paid a considerable sum towards the improvement of the township.

Mr. A. M. Mbatha, chairman of the community council, told the Mercury after the meeting that Indians, Whites and Coloureds opposed the removal.

SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



House 4 (265) 28/2/79  
Blacks removed to Black states

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

(1) How many Blacks were removed to

Black states from each of the main urban centres during 1978.

(2) how many from each centre were removed on the ground that they were (a) idle and (b) undesirable in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

270

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1)	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Pietermaritzburg	30	—	—
Durban	1 295	—	—
Cape Town	2 504	15	—
Pretoria	396	235	—
Bloemfontein	327	34	—
East London	3 789	—	—
Witwatersrand	1 495	—	11
	<u>9 836</u>		

Families moved from Alexandra/Kliptown  
Hansard 5 (291) 6/3/79.  
222 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Plural Relations and Development.

How many families from Alexandra and  
Kliptown, respectively, were moved to  
family accommodation in the area of the  
West Rand Administration Board in 1978

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS  
AND DEVELOPMENT.

Alexandra	70
Kliptown	Nil

Persons moved from Alexandra Township  
Hansaid 5(295) 6/3/79.  
140 Mr D J DALLING asked the  
Minister of Plural Relations and Develop-  
ment:

- gA.
- (1) How many (a) families, (b) adult males, (c) adult females and (d) children were moved from Alexandra Township during each month of 1978,
  - (2) how many of the adult males were moved to the City Deep hostel,
  - (3)(a) how many of the families were moved as families, (b) to what areas and (c) how many families to each area,
  - (4)(a) to what places were (i) adult single males who were not moved to City Deep and (ii) adult single females moved and (b) how many were moved to each place.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
January	17	22	26	89
February	10	14	15	75
March	15	17	22	27
April	8	12	13	24
May	Nil	—	—	—
June	Nil	—	—	—
July	15	32	32	44
August	5	8	10	10
September	Nil	—	—	—
October	Nil	—	—	—
November	Nil	—	—	—
December	Nil	—	—	—

(2) Nil

(3) (a) 70.

(b) Soweto

(c) Falls away.

(4) (a) (i) Soweto.

(ii) No adult single females were moved

(b) 371 men to Soweto

SAW 12/31/79

# Alexandra to fight on

The campaign by Alexandra township residents to save the township from demolition will continue in the face of the Government's decision to go ahead with "resettlement" of the community

And two Afrikaans newspapers have strongly criticised the Government's decision "Why, how can they do it?" said Rapport's columnist Pollux, pointing out that the community had existed since the days of President Kruger.

"It is not fair," was Beeld's comment in a recent editorial

The Reverend Sam Buti, chairman of the recently formed Alexandra

Liaison Committee, said municipal autonomy would be sought for the township in spite of the Government decision to turn it into a hostels-only area.

"What is said in Parliament is not always final," he said. The Government had wanted to wish away Crossroads but was still fighting with the problem

His committee was in constant contact with the Deputy Minister for Plural Relations, Dr Vosloo "We are going ahead with our planning, programme and elections set for next month We will hold elections to get a constitutional mandate to help save Alexandra," Mr Buti said

271

Alexandra township: removals  
(transcribed 2/26/79) 2/3/79

\*4 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

- (1) Whether his Department still proposes to remove all families from Alexandra Township, if so, when are such removals expected to be completed.
- (2)(a) to what places will the families involved be moved and (b) what arrangements are being made to compensate such families for consequent loss

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes, in accordance with the approved planning of Alexandra, families are to be rehoused as and when alternative accommodation becomes available
- (2) (a) To Soweto and possibly Tembisa, depending on their place of employment, and in Black states if they do not qualify for housing on a family basis or if they prefer to be rehoused there
- (b) Owners of fixed properties are compensated by the purchase of their properties and all fixtures and their belongings are transported free of charge

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, could he give us some sort of time-span within which the project is expected to be completed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, that will be as soon as funds are made available for people to be moved to where they could be accommodated

Mr D J DALLING Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon. the

Deputy Minister, has he any idea of what the flow of funds will be and how long it will take? [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order!

breech blocks of the two guns were  
r train that had no guns, as any  
een wrecked and taken by the Boers.  
ist.

afterwards and he invited me to  
the Revd Mr Gray, who is the  
retoria and also Government  
tal lunch, and it was so nice to  
sses once more. I was so surprised  
l with British rule. He and a  
say that they are quite neglected  
e sake of Dutchmen and foreigners  
it who are rebels at heart. I  
o conciliate their enemies and so  
their friends.

ow work. The first party that

did not get away till 6 p.m. No

ox wagons were allowed to go, but our Colonel managed to get  
his wagon on board by taking it down to the station by our  
spare mules! To do this he cut out the cape carts of five

Removal of people living in Upper Tugela  
region, Bergville district  
Hansard 7 col 488 21/3/79 271  
\*11. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the  
Minister of Plural Relations and Develop-  
ment:

- (1) Whether people living in the Upper Tugela region of the Bergville district are to be removed, if so, (a) for what reason, (b) how many people are to be moved, (c) what is the nature of their present economic activity (d) when are they to be moved and (e) to what area,
- (2) whether these people have been informed of the proposed removal, if so, what is their attitude towards it, if not, why not

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes
  - (a) In terms of the consolidation proposals as approved by Parliament
  - (b) Approximately 42 500
  - (c) Subsistence farming and employment through labour bureaux
  - (d) No date for any removals has as yet been determined.
  - (e) They are between Drakensberg Locations Numbers 1 and 2 and certain farms adjacent to Drakensberg Location Number 1
- (2) No, but the people are aware of the fact that the area will become a White area in terms of the 1975 proposals and the necessary arrangements are now being made to negotiate with the people concerned.

42 000 to <sup>27</sup>  
2943 PA. C  
be removed

**Political Staff**

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —**  
About 42 000 people living in the upper Tugela region in the Bergville district are to be removed in terms of the land consolidation proposals, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Berea, he said that they had not been informed but "are aware of the fact that the area will become a white area in terms of the 1975 proposals and the necessary arrangements are now being made to negotiate with the people concerned"

No date had yet been set for the removals

Dr. Koornhof said they would be removed to an area between Drakensberg locations No 1 and No 2 and adjacent farms

At present their livelihood was through subsistence farming and employment through labour bureau.

22/3/74 N.M. (271)

# 42 000 must go, says Koornhof

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — About 42 000 people living in the Upper Tugela region in the Bergville district are to be removed in terms of the land consolidation proposals, Dr. Piet Koornhof, Minister of Plural Relations, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr. Ray Swart (PFP

Berea) in Parliament yesterday, he said that they had not been informed but "are aware of the fact that the area will become a White area in terms of the 1975 proposals and the necessary arrangements are now being made to negotiate with the people concerned."

No date had yet been set for the removals.



# Families given deadline to move

27/3/79

271  
300

271

PORT ALFRED — A large number of the black residents of Kenton on Sea have been given 11 days notice to move to Committees Drift — more than 100 km away

The warning was issued last Wednesday. The deadline expires on Monday when trucks will be on hand to cart their belongings

"It is a rank injustice that these people, who have lived in this area all their lives, should give up their homes and make way for recent squatters on the farm Klipfontein on the western boundary of the Bushmansriver Mouth white township," Mr Donald Savage, a former member of the Kenton on Sea Village Management Board, said

Mr Savage, a retired attorney living in Grahams town, visited Kenton at the weekend

He said Town Council might have had prior notice of the move, but no one concerned with the welfare of the blacks there was told and the news came as a bombshell to them

"The situation is complicated," explained Mr Savage

Blacks began to congregate on the outskirts of Kenton on Sea as the resort developed and provided labour for residents and firms, as well as crews for commercial fish

ing boats

He was a member of the Village Management Board 16 years ago when their shacks received official recognition as an emergency camp. They have lived there since

Kenton on Sea, being a holiday resort, had no permanent employment. Some were employed as caretakers to clean up once or twice a month and then be employed by a property owner or a member of his family throughout the holiday season or weekends

Pensioners, feeling the pinch, also employed domestic or garden labour only once or twice a week

All these people in employment are rated as

not permanently employed and have to get out

In the meantime, the farm Klipfontein is a property to which a number of Coloured families and their descendants have the right of occupation under testamentary trust.

Recently black squatters have been congregating on the farm.

Those unemployed will also go to Committees, but those who have permanent employment will go to Kenton and take the place of those moved out.

Mr Savage said those who received notice to move had been told houses and a school await them, but there was no prospect of employment

# Resettlement plan called horrifying

(271)  
DA  
30/3/79

EAST LONDON — The proposal to move blacks on Monday from Kenton-on-Sea to the Glenmore resettlement camp is "horrifying and without compassion," a former chairman of the Kenton Village Management Board, Mr D R Savage, said in a statement to the Daily Dispatch

"Large numbers of the helpless are being moved in 40 ten-ton trucks at very short notice from the Kenton-on-sea Bantu Emergency Camp to Committees Drift, which is now spoken of as "Glenmore." Committees Drift achieved some notoriety when it was proposed to shift the inhabitants of the Grahamstown Fingo Location there. "They will be moved, reports state, to houses which have been erected there. A school and water will be provided" the statement said.

"From what I know of the locality, a hot, barren and inhospitable wilderness founded on shales which yield scanty water from underground and likely brack at that, it seems that they will have to wait till the Orange-Fish scheme is extended to that area before the water becomes something of a sinecure.

"They have, I believe, been promised jobs.

"The only jobs in that locality which I can visualise will be to erect more homes and roads to service them, to accommodate more people who will be forced into a similar plight.

"Fairly recent newspaper reports which carried no suggestion of the present move, have indicated that ground will be available on which to grow crops and vegetables.

"Any livelihood from that source is not likely to be more than marginal until a fully implemented irrigation with reasonably sized individual holdings has been realised, and that too must presumably await the Orange-Fish water.

"Even granted that crop and vegetable production forthwith achieves reasonable proportions, there is no local market for produce, and the locality is served by dirt roads of no high standard to Grahamstown, Alice, Peddie and King William's Town.

"Who have been moved from Kenton?

"The majority are women, old and young (many of them gainfully

employed in domestic employment at Kenton) and their children, many of whom, on a lesser scale, are also gainfully employed

"Some of the males who are affected may well be employed as gardeners and caretakers by the resident and non-resident

between white and black they are also called on to abandon

"A man who has given years of good, loyal and trustworthy service to the business community has recently become unemployable owing to a stroke. He is virtually dying but I hear he and his

**Mr Donald Savage was a resident of Kenton-on-Sea for 10 years. He was a member of the Village Management Board for eight years, serving as chairman for a short while.**

**A retired attorney, Mr Savage practised in East London during the first few months of the last war and the first few years thereafter.**

**He moved to Alexandria in 1949 and practised there until he retired in 1970. He is a former town councillor and Mayor of Alexandria.**

owners of property at Kenton. This source of money for the maintenance of themselves and their families will immediately be cut off and can never be replaced.

"Should any optimist suggest that their skills and loyalties can be diverted to serve Grahamstown, which is the nearest market of any consequence for such skills, I can only point out that the market there is already hopelessly oversupplied

"Here at Kenton these people have made lives and homes for themselves and have been in lawful occupation of their properties.

"The majority may well prove to have been born here. This has certainly been the home of some for at least 20 years. I do not imagine they will receive any or in any case adequate compensation for what they must leave behind.

"Admittedly they are being given new homes for which in some measure they will be expected to pay; but where? Committees!

"Thanks to the efforts of many members of Kenton's white community, several of them well beyond the call of Christian duty, the relationship between the two communities is on a very healthy basis of mutual goodwill and trust and is reflected in the growing, if gradual, prosperity and health of the black population.

"The health services rendered and the assistance with pensions have been remarkable. I am certain that equal facilities will not exist at Committees, where the need for them will be vastly greater. These facilities and the mutual trust

family must go. There is case upon heartrending case, old widows and orphans among them.

"Why must they go? Why has the fate which was reserved for the Grahamstown Fingo Location suddenly been visited on them?

"It seems possible that it has to do with Klipfontein, a farm occupied by certain Coloured families under a testamentary trust close to the Municipality of Boesmans River Mouth, across the river from Kenton.

"Large numbers of black squatters have settled there in recent years, many reportedly unemployed. There have been recent reports in the papers of action being taken against the Coloured landlords.

"The squatters are being moved. Those males who have employment locally are being moved into the Kenton Emergency Camp with their families, replacing the unfortunates who have been lawful and, in many cases industrious members of the Kenton community for many years.

"Is this justice? Is this compassion?"

"On April 2 this unhappy convoy of 40 trucks, after leaving the tarred road between Grahamstown and Fort Beaufort at Botha's Hill, will soon be winding along the dirt road down the defile of Pluto's Vale, the valley of the shadow of death. I only hope they pass without mishap."

Mr Savage posed the following questions:

What clinic or other medical facilities will be available at Glenmore? (He had heard there were none.)

What are the specifications of the homes at Glenmore?

How many people will be allocated to a house?

What rent will be payable?

What are the specifications of the water supply available? How much will be available for irrigation and when? How large will the irrigation units per family be?

He also asked what facilities would exist locally for pensions, new applications, renewals and transfers and all medical examinations in connection with pensions.

"What rations or monetary relief is to be available for those with inadequate income or without any income whatsoever?" he asked.

"Who has the compassion to extend a helping hand to these people? I fear they need more than prayers," Mr Savage said.

Attempts to put Mr Savage's questions on Glenmore to the director of the Midlands Administration Board, Mr L. Koch yesterday afternoon were unsuccessful. Neither Mr Koch nor his deputy were available — DDR.

RESETTLEMENT

"Vat jou goed en troos"

Consolidation has become a catchword for change in government circles especially since Prime Minister P. Botha's promises earlier this year to review the 1936 Land Act. For the black people in line for removal, however, consolidation very often means change for the worse.

One area whose people are scheduled for removal is Groutville on the north coast, the town where Chief Albert Luthuli lived and died. Besides their sentimental attachment to Luthuli's town, Groutville's 25 000 people have cogent economic reasons for their removal. According to KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Frank Mdlalose, black-owned land in Groutville's sugar cane growing area is worth at least R10m.

The Groutville people are due to be moved inland to Mapumulo in KwaZulu. Mdlalose tells the FM that this land besides being smaller than Groutville is rugged and difficult to cultivate.

No date has been set for the removal. In answer to a KwaZulu delegation last week, Plural Relations Minister Koornhof said he saw no reason why people should be removed if they don't agree. But Mdlalose says no promises were given that people would not be removed against their will.

"We are very distressed," says Winnie Luthuli, Chief Luthuli's daughter-in-law. "It is said we cannot farm Mapumulo. What will we do for living?" She tells the FM that Luthuli's widow, Nokukhanya, is especially upset at the prospect of leaving her late husband's grave.

Another 42 000 people are to be removed from the Upper Tugela near Bergville. Koornhof confirmed in Parliament last week. Although Koornhof did not specify a date, a priest

area, Martin Moore-Corrie, has been informed that at least some of the removals will take place later this year. The Woodstock dam, which is being built nearby, is scheduled to flood parts of the area within the next few years.

Moore-Corrie tells the FM that the people are relatively rich, some of them even owning tractors, and that they depend only marginally on migrant labour. Those with freehold are likely to get some land in compensation. But many will probably be moved to small plots in "urban" townships.

"They are very bitter," says Moore-Corrie. "The old men remember their fathers being kind to the whites when they first arrived. Now the whites are taking their land."

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for the year ended 10th September 1978/  
vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.

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posal that the portion of the subscription remitted  
es for each registered member should be increased

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

bearers and committee members for 1978-9/  
draers en komiteede vir 1978-9.

rsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson

retaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang  
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson  
(not available for reelection)

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom,  
Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student represen-  
tatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd  
and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.  
Department of Classics, U.C.T.  
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

2/4/79 (271) (271) (271)

# Kenton move: families bitter

(271) 2/4/79

**PORT ELIZABETH** — While Kenton and Klipfontein families complained bitterly about their forced removal to Glenmore, it was learnt yesterday the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, did not know of the removals.

The chairman of the Albany branch of the Progressive Federal Party, Mrs Thelma Henderson, told an emergency meeting in Grahamstown last night that Mrs Helen Suzman had approached Dr Koornhof.

He claimed ignorance of the move but said he would investigate the matter.

Mrs Henderson and Prof Rodney Davenport, professor of history at Rhodes University will seek an interview today with the MP for Albany, Mr R Olckers, to discuss the situation.

They will phone Dr Koornhof and contact Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP for Orange Grove and the PFP's Eastern Cape specialist to ask him to inspect the area.

But the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koob, said last night the Glenmore move would go ahead as planned this week.

If Klipfontein people resisted, they would be prosecuted, he said. Action against them for illegal squatting was deferred last year, pending their removal to Glenmore.

"As far as we are concerned, there has been the necessary consultation over the move. We met them and so did the Ciskei

Minister of the Interior, Chief Lent Maqoma. The Klipfontein people indicated they were in favour of the move," he said.

Mr Koch said Klipfontein was without sanitation facilities and the move would be to the people's advantage. "We will effect the move as humanely as possible," he said.

Pensioner Nofono Memani, 60, who lives at Klipfontein with three school-going sons, said: "If they want to take off the roof, they will do it themselves. If they try to force us to leave, we will telephone our lawyers."

A hand-written eviction order issued to a resident of the Kenton camp, Mr Joseph Gqozombana, said he should "take notice that you and your family are being moved to Glenmore, district Peddie. The move takes place from April 2, 1979."

Mr Gqozombana said he was blind, a pensioner, had lived at Kenton's emergency camp since 1956 and had worked for one employer for 15 years.

Mrs Nellie Gwashu, 84, said she had lived in the same house since 1956. She does not want to move. — DDC

Town of controversy, page 7

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PORT ELIZABETH — The controversial removal of families from the Kenton emergency camp to Glenmore has been temporarily stayed, the East Cape Administration Board announced last night.

A Supreme Court order may be sought to prevent the removal of more than 1 000 squatters from the Coloured farm Klipfontein, 5 km away.

Some of the squatters have said they will refuse to climb aboard the government lorries to be used in the move. The lorries, which come from Pretoria, were due in Kenton last night, and the move is planned to begin today.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said last night that when officials compiled their list of families to be moved, 17 families from the emergency camp, who were not gainfully employed, were included.

Eviction notices were served on them last Thursday.

Mr Koch said that on Friday he ordered that the families were not to be moved until he had examined their cases more closely.

He wanted to make sure no alternative arrangements could be made for them. Mr Koch said the removal of the Klipfontein squatters would go ahead — if anyone refused to board the trucks, they would not be forced and would not be treated in an undignified fashion.

There were other ways of dealing with them, he said. It is understood he was referring to charges of illegal squatting brought against 173 of the squatters last year, but

not prosecuted while no alternative housing was available.

An attorney, Mr Fischat, said yesterday he was to meet a deputation of squatters late last night, and it was possible an application would be made to the Supreme Court to stay the removals. This would be on the grounds that inadequate and insufficient notice of removal had been given, and that the removal would cause undue hardship.

Mr Fischat said a

deputation that saw him last week said squatters were told by police to move in terms of an order from the Supreme Court.

He said he had not seen this order, and was unable to advise his clients on their rights.

He had advised the squatters to get a copy of the purported order from the police.

A spokesman for the Kenton police said an eviction order had been granted by a magistrate against the squatters after

# Reprieve for some squatters

D. disp. 3/4/79 (1) 271 (2) 307 (3) 340

an application by the Administration Boards.

But Mr Koch said he knew nothing of this, as did the board's regional manager, Mr Denis Bush.

Meanwhile, journalists were yesterday refused entry to Glenmore. They were told a permit was needed for any unauthorised person to enter the township.

The permit, which had to be in writing, was issued only in Port Elizabeth, at the offices of the Cape Midlands Administration Board, DDR:DDC.

Interviews with families, page 9.

# 700 families to be moved from Alexandra

STAR 4/4/79

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The 700 coloured families in Alexandra Township have been told they are to be moved to Klipspruit West near Soweto within the next few months.

This indicates the Government's attempt to change the hostel into a single-sex hostel zone is going ahead.

The resettlement, which will take place in July or August this year, is another step in resettling families in Alexandra to make way for the hostels.

A spokesman for Johannesburg City Council said that the move to rehouse the coloured families at Klipspruit had been approved by the Coloured Management Committee after a decision was taken at Government level.

The families have been issued with forms to assess their income and the number of dependants in every family for allocation purposes.

## POLICY

The forms are being given to the families when they pay rent at the offices of the West Rand Board in Wynberg.

West Rand Board official said that black families in Alexandra would be resettled in Tembisa and Soweto.

The board will find alternative accommodation for those black families residing legally in Alexandra. Those families who still hold title deeds will be reimbursed by the board, the spokesman said.

Mr. John Grant, a coloured father of five, criticised the move. "We are staying in good houses so why must they rehouse us? Can't they allocate the Klipspruit houses to those families which are without accommodation?" he asked.

# First Glenmore families due

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SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

OUTLINE (February)

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Gill, Samuelson, Lipsey

Galbraith, F.K.: The Affluent Society

Keynes, J: Economic Possibilities for my

Grandchildren (Reading No. 84)

2. Economics as a Social Science

The nature of scientific method; model building; inductive and deductive methods; problems involved in applying scientific methods to studying economic behaviour; positive and normative economic statements.

Lipsey : Part 1

Samuelson: Chap. 1.

3. Basic Economic Processes and Concepts

Utility; Wealth; Production; Consumption; Exchange; Factors of Production: Land, Labour, Capital, Entrepreneurship; Investment; Saving.

Real and Money Income. Saving (Investment) luxury of the rich. "Vicious circle of poverty."

Specialisation (Division of Labour) a technique for overcoming scarcity - Technical and Economic Efficiency. Advantages and disadvantages of specialisation. Comparative advantage and specialisation. Specialisation limited by the size of the market.

Speight: Economics (Specialisation)

Samuelson: Chapter 3

PORT ELIZABETH — The removal of squatters from Klipfontein farm, near Kenton-on-Sea, has begun and the first families are expected to arrive in Glenmore this morning

Officials expect more than 1 000 squatters to make the 100 km move to temporary accommodation at Glenmore, the site of a proposed R26 million township on the Fish River

They will form the nucleus of a labour force to build the township

A fleet of about 30 government trucks carrying tents, prefabricated toilets and about 70 black labourers arrived in Kenton late yesterday afternoon

Before the last of the fleet, which comes from the Transvaal and is unofficially known as "black spot removals," had arrived, some labourers were already dismantling squatter shacks at Klipfontein

Families from the dismantled homes last night left in tents at the road-

side camp where the trucks were parked

These families were willing to go to Glenmore, the East Cape Administration Board's manager for the region, Mr Denis Bush, said. Some people already had pulled down their own houses, he said.

The board had not done a count of how many people wished to move. The families whose homes were dismantled would be given food at the camp and would probably be at Glenmore by 8 am today, Mr Bush said

Police who met the trucks and escorted them to Klipfontein said people were running to meet the trucks, and about 50 families were packed and ready to go

Some Klipfontein residents have said they will refuse to board the trucks and they repeated this only hours before the trucks arrived

They would wait for the outcome of a criminal case in which 173 of them have been charged with illegal squatting -- DDC

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# Order halts Kenton removals

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## Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — While an increasing number of squatters complain they have been evicted from Klipfontein farm near Kenton-on-Sea against their will, the removal of the squatters was halted temporarily yesterday after an urgent application was brought in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown.

Today, the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr W L Vosloo, is due to visit Glenmore, the new township being constructed on the Fish River, where about 95 Klipfontein families were taken last night.

## EVICITION ORDER

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced this week that only those willing to leave Klipfontein Farm would be moved.

Yesterday's halt in the removals came after it was argued that an eviction order issued by the Alexandria magistrate, Mr

S van der Watt, did not comply with procedural requirements of Section 5 of the Squatting Act of 1951.

The application was brought by two representatives of the squatters against the East Cape Administration Board and the magistrate.

One of the representatives, Mr Tutu Gqokani, said he was chairman of a committee representing about 400 families on the farm.

## CONSENT

They had the owner's consent to live there, he said.

He said people were being removed illegally and against their wishes.

The application was postponed for a week to give counsel for the board time to prepare for the hearing.

Board officials undertook not to move any more squatters until the matter was completed.



Disp 6/4/79 271  
307  
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# Interdict halts squatter move to Glenmore

GRAHAMSTOWN — The removal of squatters from Klipfontein to Glenmore has been temporarily halted after an urgent application to the Supreme Court here yesterday.

It was argued in court that an eviction order issued by a local magistrate was irregular and should be set aside as invalid.

The application, which sought an interdict to stop the move immediately, was brought by two representatives of the squatters against the East Cape Administration Board and the chief magistrate of Alexandria, who issued the eviction order.

The application was postponed to April 12 to give counsel for the Board time to prepare its case.

An ECAB spokesman said later that 95 of the 180 families at Klipfontein would have arrived at Glenmore by Wednesday evening. The move started on Tuesday.

Mr T M Mullins, SC, for the squatters, argued that the magistrate, Mr S van der Watt, acted irregularly in issuing the eviction order.

After receiving an affidavit from a police lieutenant who said Klipfontein was a health hazard, the magistrate had to give the squatters three days notice before considering an eviction order, Mr Mullins said.

By law three days notice was required but there were only two clear days between March 26 when the order was issued and the hearing on March 29.

One squatter claimed the notice had not been seen on the farm until the morning of the 28th, Mr Mullins said. — DDC

can they be regarded as belonging to the same social class. The distinction between high and low nobles, between metropolitan and provincial, was in practice much more important than that between those of the

F. B. ...  
Week Beginning ...  
p. 3.

AFRICAN

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AFRICAN

## THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY

... enjoyed great political importance. Not until 1809 was government office there made legally accessible to

... taken as implying that nobles were a homogeneous group of different degrees of nobility. In England, where the nobility was a homogeneous body separated by a

... for the most part leased to tenant farmers over whom they had little or no control. The service nobility of Russia and Prussia had little or no control over their peasants. In Sweden, whose nobles were a

## NOBILITY NOT A HOMOGENEOUS CLASS

... nobility could exercise over the private representative bodies, the

... right to be elected members of the Estates. In Languedoc, the nobles had the right to be elected members of the Estates. In Languedoc, the nobles had the right to be elected members of the Estates.

... (about 5 per cent of the total population) claimed to be of noble status. The difference between the poor and the rich was made up by the vast majority of the population.

... Contrasts of this type were equally sharp in Poland. There the privileged class, the *szlachta*, was before the partitioning an enormous group of many of whom owned little or no land. Many of them, to the casual

... be no real barrier between the nobles and the peasants. In Poland, the nobles were a different being from the ignorant and impoverished squires who followed and depended on him. In Hungary, where noble privileges were more widely distributed, the nobles were still in 1789

... have three times as many 'noble' families as France though its population was only a third of France's. In Prussia, the nobles and other great families, wealthy and powerful, moved in a different world from the semi-educated and ultra-conservative petty

... handiwork of the Danube valley. Similar distinctions can be seen in Russia. The great nobles of the 18th century, Cherkasski, the greatest secular landholder in the country, possessed over 500 peasant households, while eleven other great nobles possessed 100 peasant

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# Vosloo meets Ciskei Cabinet

PORT ELIZABETH — The Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Administration, Dr W L Vosloo, yesterday held what he described as "fruitful talks" with the full Ciskeian Cabinet about the moving of squatters to Glenmore.

Dr Vosloo said 90 of the 180 families at Klipfontein were now at Glenmore. He said he knew of no cases in which squatters were forced to move.

Asked why the Department of Plural Relations

had decided to ban newsmen from Glenmore while the move was on, Dr Vosloo said journalists could apply for permits "through the normal channels." He said the granting of permits would depend on what journalists wanted at Glenmore. The move was a sensitive matter, he said.

On the long term work prospects at Glenmore, Mr Vosloo said people would not be settled where work could not be provided.

For the next five years, the building of a 5 000-house township there would provide work for the residents.

The long term plan was to establish light industries and agricultural projects in the area. None of the long term plans had been finalised yet, he said.

Despite assurances by senior Administration Board officials and the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koornhof, a number of squatters told reporters they were moved against their will. — DDC

## Slaughtermen back at work

JOHANNESBURG — Slaughtermen returned to work at all five Reef and Pretoria abattoirs yesterday following the settlement of their dispute with the SA Abattoir Corporation, and meat prices are expected to return to normal early next week. — DDC.

# Another 50 families go to Glenmore

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**PORT ELIZABETH** — All the Klipfontein squatter families, except those who refused to move and those who were registered workers, have been moved to the new temporary township at Glenmore, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said last night.

He said that since Thursday, when the board gave an undertaking in the Supreme Court that only squatters who specifically requested removal would be shifted, about 50 families had been moved to Glenmore.

He said there were now about 140 families at Glenmore, and about 50 left at Klipfontein. Those at Klipfontein, near Kenton, included about 30 families headed by registered employees and 20 families who refused to move.

He said the worker families would soon be rehoused at the nearby Kenton emergency camp.

Since Thursday, squatters who expressed a desire to be moved to Glenmore, were asked by the board to sign a letter of consent.

In an interview from Grahamstown yesterday, the chairman of the newly-formed Glenmore Action Group, Professor Rodney Davenport, said it was inexcusable that the Department of Plural Relations



**PROF DAVENPORT . . .**  
government has not learnt lesson.

was refusing to allow journalists to visit Glenmore.

"The public ought to be encouraged to take an interest in the resettlement. There can be no possible objection if it is seen to be done properly," Professor Davenport said.

He said the burning

question was the long term prospect of work at Glenmore. Commuting between Grahamstown and Glenmore by workers was ruled out because return bus fares were R1,80.

The authorities were gambling with people's futures. What work would there be in five years' time when the Glenmore settlers had finished building the proposed 5 000-house township there, he asked.

"The government does not appear to have learnt the lesson at Ilunge, Dimbaza and other resettlement areas where long term work prospects did not meet expectations," he said.

In an interview last week, the Deputy Minister of Plural Affairs and Administration, Dr Willie Vosloo, said it was hoped to eventually establish light industries and agricultural projects at Glenmore. None of the long term plans had been finalised yet, he said. — DDC.

271

# WINTERVELD People are living there

For 20th Jan  
109

**Out of sight, out of mind.** That seems to be the fate of the 500 000 or so people in Winterveld, a vast slum in the BophuthaTswana archipelago 35 km from Pretoria, for many years a catchment area for waves of homeless and dispossessed, including people driven out of the "white" areas by resettlement schemes and tougher influx control.

According to "Flip" Smit, professor of geography at Pretoria University, more than 24 000 people were moved into BophuthaTswana from "black spots," mission stations and poorly situated homeland areas between 1968 and 1975. Close on 100 000 were moved off white farms or out of townships in white areas. In particular, people from the old Pretoria townships of Lady Selborne and Eastwood who could not find accommodation in GaRankuwa or Mabopane overflowed into Winterveld.

Still more came from other bantustans in search of jobs in nearby Pretoria — to which transport is easily available. David

Mokale, BophuthaTswana's Minister of Urban Affairs, tells the *FM* that people continue to stream in day and night.

Some of the Winterveld land is zoned for agriculture, but the black landowners find it more profitable to sublet to tenants. Mokale, however, tells the *FM* that his government regards many of the tenants as illegal squatters, since they have come in without permission. "The landlords are farming their brothers," he says. Raids on illegal traders have been stepped up, and this week 13 schools for squatter children were reported to have been closed.

One cause of friction between the squatters and the BophuthaTswana government arises from the fact that most of the tenants are not Tswana. Many Winterveld people claim that they have been told to take out BophuthaTswana citizenship or leave the area. Smit says that friction is heightened because non-Tswanas are seen as competing with Tswanas for scarce jobs. Soaring unemployment makes things worse.

But Mokale claims that "there is no distinction in our eyes between Tswanas and non-Tswanas."

Nevertheless, as a recent private study points out, raiding has made tenants edgy, and many are leaving of their own accord. Some go to the new Ndebele bantustan, where, unlike Winterveld, there is not even the remotest possibility of work. Thus, continues the study, "the unemployed in the towns are moved to the homelands, and the homeland unemployed are moved to more remote areas in other homelands — areas where they can barely subsist."

Although Mokale claims that most of the Winterveld people are to be accommodated in proper housing, this is clearly beyond the resources of his government. Smit proposes an upliftment programme on site and service lines instead. While some infrastructure would be provided, the people would be permitted to erect shacks as their skills and financial means permitted.

must devise a mix of procedures that fit these resources. If his firm is small, he must judge the response of consumers, trade, and competition in light of his position and resources and the influence that he can exert in the market. He must look for special opportunities in product or method of operation. The small firm cannot employ the procedures of the big firm. Though he may sell the same kind of product as the big firm, his marketing strategy is likely to be widely different in many respects. Innumerable instances of this fact might be cited. For example, in the industrial goods field, small firms often seek to build sales on a limited and highly specialized line, whereas industry leaders seek patronage for full lines. Small firms often elect to go in for regional sales rather than attempt the national distribution practiced by larger companies. Again, the company of limited resources often elects to limit its production and sales to products whose potential is too small to attract the big fellows. Still again, companies with small resources of the cosmetic field not infrequently have set up introductory marketing programs employing aggressive personal selling and a "push" strategy with distribution limited to leading department stores. Their initially small advertising funds have been directed through these selected retail outlets, with the offering of the products and their story told over the signatures of the stores. The strategy has been to borrow kudos for their products from the leading stores' reputation and to gain a gradual radiation of distribution to smaller stores in all types of channels, such as often comes from the trade's follow-the-leader behavior. Only after intense retail distribution has been aggregated more and more on company-burdened products and more on company-burdened products were limited (cf. case of producers with large resources have action of new products, relying on an area of area introductions to induce a (cf. case of Bristol-Myers Company), an assurance that product and selling employed by small versus large enterprises illustrate the point that managements

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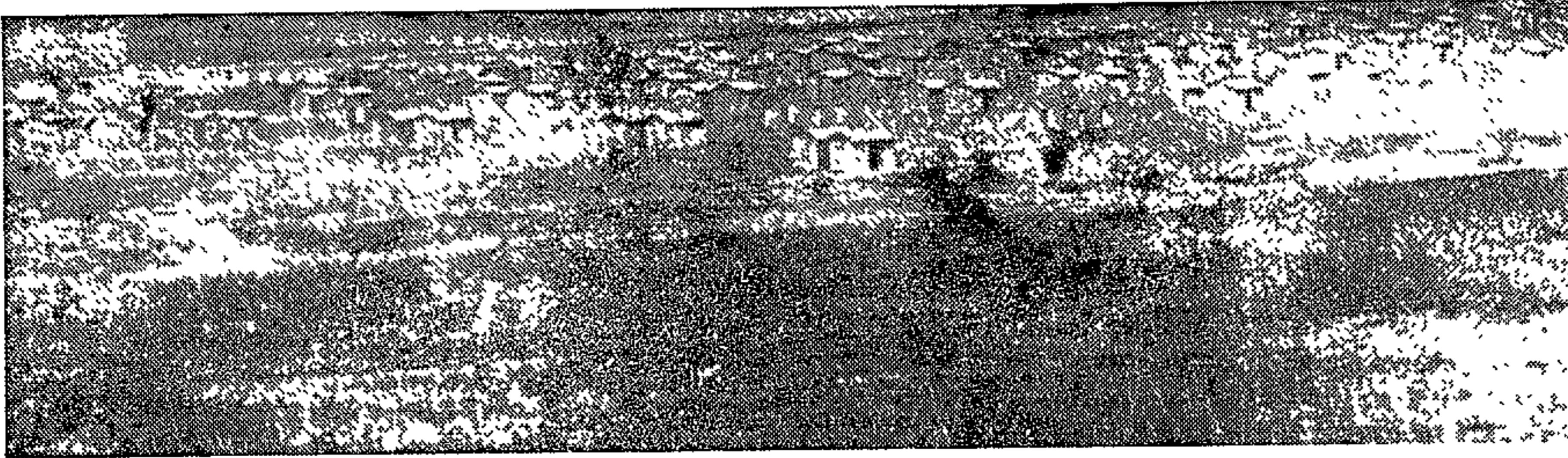
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# The Land of the Forgotten

Mr Johannes Zwane, chairman of the local school committee, surveys the almost forgotten settlement



## Food and water are luxuries

By G R NAIDOO

**THEY** are the forgotten people.

They number about 10 000 and they were resettled at Nondweni, near Dundee in Northern Natal, two years ago.

They were promised many things. Now they are angry because, they claim, the Government has failed to keep any of the promises.

And, they say, their plight is worse now than it has ever been, said Mr Johannes Zwane, chairman of the local school committee.

"Government officials assured us that we would be taken care of, but little or nothing has been done.

"We still have no work, no water and little food. Our children's health is suffering. We did not want to come here in the first place."

Their plight was reported in the Sunday Times in 1977 when 240 children from the district had been admitted to a hospital suffering from malnutrition. Fifteen of the children died.

"It seems that only a major outbreak of disease will bring action from the au-



Women gather precious water from a stagnant stream

thorities. We have repeatedly approached the Department of Cooperation and Development to help us yet no one has been.

"We are the forgotten people. We survive through God's mercy," said Mr David Bambisa, another spokesman for the settlement.

Dr J F Seigel, newly appointed medical superintendent at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu, about 25 km from Nondweni, said that malnutrition was a major problem in the district.

However, other evils such as teenage pregnancy and venereal disease were on

the increase.

Dr Seigel added that the hospital had no records of the number of people suffering from malnutrition, but a house-to-house survey was planned.

### Concern

It was two years ago that an official of the then Bantu Affairs Department in Pretoria told the Sunday Times that there was concern at the incidence of malnutrition in the Nondweni area.

He said the department was worried about the health of the residents, and because of this a clinic would be erected, drinking

water supplied and temporary pit privvies replaced by a more hygienic system.

In addition a high school would be built.

Said Dr Seigel: "The clinic was completed earlier this year, but its doors have remained closed. It has neither been furnished nor staffed.

On the water problem, Mr Zwane said that initially a supply had been laid on, but "the machine that pumped it broke down a long time ago," and had not been repaired.

"People now go to streams or stagnant pools to collect their water. It has to be boiled before we can drink it.

"There is a tanker that brings water to the area, but the water is rationed. We have to rely on what we can collect."

Scattered among the mud and daub huts and floorless corrugated iron rondavels are the "temporary" pit lavatories.

"Residents have long been complaining of the

flies which the lavatories attract. We feel that they constitute a health hazard, yet nothing is being done to provide the buckets we were promised," said Mr Bambisa.

There is still no high school in Nondweni and the older children face a 12-km walk to Mgilda, to attend classes.

"But even if we did have a bus service there is no money for fares."

"Lots of men are returning from Johannesburg as there are no jobs there. The land is so barren that people cannot even pick firewood.

"The poor are spending their last few cents buying wood for cooking."

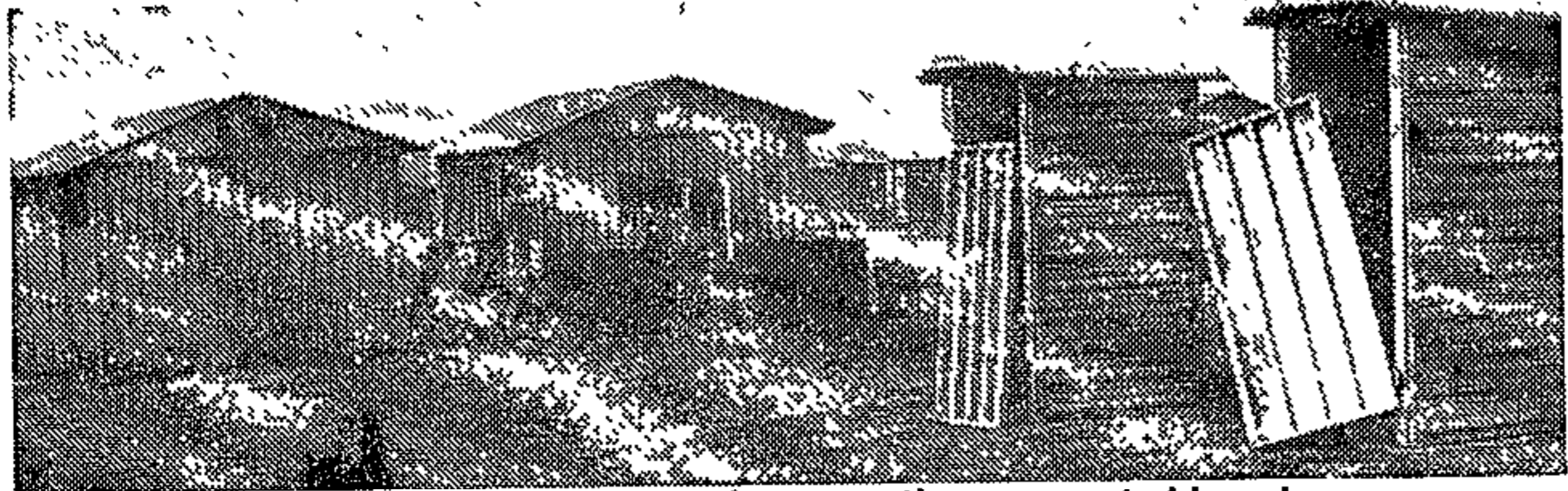
### Original

The original inhabitants of Nondweni were moved into the area from Paulpietersburg, but more recently arrivals have come from Hlobane, Ngoje and adjoining districts.

Mr J C B Eyssen, liaison officer of the Department of Cooperation and Development in Pretoria, said that these were matters that fell under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner for Natal.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Cooperation and Planning in Natal, Mr R N Blumrick, told the Sunday Times that he was unable to comment on conditions at Nondweni.

"I assumed office only three months ago and have not yet had the opportunity of visiting Nondweni," said Mr Blumrick.



Broken pit lavatories scattered among the corrugated-iron houses

Port Elizabeth: Walmer Location

645. Mr T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

- (1) Whether the residents of Walmer Location at Port Elizabeth are to be moved, if so (a) how many persons are living in the location, (b) to what place will they be moved, (c) for what reasons and (d) when,
- (2) whether any facilities and amenities which are not available at Walmer Location will be available to them at their new place of residence, and what amenities and facilities;
- (3)(a) what is the (i) number and (ii) type of the dwellings available at the new place of residence and (b) what (i) school and (ii) community facilities will be available there;
- (4) whether (a) home owners and (b) other residents of the location will be compensated, if so, on what basis;
- (5)(a) what transport arrangements will be made for the removal and (b) who will bear the cost,

- (3) (a) (i) 271
- (ii) type 51/9 four roomed and economic houses.
- (b) (i) Lower primary to senior secondary standards
- (ii) A community centre and sport and recreation facilities

flag to ask what  
our rearward on  
a perfect flood.

The banks are high and in the rains  
and the river running over  
trees and the Administration Board

- (4) (a) Yes, on the valuation of the houses
- (b) No.
- (5) (a) Suitable transport will be provided by the Administration Board.

- (b) The Administration Board
- (6) Yes. Residents will be given timely notice of the date of removal, houses will be ready for occupation and removals will not be undertaken should it be raining
- (7) (a) (i) One roomed houses.

	x 20	x 42	x 13
Rental . . . . .	R1,31	R1,66	R2,32
Services . . . . .	R12,29	R12,29	R12,29
Total . . . . .	R13,60 p.m.	R13,95 p.m.	R14,61 p.m.

- (ii) Three roomed houses.

Rental . . . . .	R3,72
Services . . . . .	R12,29
Total . . . . .	R16,01 p.m.

- (iii) Site permit holders: Services R12,29 p.m.

- (b) Four roomed houses.

Rental . . . . .	R9,17
Services . . . . .	R14,11
Total . . . . .	R24,08 p.m.

- (6) whether steps will be taken to cause the minimum disruption, if so, what steps, if not, why not;
- (7)(a) what is the present rental in Walmer Location and (b) what will the rental be at the new place of residence;
- (8) whether the Department has given consideration to the advantages and disadvantages of the removal, if so, what are the advantages and disadvantages.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) 3 200
  - (b) Zwij
  - (c) Due to the proposed construction of the Buffelsfontein Freeway and the Avenue Link Road together with the proposed airport extension Walmer Location will be reduced to a mere one hectare with the result that the cost of servicing and maintenance would be extremely high and its retention would therefore be impractical if similar conditions prevail in Walmer Location
  - (d) Approximately June 1980.

(8) The matter of advantages and disadvantages is overridden by the reasons for the removal as given in (1)(c) above. Overall the inhabitants will be housed in much better circumstances than at present.

I went out with  
other Kaffir, at  
captured five  
who was leading  
his Regiment, was  
lay in the donga  
Boers were able to  
the donga before  
the Crocodile Riv  
stands on the

the banks of the Hex River. Our

Port Elizabeth: Walmer Location  
652 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister  
of Plural Relations and Development

24th August We marc

had to run for their  
about (this was a mil  
were not so lucky.  
Crocodile River.  
23rd August We halt

- (1) Whether the Port Elizabeth Community Council was consulted about the proposed removal of the residents of Walmer Location to another place of residence, if so, what was its reaction,
- (2) whether he has received any representations in regard to the matter, if so, from whom;
- (3) whether consideration has been given to the re-planning and re-development of Walmer Location; if so, with what result,
- (4) whether consideration will be given leaving the proposed removal in abeyance pending further representations, if not, why not;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter

for it next day.  
abandoned for the night  
as their wagon upset  
dinner being late.  
mess cart marches with  
time. I got some biscuits  
transport left with the  
Our wagons, i.e. the R

the Greys went  
had to be  
ff fared badly  
not mind our  
gunners as their  
ne in for a long  
not the ox

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes. The Community Council is in favour of the deproclamation of Walmer Location and the residents thereof being re-housed in Zwida.
- (2) Yes, by the hon. member for Walmer.
- (3) Yes, but due to the planning of the area as a whole Walmer Location will be reduced to a mere one hectare as the result that the retention of the location would be impractical in the interests of the residents.
- (4) No, for the same reason given above.
- (5) No. The statement is contained in my reply

were intended to be the  
down for the night, six or seven miles down the river than we  
river and as everyone, horses and men, were dead beat, we camped  
could not halt till we got water. At 9 p.m. we struck the  
marched for hours, never passing any houses or seeing water. We  
said that we should go in the direction shown by the arrow. We  
take the one going to the left, but the Intelligence Officer

regular bush country. We have never been so far north before.

about 20 miles north of the Magaliesberg mountains and in into the Crocodile River and comes from near Rustenburg. We are

26th August We are camped Kraal on the north bank of the river flows  
Black Administration Act: removal of  
Howard (51804) 8/5/79 (27)  
658 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the  
of Plural Relations and Development

- (1) Whether any removal orders in terms of the Black Administration Act were served during 1978; if so, (a) how many, (b) on which persons, (c) on what dates and (d)(i) from and (ii) to what place was each person removed;
- (2) whether any removal orders (a) were withdrawn or (b) lapsed during 1978, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what are the names of the persons concerned and (iii) on what date did each order lapse or was it withdrawn,
- (3) whether any persons against whom removal orders were enforced died during 1978, if so, (a) what were their names, (b)(i) when and (ii) where did they die and (c) from what places had they been removed

at Kimberley with Rhodes working in conjunction with Colonel Kekewich rode in quantities of mealies and berg range is a great bl A Boer who surrendered to

lets a few away every tre on leave but nominally on can. At present the Grey Regimental Officers can go kind of influenza cold, son I had to leave Captain Fel

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) 2
  - (b) Mbolekelwa Mngomezulu Piet Mzondeki Mdkhunga
  - (c) 3 August 1978 in both cases
  - (d) (i) Both from Ingwavuma to (ii) Ezingolweni.
- (2) and (3) No

Colonel practically r than we self. He had a

lets a few away every tre on leave but nominally on can. At present the Grey Regimental Officers can go kind of influenza cold, son I had to leave Captain Fel

Boers are on their way to surrender at Commando Nek. This is the anniversary of the fight at Belfast. That is the last clasp we have earned so that we have nothing to show for a year's pretty hard work since then.



5 JUNE 1979

54

✓ MONDAY, 4 JUNE 1979

† Indicates translated version

For written reply:

**Moving of Blacks from  
Braklaagte/Leeuwfontein in Marico  
district**

35 Senator J. H. D. E. DU TOIT asked the  
Minister of Plural Relations and Develop-  
ment†

- (1) Whether his Department intends to  
move the Blacks from the Black spots  
(a) Braklaagte and (b) Leeuwfontein  
in the Marico district; if so, (i) when  
will this be commenced and (ii) how  
many families must be moved;
- (2) whether all the land on which they are  
to be resettled has been bought; if not,  
which land is still to be bought.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELA-  
TIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) and (b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) It is the intention to resettle  
the approximately 2 000 families  
as soon as all the compensatory  
land has been acquired, planned  
and the necessary services been  
supplied

(2) No Certain portions of the farms  
Bergvliet, Rietgat and Klippan must  
still be acquired

*File as  
1A 60*

*Hansen 12  
5427  
270271*

11/11/79

107

271

# UPROOTED



SOME of the army-type tents which shelter families at Impendle. On windy days some tents get blown away

## Farm families turned into tent dwellers

**IN 1879 the British Government gave Mr. Charlie Mndaweni 260 ha of land at Himeville, in the shadow of the Drakensburg, as a reward for his help at the battle of Isandlwana.**

One hundred years later the South African Government took the land away from his great-grandson, Juda Mndaweni, because he is Black

Now Juda and his family live in a tent at Impendle. They have no land, no cattle and they are 80km from the nearest employment area.

At the end of the last year 95 families, nearly 700 people, were loaded on to trucks at Himeville and driven away in another Government resettlement scheme

the tents collapse. On windy days they are liable to get blown away. No trenches were dug to protect the occupants from water. The night they arrived at Impendle rain fell and it was a wet chaos for everybody

The children are malnourished and I found some naked, some in tat-

was allocated a site measuring 28m by 28m

Although the authorities expected them to build their huts within three months, residents told me that some would never manage to build new huts because the small amounts paid to them as compensation had been spent on food and fuel. There are no trees from which they can

**ALEX MAPHALALA**  
African Affairs Reporter

Government trucks

Government trucks removed the 95 families from their productive farm land near Underberg, and they were provided with tents and toilets on condition that they built their own huts within three months

The green army-type tents look attractive from afar and would be suitable for Boy Scouts, but not as shelter for many families

In rainy weather many of

ters and many dirty and grimy. The outbreak of sores among the children, probably a combination of dirt and malnutrition, has been aggravated by the heat in the tiny tents

Residents told me that although the Government provided them with water from a tank, they were not allowed to use it for building huts. The tank, which is the sole source of water for the settlement, is about 1km away. There are no rivers in the area

**NO WORK**

The families who once cultivated maize and vegetables and kept stock at Himeville are now without land to plough and they are not allowed to keep stock. They were forced to dispose of their stock before the removal to Impendle started

Farm implements which they used at Himeville are lying idle at Impendle.

There was plenty of employment at Himeville. Most of the people worked in local hotels and on White-owned farms, but at Impendle there is no work. The nearest town is Pietermaritzburg, 80 km away

The Government has again forced a settled community into the migratory labour system

The people were not given even small pieces of land to use as gardens although there are vast open areas surrounding the settlement. Each family

get poles for the construction of wattle and daub houses and corrugated-iron is expensive.

Mr Juda Mndaweni who was given compensatory land found that it consisted mainly of mountainous terrain.

About a quarter of his land looked arable but he pointed out that it was rocky and barren. The Government promised to supply him with water but that had not materialised

"At Himeville there was plenty of water and the land was arable and productive," he said.

To prove that life was good at Himeville, Mr Mndaweni showed me bales of wool which he had clipped from a flock of sheep before he disposed of them

**CONFUSED**

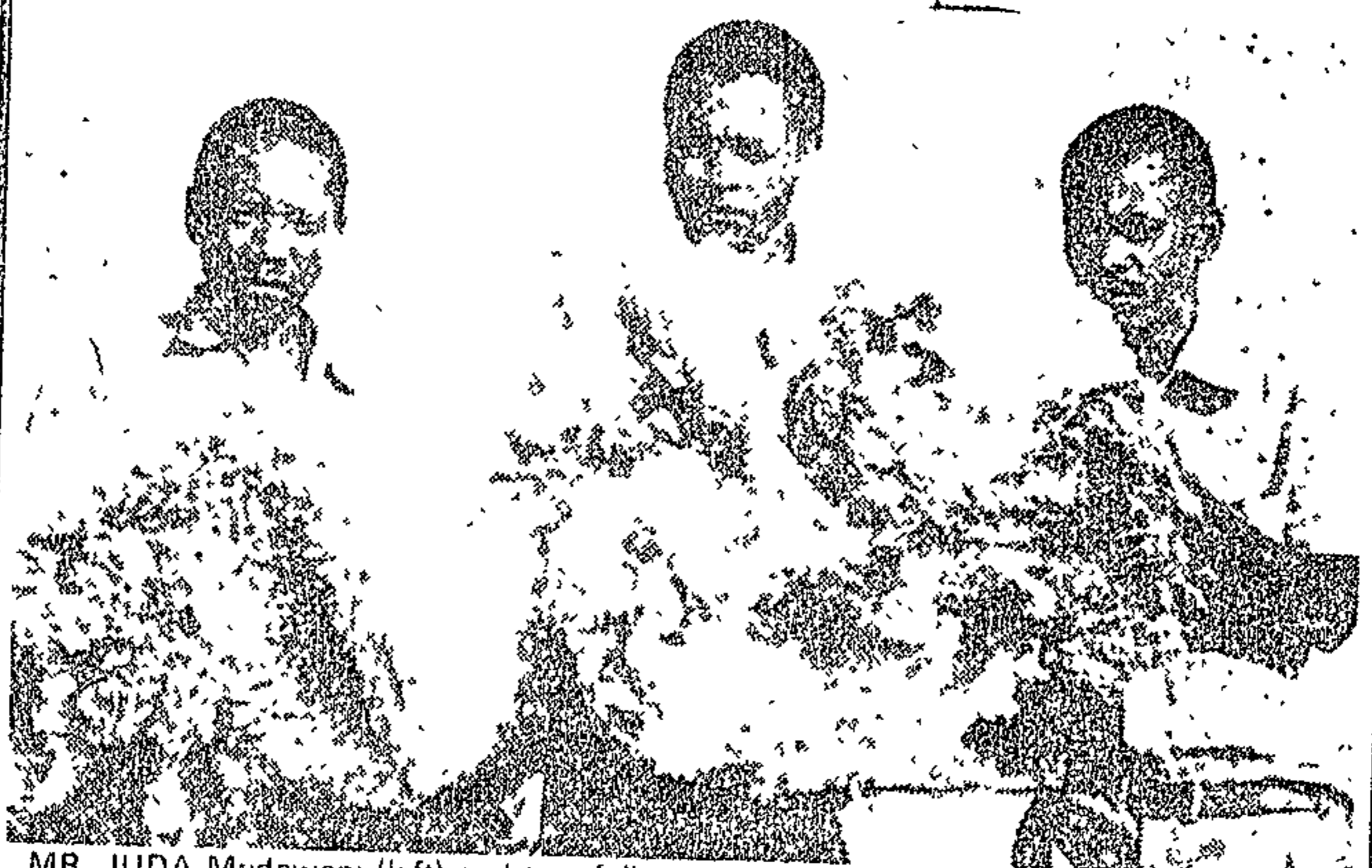
Mr Mndaweni told me that he had refused to surrender his Himeville title deed to the officials until police took him to the local magistrate where he surrendered it. He said police warned him that they would lock him up if he did not hand it over

According to residents, they were given 10 days to vacate the land because it had been declared White. While they were confused by the new move, the Government trucks came and removed them to Impendle

They have been there for the past six months, and nothing has been done about them

(Report by A Maphalala, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

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MR JUDA Mndaweni (left) and two fellow tribesmen display wool clipped from their flock of sheep at Himeville. At Impendle, where they are settled, they are not allowed to keep stock

271

# HELL ON EARTH

gements. It is not desired to  
ove entries.

REQUIRED  
(i) Necessary entries in  
show goodwill as an  
(ii) Calculate the balance

ously used by Attwood and Benson.

## Impendle—where uprooted families face starvation

By **DARYL BALFOUR**

**SIXTUS** Mndaweni always wanted to own a tent.

He had seen them, often in the 22 years he worked at Umkomaas on the Natal South Coast, and often he walked among the camp sites on his day off, until the white man chased him away.

Today Sixtus and his wife and six children live in a tent. It is a green canvas one and nobody would say it is big enough for four people, let alone eight.

And when it rains the water comes in. When the wind blows the tent flaps and billows and dust covers everything. At night the children cry, and snow covers the mountains near Impendle.

Sixtus has got his tent at last. He doesn't think camping is fun.

But he never knew he would have to trade in his farm and his house, his sheep and goats and cattle. He never ever believed he would have to give up the land his family had tilled and cultivated for exactly 100 years. The potatoes and pumpkins and beans and mealies.

"And this mud, too, it is not good. When the rain comes it will be alright. But if it rains too hard the mud will come off and our houses will fall down," one of the uprooted farmers said.

"And there is not much grass here, so there is not enough thatch for everyone. Now we must buy corrugated iron and that costs R10 and some change," he said.

Although the families say they were compensated for the houses the Government knocked down they point out that this money did not last long.

"We have to buy just about everything here. When we were at Himeville we had cattle and sheep and everybody grew their own vegetables and mealies.

"Now, for the first time since even the old people can remember, we have to buy potatoes, pumpkin, mealie meal and beans. Here there is nothing. And there is no more money to buy food, let alone build houses."

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- (a) Land and built
- (b) Plant was cons
- (c) Furniture and
- (d) A provision of
- (e) The goodwill of
- (f) Clark should pe
- (g) Profits in the
- (h) The new partner

On 1st January, 1977

Capital:  
Loan  
Accounts  
Bank ove

Their balance sheet a

Attwood and Benson a

EXERCISE: PARTNERSHIP

R 1 000  
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500  
4 000  
2 000  
R12 000

cost  
depreciation  
depreciation

onditions:

5.

The land the British gave to his great-grandfather in 1879 for helping the troops at the Battle of Isandlwana happens to be prime, fertile farming soil — and now it has been declared "white".

The removals were ordered because the land occupied by the Mndawenis and 96 other families has been declared a "white area" in terms of the 1975 land consolidation proposals — although in 1879 Mr Charlie Mndaweni was given the land and title deeds to it by the British Government.

Mr Juda Mndaweni, great-grandson of the original owner, said he had refused to hand over the title deeds to the authorities until police took him to the Himeville magistrate where he was told he would be locked up unless he surrendered the papers.

He said he had not been given any papers or deeds for the new land although the "Government" had told him the land was "his".

### Black Spot

On December 16 last year — the Day of the Covenant — Government truck arrived at Himeville and loaded 97 families and their belongings to remove them to a black spot.

Then the bulldozers flattened the homes, pushing the 260-hectare tract of farmland that had belonged to the Mndaweni family for a century into history.

More than 700 people were taken by truck and dumped in the barren veld near Impendle, where the Government gave them toilets and tents, and told them to build new houses in three months. There is no water, so the Government gave them one tank, a kilometre from the tent town.

Today some families have built their mud huts and others are still working. But they point out that the mud in the area does not make good daga, and there are no nearby plantations for them to cut poles.

The poles cost us R1,20 each and for a nice house we need about 100 poles.

Farm implements are useless at Impendle. The land is not fertile and most of it is not arable. There is no water to irrigate vegetable plots and the people are not allowed to keep sheep or cattle. Each family was given 0,04 ha of land to live on — barely enough space to build a house, let alone cultivate.

At Himeville there was work on nearby farms and hotels in the town of Underberg. There are no jobs at Impendle. The nearest work is at Pietermaritzburg, 86 km away.

To go there the people need permits.

But life goes on, and the children have learned there's nothing gained by crying when they don't get food for two days.

At night temperatures drop below freezing, and the wind slices through the flimsy little tents. Outside, the only sound is a coughing child, and the rattle of tins as a gaunt dog scavenges in the rubbish heap. But there are no scraps anymore and he'll be lucky if he can even find a field mouse to eat.

Mr Juda Mndaweni, who owned the land the people lived on at Himeville, is a quiet, intelligent man who shakes his head in sadness when he looks at the plight of his people.

He was given land to compensate for the 260 ha he owned before, but most of it is rocky and mountainous. And the land that is flat and fairly arable has no water — although the Government promised to provide a borehole. Today he has given up hoping.

He points out that although the authorities told the people to build new houses in three months, some would never be able to own a home again. Some people, he says, think it would be best to go away into the veld and lie down to die. Life with no future looms cold and forbidding.

And this week, with the first winter snows 10 days ago, a Government truck and workers arrived to take the tents away.

People will die at Impendle this winter.

20/5/79

COMMUTERS

Save fuel? What, us?

FM 1/6/79

*[Handwritten signature]*

The government is squandering large quantities of precious fuel in pursuit of territorial apartheid

Whole black communities have been — or are being — uprooted from “white” area townships and shifted elsewhere, while further extensions to townships in the “white” areas have in some instances been frozen and people in need of houses told to find them in the bantustans

Schemes such as these partly account for the rapid growth in the number of “commuters” — the workers who are now at the centre of a storm of objection to the new Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill’s clause excluding them from trade union rights

Commuters (FM May 18), in the special use to which the department of Plural Relations puts the term, are blacks who work in the “white” areas by day and sleep in the bantustans by night Their number has grown from 291 000 in 1970 to 725 000, according to Minister Piet Koornhof.

Not all commuters have actually been shifted further away from their places of work in the pursuit of grand apartheid, however Thus when Durban’s KwaMashu township was handed over to KwaZulu two years ago, its workers instantly became

commuters only because their regular journey from home to work in Durban now took them across a homeland/ “white” area border.

But many people classified as commuters have actually been physically moved. For example, townships in Potchefstroom and several other western Transvaal towns have thus been frozen, and many of the people who once lived there moved to Itsoseng in BophuthaTswana This often means that men must travel long distances to work on a daily or weekly basis where previously their place of work was virtually next door.

Many of the commuters between BophuthaTswana and Pretoria/Rosslyn are people who would otherwise be living in townships adjoining Pretoria but for the fact that further housing construction was frozen there in the Sixties

Large numbers of people are due to be moved further from their jobs in Natal as well Africans who at the moment live in townships adjoining Paulpietersburg, Vryheid, Glencoe, Dundee, Estcourt, Mooi River, and Greytown are due for removal to KwaZulu (FM April 6).

The OFS is also going to be affected. Minister Piet Koornhof recently told Parliament that a ceiling of 1 000 has been placed on further African housing in Bloemfontein. The official shortage is five times that, however. Koornhof blandly said that black families should be settled where possible in a black state. In this case, it is intended to provide housing in a township to be established on land adjoining the Thaba’Nchu chunk of the BophuthaTswana archipelago

Bloemfontein’s present black township is right next door to the city, and many workers can foot it to the factories every day The new Thaba’Nchu township is about 40 km away Commuting will be by bus as well as train

Indeed, according to government figures, 60% of commuters travel by bus, 20% by private car, taxi or bicycle; and 20% by train.

Apartheid ideologues may thrive on their grand designs, buses thrive on oil How much of the fuel the rest of us will be forced to conserve is then simply going to be burnt on the altar of grand apartheid?



Koornhof and friend . . . will he be apprehended for wasting fuel?

Financial Mail June 1 1979

Referensies  
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c) Ander Leder:  
 Mr K. Bosman  
 Professor A. Cupido  
 Mr H.W. Middelmann  
 Eern. M.T.L. Moletsane

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re-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe instansies, wat universiteite luit, en met verskeie handels-Natal, kontak opgebou.  
 ember het die Direkteur Engeland, vede, Israel en Zambre besoek.  
 naliste, Suid-Afrikaanse dip- van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting  
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 beaptes van die Carnegie Relations Services van die an die Amerikaanse regering, ervice Komitee en kollegas versiterte besoek.  
 Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergader-

# Resettlement continues — Dr Wilson

JOHANNESBURG — The process of resettling people from "white" urban South Africa into the periphery was continuing, Dr Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town, said here.

Speaking at the 50th anniversary conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Dr Wilson said the most recent step in pursuit of that policy was taken at the beginning of April — virtually on the same day as the reprieve for Crossroads was announced — when the first houses were brought in the resettlement area of Glenmore, 40 km from Grahamstown.

Glenmore, Dr Wilson said, was clearly destined to be part of the consolidated Ciskei.

"Glenmore is a rural ghetto planned to house several thousand people in urban conditions but without the economic base necessary to sustain them."

Preliminary evidence suggested, he said, that although the people were poor in the area from which they had been moved, they were poorer still in Glenmore.

"Glenmore, it seems, is destined to join the long list of names that shame us all," he said.

It was against this

background that South Africans could best interpret the feeling of reform which many people sensed was in the air.

What seemed to be happening was a gradual move to replace skin colour of "race" with various political boundaries.

He asked: "Is it too far fetched to suggest that we are witnessing the beginning of a significant shift in the status of black urban 'insiders' — defined in terms of section 10 for the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — by means of a gradual easing of all economic and social restrictions based solely on colour."

The "deracialising" of the core that was "white" South Africa, said Dr Wilson, could conceivably be carried through by the present government provided it did not involve too many blacks.

Such a policy had many advantages for "white" South Africa. It made possible a "new deal" for those living in places such as Soweto.

The process of integrating some blacks into the "white" core would take much of the sting out of international criticism which was generally focused exclusively on the iniquity of the use of colour as a bar. — SAPA

Group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Ureve have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the

of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each of these sites. This reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample size is small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

As used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be invalidity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. It is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on various drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the paper and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts. I like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who has been most helpful in like to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

Mndaweni tribe: Himeville, Natal  
36. Senator W T WEBBER asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Development

TESTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE  
TESTED EXAMPLES

14 22/6/79  
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Simple Hansard

DEFERRED

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1979

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FRIDAY, 22

1. (1) Whether land belonging to the Mndaweni tribe near Himeville in Natal has been acquired by (a) his Department or (b) the Development Trust; if so, (i)(aa) when, (bb) how and (cc) why was it acquired, (ii) what (aa) is the area and (bb) was the valuation of the land acquired and (iii) what compensation was (aa) paid or (bb) made;
- (2) whether any persons were moved as a result of such acquisition, if so, (a) how many, (b) where were they moved to and (c) when were they moved,
- (3) whether housing was available to them at the new site; if so, what was the nature of such housing;
2. (4) whether water was available at the new site, if so, from what source;
- (5) whether employment was available at the new site, if so, (a) what employment and (b) where;
- (6) how many head of livestock were kept by the Mndaweni tribe at Himeville;
- (7) whether they are permitted to keep livestock at their new home, if so, (a) what livestock and (b) how many,
3. (8) whether he will make a statement on the matter

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

4. (1)(a) and (b) No land was acquired from a Mndaweni Tribe by my Department or the South African Development Trust. The Remainder of the farm, The Swamp, was, however, expropriated by the Minister of Agriculture on 3 April 1970 in terms of section 13 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936) read with the Expropriation Act, 1965 (Act 55 of 1965). The property concerned is 219,2 hectares in extent in respect of which Wilhe Mndaweni (deceased) was the registered owner. The land was situated outside a Scheduled and
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42%

Released Area and constituted a Black Spot. The land concerned was expropriated for an amount of R18 851,40 plus R6 672,00 for the improvements on the land at that time. The improvements were revalued and an amount of R35 426,00 was paid out in respect of the improvements at the end of 1978.

- (2) Yes.
  - (a) 82 Families were moved voluntarily.
  - (b) The Heir of the Late Willie Mndaweni was resettled on the farm Compensation in the District of Impendle while the squatters were moved to a closer settlement adjacent to the farm Compensation.
  - (c) During the period 4-7 December 1978
- (3) Tents were made available and erected by my Department until the people concerned have erected their own dwellings.
- (4) Yes, from boreholes and from streams.
- (5) As in the case of the area from which the people were moved, no special employment is available on the place of resettlement although the resettlement did not necessarily result in workers losing their employment while those seeking employment can as usual apply through the Labour Bureau.
- (6) and (7) As explained above the land concerned was owned by an individual owner and it is not known how many head of cattle were kept by him or whether he allowed the squatters grazing rights on his land nor is it known what the position is now regarding grazing rights on the compensatory land which has been made available
- (8) No



# 'Diabolical' camps sway Bishop Tutu

Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday suggested that a recent visit to the "diabolical and satanic" resettlement camps in the Eastern Cape might have changed his mind in favour of no further investment in South Africa.

Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was addressing a workshop session of the SA Institute for Race Relations conference in Johannesburg.

In his prepared speech, Bishop Tutu said: "We cannot, even if we wanted to, advocate no further investment in South Africa. We would be liable to a minimum mandatory sentence of five years imprisonment."

But he said "I wrote that before I visited the Eastern Cape." He said that since the visit he was not so sure.

He told of a young girl he met in the Zweledinga resettlement camp who said she borrowed food, but when she could not borrow food, she drank water to fill her stomach.

"That girl is going to haunt me for the rest of my days," he said.

He said he would do

everything in his power to see that the resettlement system was stopped.

Bishop Tutu also mentioned a family man who had a job for R2,50 a day.

The man was moved to a resettlement area from where his return fare to his job was R6,50 a week. The man worked four days a week, earning R10.

He said the Government had to understand this was "diabolical" and "satanic".



Dr Leistner . . . change from within.

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

erst  
 vergadering van die Maat-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerke in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.  
 Verhandelings voorlegging in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

# Whittlesea: harsh living for tens of thousands

9/7/79  
201

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The rural area of Whittlesea has become a virtual human dump for tens of thousands of women, children and old people whose able-bodied menfolk are needed, without family attachments, in the far-off industrial centres of South Africa.

Sprawling resettlement villages have sprung up and are still going up, some overnight, as families from the Western Cape, parts of Transkei and from the so-called black spots which are being cleared, converge on the recently taken-over white farms. Most are within about a 30 km radius of the tiny village of Whittlesea.

Other than a few handcraft factories at Whittlesea, which employ a few hundred people, mostly women, there are no significant industries within hundreds of kilometres of this remote area.

## No plans

Furthermore, in spite of the spiralling population, the Ciskei National Development Corporation has no plans for industrial development in this area.

Reports that the area was to be developed into an intensive agricultural project could not be confirmed.

Conditions in these rural areas are harsh and crowded. Water is brought in by truck, while food and other supplies have to be brought in Whittlesea or Queenstown which, for most is a long bus ride.

But the lesson of Thornhill two years ago has prevented the high infant death toll and rampant epidemics which swept through that camp in its early stages and sparked a national and international outcry. Clinics are now established in the first stages of a new resettlement area.

## The first

Thornhill was the first to mushroom in late 1976, when thousands of families from Herschel and Glen Grey fled from coming under an independent

houring areas, are building their homes out of hand-made bricks.

## Graves

So far there are only two graves here — a remarkable change from the hundreds of graves, mostly of small children, which have become the hallmark of the more established rural areas.

Closer to Whittlesea is Sada, known for its only industry — the hand-woven skirts, mohair carpets and other handicrafts which are so popular among whites in the urban centres.

But the original Sada has overflowed — it now has a sprawling suburban area of houses similar to those of Thornhill, Zweledinga and Oxtou.

Across the valley is a vast, empty town. It

streets have been bulldozed and hundreds of tin toilets stand on the bare plots.

## Crossroads

It is the aborted town which the South African Government was building to house the people of Crossroads.

The superstructure had been dismantled, and moved to Whittlesea from Bridgefarm on the Transkei side, after angry objections by the then Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

On the Thornhill side about 30 km from Whittlesea, two more shanties

9/7/79

### The first

Thornhill was the first to mushroom in late 1976, when thousands of families from Herschel and Glen Grey fled from coming under an independent Transkei.

The unofficial population of Thornhill is estimated to be about 50 000.

It is still growing as a steady stream of families continues to move here from Herschel. The area is now being split into three tribal groups, two of which are moving to other farms to start building anew.

Since Thornhill, a number of other similar shanty towns have sprung up.

### Remotest

Zweledinga is the remotest and its residents are suffering from the harshest conditions. It is situated high up on the slopes of the Katberg, where snow and sub-zero temperatures make life even more miserable for its several thousands residents.

Some kilometres lower down is Oxton, named, like Thornhill, after the farm it was built on.

Next to Oxton a vast new resettlement is shooting up out of the rock-strewn veld. It is called Mbekweni.

There are signs of order here. Thousands of plots smaller than many white livingrooms have been marked out in rows. Women, sometimes helped by men from the neigh-

# 'Many people starving' — claim

27/10/79  
Kav

Starvation is facing many of the two million black people resettled in rural areas by the Government — and many of them, mostly children, are dying.

This is among the claims of a team of journalists of The Star's sister newspapers, Weekend Post and Post, which has conducted an in-depth investigation into the plight of people in resettlement areas.

In 10 such areas in Natal and the Eastern Cape, the team found malnutrition, sickness, unemployment, and a general feeling of helplessness among people restricted to these areas against their will.

"Tell the world we are starving," many of the people said.

In Sada in the Eastern Cape, where about 30,000 people are living, four to six people are dying every week of malnutrition and related diseases — according to local residents.

In some areas people are not allowed to graze cattle or to plough land round the settlements they live in, while many of those people who have managed to get jobs

are being paid starvation wages. Child labour is being practised on a large scale — and is, sometimes a family's only means of survival.

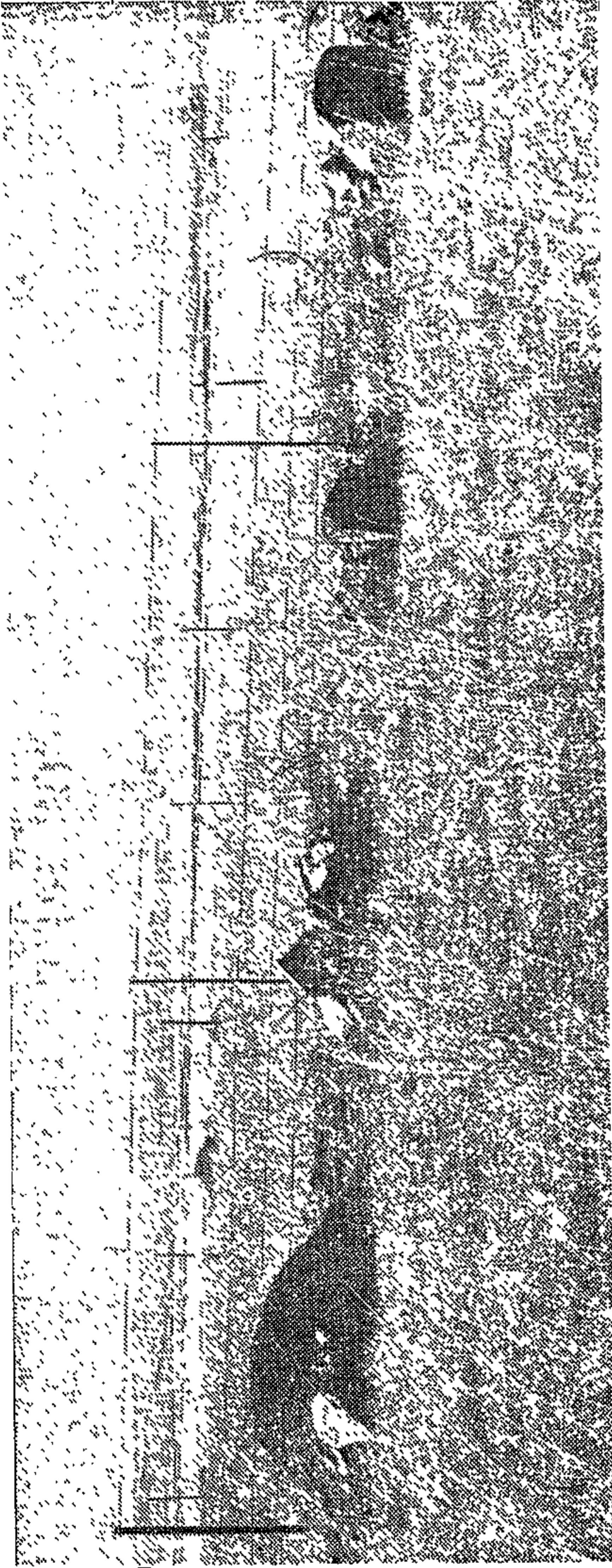
The journalists found that more than 120 000 people in the six main resettlement areas in the Ciskei live in appalling, inhuman conditions.

The areas are Thornhill, Sada, Zeledinga, Oxtop, Elukhanyisweni and Dimbaza — all in the Ciskei.

Major features of these areas include:

- Lack of jobs or any other means of

10/7/75



The graves of four young children at a resettlement area at Nondweni in Natal.

livelihood.

● Wages as low as R6 a month.

● A mass migration of men to work in South Africa's major industrial areas as contract migrant labourers.

● An increase in venereal disease and an unending fight against pellagra and kwashiorkor.

People have come to these areas as a result of being forced to leave their original homes or because they have been living in

white areas or on neighbouring farms and have not had a place of their own. Some have also fled to these areas to escape becoming Transkei citizens.

The journalists found that in areas where there have been several recent snowfalls there is a shortage of firewood. One community with an estimated population of 10 000 has only 13 pit latrines. There is not a single tap and people have to go to a neigh-

bouring community for water, it is claimed.

In some regions the staple diet for most is porridge with weakened condensed milk.

Repeated pleas for help also greeted the journalists when they visited resettlement areas in kwaZulu. In the camp at Tin Town, Nondweni, local residents claimed a high death rate among children.

Since the middle of 1976 113 people have been buried in the local cemetery — 73 of

them children.

A resident, Kaptein Mlambo, said: "I feel angry. There's a lot of land which is not used here and we are not allowed to use it, to plough or graze livestock. So we die. I just want to die."

In the Msinga area people blamed a shortage of land for the bloody faction fights which have been taking place in the area for many years.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Deve-

lopment has declined to comment on the reports about the resettlement areas until a comprehensive reply has been drawn up.

Post has meanwhile drawn attention to the plight of squatters in urban areas. An editorial in the newspaper has called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P Koornhof, to halt all resettlement schemes immediately and to direct a top-level probe into the conditions under which resettled people live.

15/7/79

# THE SURPLUS PEOPLE

"WE ARE CRYING for the farm. We are suffering here," said the old man sitting against the unfinished mud wall of the hut he and his family are building.

Born during Bambata's rebellion against increased taxation in 1906, he and his family of 13 battle to survive on his pension, the equivalent of R22 a month — what a 30-a-day smoker spends on cigarettes in the same period.

"The children are starving. They are eating plain porridge. Before we were resettled here, they were also eating milk... we used to get a lot of food."

How are you surviving?

The old man shook his head. "When my pension is finished, we must just wait until it comes again."

He and his family are the reluctant citizens of the place the people call Ekuvukeni — "wake up" in Zulu — a massive resettlement camp for an estimated 40 000 people.

It sprawls in the dust about 50 km east of Ladysmith and every so often sprouts more tin huts or tents on its outskirts, as more people are resettled there in terms of Government policy.

We asked three young men the reason for the name. They laughed.

"The whites brought us here knowing we were going to have to wake up and find a way of surviving in this place," one replied.

"We have no land to plough here, we cannot keep livestock and we have got no jobs."

"Where we were, we could do those things and we could get work at the local coal mine nearby. But the mine is closed now. So we travel up and down looking for jobs."

"They must build some industries around here so we can get jobs," he said.

It was the same story in the other camps.

A well-educated woman was agitated at a question we put to her:

## SUNDAY POST REPORTER

"Did you want to come here?"  
"Well and truly," she gasped, "who would want to be moved from their home?"

A medical worker in Ekuvukeni told us: "Most of the people are not in good health because of the shortage of jobs here. Ladysmith can't take all these people."

"We get a lot of malnutrition here. It is one of the biggest causes of death in the area."

The wages paid to those who have jobs are low. We heard that many were earning about R15 a week.

Transport costs — R1,50 return, R5,30 for a weekly ticket to Ladysmith — plus a monthly rental of R2,70 on the plots of land people never wanted to move to, can eat deeply into this small income.

We were told there was no public transport to Dundee, the other major town in the district.

We met a young, unmarried mother of three children who earns R18,40 a week at a sweet factory at nearby Wasbank. Transport costs and rent reduce her take-home pay to about R15,50 a week.

But those who suffer worst in Ekuvukeni seem to be the pensioners.

Their only income usually is their bi-monthly pension of about R45, and abandoned by their families, they frequently live in the corrugated iron resettlement huts they were first moved into.

They do not have the strength, energy or financial means to build traditional huts.

"We suffer from the cold in the tin house," one old woman said, her hands shaking as she tried to sew up the seam of a frayed old dress.

"Only God knows how much I need to live properly," she said.

# Wake up!

271

15/4/79

SP

'We are  
crying for  
the farm,  
we are  
suffering  
here...'



These 10 people and the other four members of their family try to survive on R22 every month.

**THE SURPLUS PEOPLE**

# 3 000 people, 100 jobs

ON APRIL 17 this year, Mrs Tik-tik Dodolo, a widow squatting on land at Colchester near Port Elizabeth, was visited by officials of the local administration board.

"They told me to pack everything," said Mrs Dodolo. "I asked where are we going to and they said I was a trouble-maker because I was asking too many questions."

"I said I didn't want to move anywhere and they said I could stay but that would mean six years' jail for me. Two days later when my property was loaded onto the GG lorries, I still didn't know where I was being taken."

Mrs Dedeolo is one of the more than 3 000 people who were moved in April and May this year mostly from East Cape squatter settlements to Glenmore, the region's newest dumping ground for people. Although it has a clinic and a school

271 SP 5/1/79

**THE Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development for the Eastern Cape, Mr D J Higgs, was put off his Queenstown office when approached for comment this week. A spokesman for his office said he could not comment on SUN-DAY POST's articles on resettlement camps in Mr Higgs's absence.**

the nearest railway, public telephone, hospital and post office are in Grahamstown 40 kilometres away.

The return fare for a trip on the railway bus to Grahamstown is R1,80. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, has promised Glenmore will be the finest African township in the Republic.

R26 000 000 would be spent on the township over a period of five years. R6 100 000 of that in the first year alone, it was said.

But Dr Koorhof revealed in Parliament recently that only R875 127 had been set aside for the development of Glenmore for 1978-1979.

Experts have slammed the idea that Glenmore will ever become an econom-

ically viable urban community.

But for charitable neighbours and massive six-ton feeding programmes by welfare organisations, many families at Glenmore would probably starve.

When the squatter families were moved there three months ago, they were told there would be work for them building the permanent township.

But about 150 of the heads of families are pensioners — hardly suitable material for a work force. In any case, it is illegal for pensioners to be registered workers as well.

In the areas that they came from, many pensioners supplemented their meagre pensions by taking on odd jobs or by growing crops. When they were taken to Glenmore they had to leave

their crops unharvested. The number of people in employment at Glenmore is believed to be less than 200 — all working a half week in order to give more families an income, say officials. That makes 30 000 people and 100 jobs.

Despite official assurances that sufficient rations were available and were being issued to those who needed them, interviews revealed that some families were given rations only on the day they arrived and by mid-May were starving.

Mrs Nomfanga Bula, a widow with six children, said then that she had not actually held any money in her hand since she arrived at Glenmore more than a month before.

She said she had no food in her house and lived from day to day by begging.

A recent survey showed that the average income of 25 households at Glenmore had fallen from R60 to R25 a month and that several householders had no cash income.

What will happen when the aid runs out? Eleven people, nine of them children, died at Glenmore within the first two months of the squatters being moved there. One of the nine died of malnutrition.



THE Transkei has a resettlement camp too — inherited from South Africa.

Ilunge (effort) is a settlement of over 3 000 houses and corrugated iron shacks and lies just inside Transkei, about 15 km from Queenstown.

Started in the Ciskei by the South African Government in the mid 60s for ex-political prisoners, "driven off white farms and 'detached', it was inherited by the Transkei when the Glen Grey and Maseru districts were ceded to the homeland in early 1976.

And the Transkei has done little to improve its "inheritance".

Lake residents of other resettlement camps throughout the country are starving and there are no industries. It boasts of one small factory that employs mainly handicapped people and women.

Workers claim they are paid a flat 'slave wage' of R35 a month irrespective of experience or service. It makes carpets and washing baskets.

The Transkei Government has not done anything yet to relieve the people or to improve the quality of life of its recently acquired citizens.

# KEI'S BITTER 271 SP 15/7/79 MURKIN TANGLE

The resettlement has 3 125 houses and corrugated shacks that are the permanent homes of the inhabitants. Some are four-roomed concrete blocks others two square metre two-roomed houses.

Rentals for four rooms is R2 80 a month and R1 60 for two rooms say the residents.

Many people here are rent defaulters because they cannot afford to pay the rentals. Mr Dalwonga Themba said: "Were I not for the assistance of the Depen-

dent's Conference many people would have starved to death or evicted from their houses for failure to pay rent.

"The neighbouring town Queenstown has few job opportunities," Thinge has a clinic three primary schools, one high school and a high school.

It also boasts of a bottle-store.

The residents draw water from communal taps and each house has a pit latrine.

"People are foraging

around here with empty bellies," says a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Albert Befile.

"Jobs are scarce. Men have to leave their families behind and seek work in the urban areas under contract labour which is also scarce.

"I am going to write to the South African Minister of Justice to allow me to go back to Port Elizabeth where I came from. I am not working and have no future. I did not come here of my choice. I was dumped here after my release from the island where I served 6 1/2 years.

"How can I be expected to raise my children if I am not employed? How will my children have respect for me as a father if I cannot provide their needs?"

Mr Befile was resettled at Ilunge on his release in 1971 and served with a two-year banning order.

He said his parents and relatives were still in Port Elizabeth.

A 65-year-old ex-island prisoner from Port Elizabeth Mr Henry Magqza, has not worked since his release in the late sixties because of ill health. He says he depends on his bi-monthly pension of R30. Mr Themba is unemployed. He has worked in the OLS on contract labour and recently at the construction of the Keiskammahook irrigation dam in the Ciskei where he drove a scoupe tractor.

15/7/79



A Tin Town woman collects water from a nearby stream. Only one tap in the township works and, although a water truck visited the resettlement camp daily, it delivered an inadequate supply so the people were drinking the filthy stream water, she said.

# 'Your farm is white land...'

IN 1879 Mr Charlie Mndaweni was given a farm by the British Government of Natal in reward for the help he had given British troops when they invaded Zululand. One hundred years later, the South African Government moved the farm's legal owner, Mr. Mndaweni's great grandson, Mr Juda Mndweni off the place called The Swamp.

Removed with him were some 700 people who had become his tenants and friends.

National Party ideology said they were occupying "white" land. So, in December last year the 700 were "re-settled".

Now, apart from Mr Mndaweni, they cannot plough or graze their stock. They have been resettled in a concentrated or close settlement to live on plots 28 by 40 metres.

Having been the owner of The Swamp, Mr Mndaweni is officially entitled to be given another farm in compensation. But only a few of the settlement's people will be able to live there with him. Part of the new farm is rocky eroded mountainside.

ar van sy bestaan het die  
s gereeld h jaarverslag oor  
Om die Sentrum se 10de  
te vier is die jaarverslag  
ig 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).

JAARVERSLAG  
1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES  
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of  
Inter-Racial Studies Limited  
(Beperk deur Garansie))

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

Kantooradres:  
Leslie Social Sciences Building  
University Avenue  
Durban Campus

69-8531 Utb. 766

Pick cotton SASSVILLE

15/7/79

Land get R45 cotton

**SLAVE**

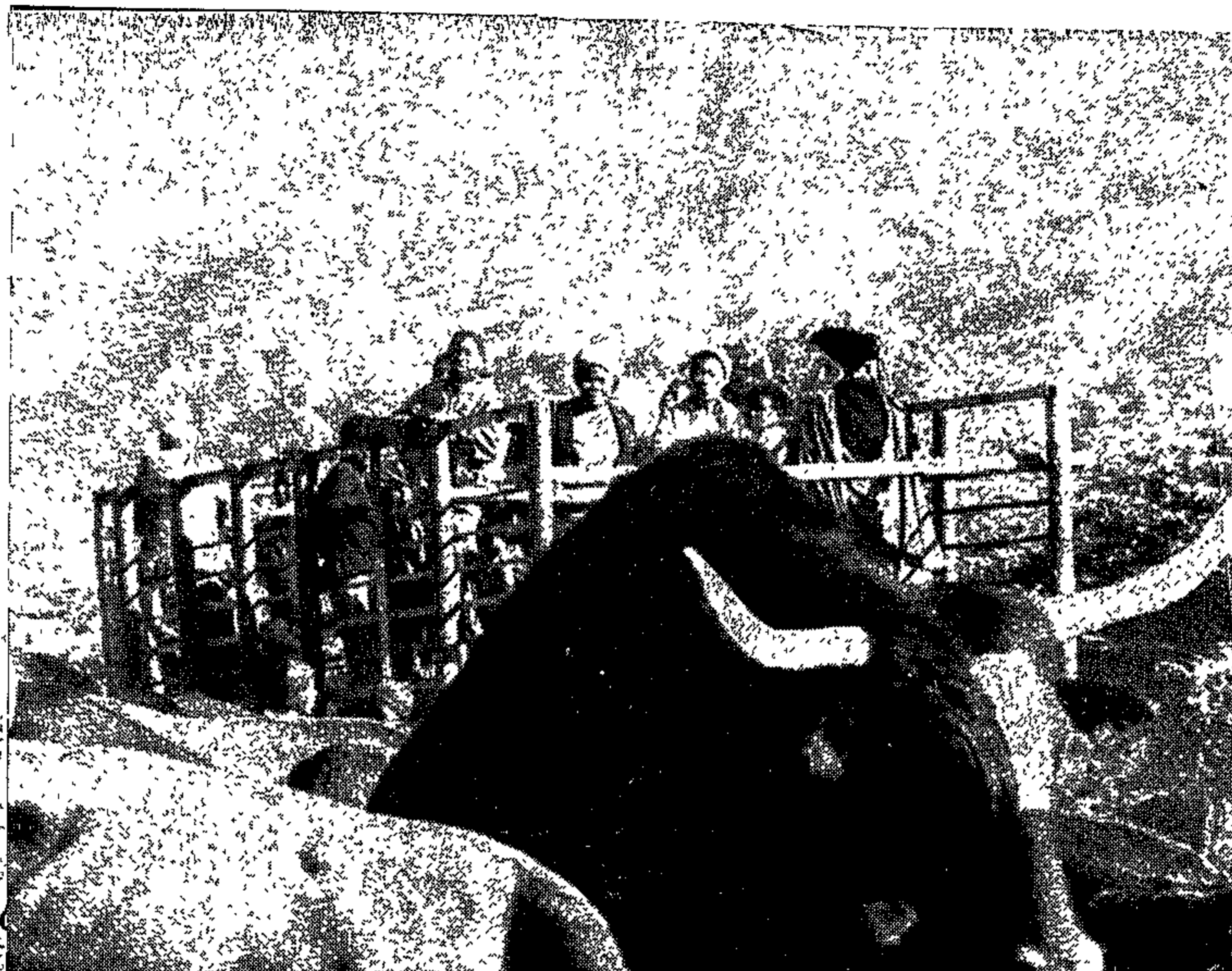
**PAY**

355 SP

**FOR**

15/7/79

**KIDS**



A cattle truck picks up young children shortly after sunrise to work on a white farmer's land on the banks of the Tugela River.

15/7/79

"Before we were resettled, we were living on the farms. Now we can't lodge a complaint to anybody."

The price paid to a farmer for a kilogram of medium grade cotton is about 35c to 38c, according to a Cotton Board spokesman. A worker gets 4,5c.

Mr Van den Aardweg, KwaZulu Agricultural Company area manager, said the higher paid workers picked from 60 to 80 kg of cotton a day. But, reaching this target frequently meant a mother had enlisted the help of her children or friends to help her pick.

Picking 80 kg of cotton a day, five days a week, thus earns a worker — or family — about R79 a month.

For each R13 earned by a worker through picking cotton, he or she gets a bag of mealie meal as a bonus, Mr van den Aardweg told us.

But people in the area point out that, because of the scarcity of jobs in the area, child labour frequently gave a resettled black family the income that stood between it and starvation.

Added to this, many families are fatherless as a result of the heavy toll of violence between the Madonda and Majola clans of the Mthembu tribe, who have been fighting each other for control of scarce land.

Mr van den Aardweg was clearly not unsympathetic to the plight of his workers.

The company used to grow food crops like mealies on the two farms. But massive theft of the crops before harvest time by hordes of hungry people in the district led the company to grow cotton instead.

Asked the reasons for this "theft factor", he blamed it largely on "so many people living on and confined to the area, many of them without jobs".

He pointed out too that a machine could also pick cotton at a cost of about 4½c a kilogram. Increasing wages to his workers would thus make it uneconomic to employ labour on a large scale. This would mean more hunger and poverty in the area.

His company had only recently started making a small operating profit on the two farms, he added.



SUNDAY POST's Investigation Team had a few hair-raising moments when they tried to get to the bottom of child labour on farms in the Weenen district of Natal. One farmer (above) chased the team off his farm after threatening to assault them when he found them questioning his workers on child labour.

**MEN, women and children are being paid R45 for every ton of cotton they can pick — on a farm owned 50-50 by the semi-Government Corporation for Economic Development and the KwaZulu Development Corporation.**

And according to officials, top pickers can pick up to 80 kg a day — which works out at less than R80 a month.

But because normally only adults register as pickers and their kids' pickings come under their names, whole families can work five days a week for a month and earn less than R80.

And when it is sold on the South African market, the raw cotton they have picked sells for about R350 a ton.

The farms on which they are a part of the Tugela Development Project are in the poverty-stricken Msinga district of Natal that is torn by violence between warring factions.

People in the district blame the violence on the resettlement of thousands of people on a narrow strip of land that is unable to support them all.

15/7/79

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Stories by Howard Barrell, Owen Vanqa, Zwelakhe Sisulu, Walter Nkosi and SUNDAY POST correspondents.

● See Pages 2, 3, 4, 5 and leader, Page 8.

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These shocking facts came to light during a SUNDAY POST investigation into child labour on white-owned and run farms in the Weenen district of Natal.

We saw scores of children, some aged 12, climbing onto farmers' cattle trucks which travel the banks of the Tugela River at dawn every day loading up their labour.

Our team was told by two 12-year-old boys on one white-owned farm near the Tugela that they were paid R4 a month.

On another occasion, a white farmer, Mr. Koos van Rooyen, threatened to assault us and chased us off his farm after we had questioned his workers about the use of child labour on the farm.

We found that child labour in the area, which spans the banks of the Tugela River just north of Weenen, was widespread. People in the area told us child labour was "predominant".

They said that some children were earning R2 a week.

A young Msinga man said the children were being paid a daily rate of between 20c and 45c and a weekly rate of between R1,50 and R2.

Asked if the people had ever tried to unite and bargain with local farmers, he said: "No. If they do that, the people will have nowhere to go and earn a living.

"The people don't like working for the farmers but they have to because there is nowhere else.

"A wage is now the white man's choice," he said.

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# WE WILL FEED THEM — EYSSEN

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has undertaken to supply rations to anybody in the resettlement areas who tells the department they are starving. 271 SP 15/7/79

This undertaking applies to pensioners as well, Mr Johan Eyssen, the department's liaison officer, said this week.

He was replying to a request for statistical information on four resettlement areas — Tin Town, Msinga, Kwavulamehlo and Ekuvukeni — and for a general comment from his department on the resettlement horror exposed by SUNDAY POST.

He said he could not comment on Msinga and Ekuvukeni as these were under KwaZulu's jurisdiction. SUNDAY POST is presently arranging for an interview with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

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

Posadres:

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

Kantooradres:  
Leslie Social Sciences Building  
University Avenue  
Groote Schuur Campus

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

## INLEIDING

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 aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).



MR OOKI BUDAZA is 72 years old. Once a prosperous farmer, he is a broken man living in the broken community of Elukhanyisweni, Keiskammahoek — one of the six main resettlement areas in the Ciskei.

Like most of the 15 000 people of Elukhanyisweni, Mr Budaza was moved from Humansdorp, near Port Elizabeth in 1977 to be resettled in Keiskammahoek. 271 SP 15/7/77

"We were forced to come here and were promised land for farming," said Mr Budaza. "We were told that we were being taken to a better place — and dumped in this place." He arrived in Elukhanyisweni in November 1977. He says he will always curse the day.

"In Humansdorp I had farming land and livestock which I had to sell on coming here. The only thing I have left is a dog. "It is now nearly two years we have lived in this miserable area and promises made to us have not materialised and they never will. How can we be happy in this place when one can barely make a living," he said.

Now Mr Budaza and his seven children have to live on the R47,50 pension he receives once every two months. "I am still lucky, I have neighbours who do not even get that."

The eldest son, who worked in Port Elizabeth, was another source of income for the family, but now, because his parents had been moved from the Port Elizabeth area, he no longer qualified to work there.

"The labour department of the Cape Midlands Bantu Administration Board is endorsing our children out of Port Elizabeth and robbing us of the little assistance many of our families depended on," Mr Budaza said.

Mr Budaza's section of Elukhanyisweni area situated in a rocky slope — impossible to farm. Garden plots are not a paying proposition because of the scarcity of water in spite of the several taps scattered around the area.

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).

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VAN DIE SENTRUM

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SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

JARVERSLAG  
1978

# Open your eyes!

FIFTY kilometres due west of Pietermaritzburg you turn right, hit dust road and, for the next 33 km you keep your eyes half-closed to keep out the grime and glare.

You round a nek between two mountains which brings you to the place the people call 'Kwavulamehlo' —

"Open your eyes!" "To open your eyes — what the Government has done to us," say the people who gave it the name.

"To the fact that we are going to have to find a way of surviving here."

"The people must know we are starving." SUNDAY POST was told repeatedly in Kwavulamehlo — a resettlement camp — the home of 700-odd people.

Here they cannot graze their cattle or cultivate the surrounding land. And most cannot find work.

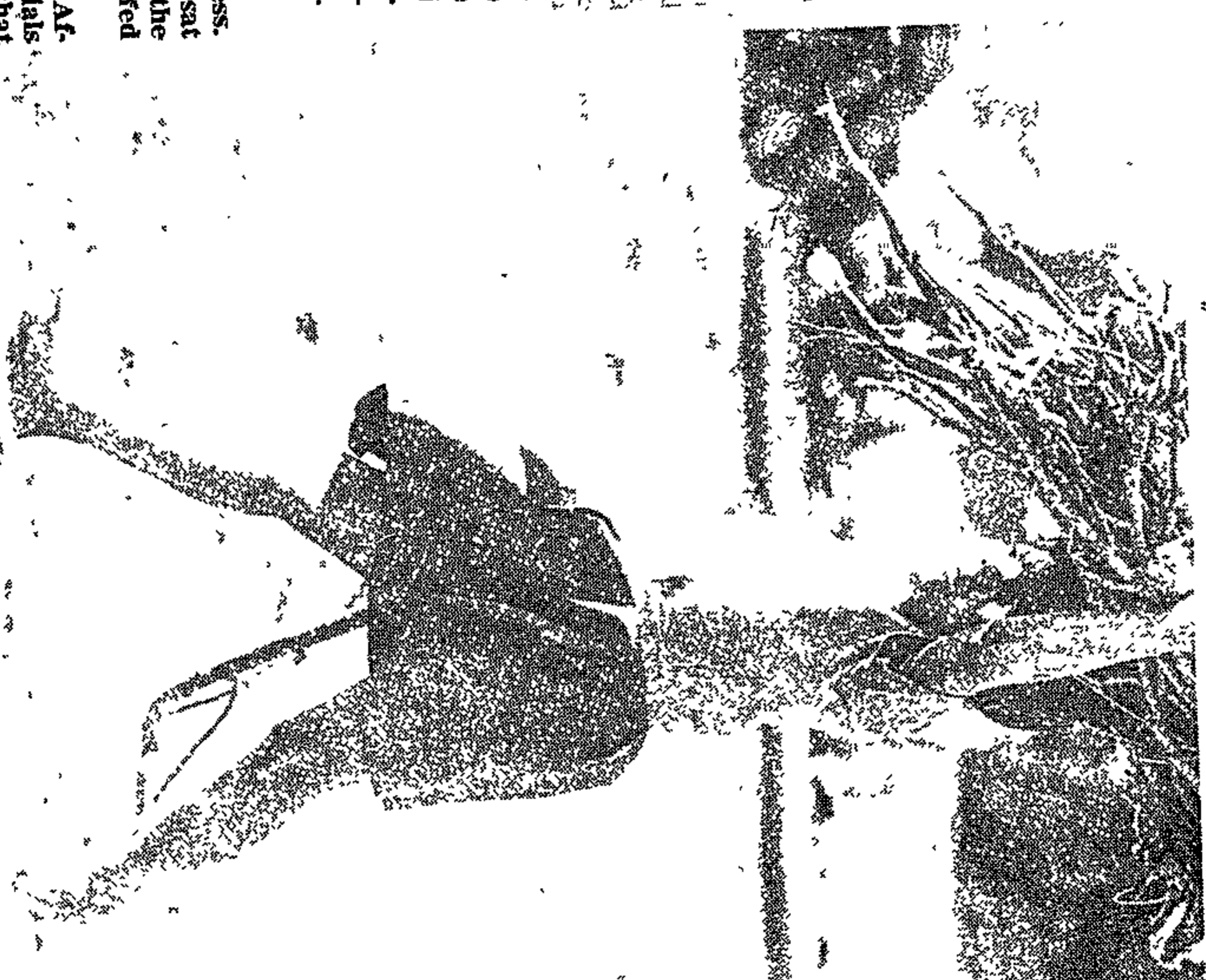
"We were brought by the GG (Government Garage) people," says the leader of the people of Kwavulamehlo, Mr Judah Mandaweni. "We were only given tents to live in."



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The tents that made up Kwavulamehlo (left) were no match for the wind and the rain. Mr Judah Mandaweni (above) . . . from farm-owner to tent dweller — until he built a new home.



"In two years' time, there will be no wood to keep us warm" . . . a young girl makes sure her family gets their share.

Some, he says are still living in the tents, which provide no shelter from the sweltering heat. The health of the people is bad, he says. The children have been hardest hit.

"We have asked the magistrates at Impendle to find us jobs, but he has only managed to find nine men temporary jobs," said Mr Mandaweni. Mr Joseph Shezi (65) is one of the lucky ones. He

works for the Railways near Bulwer and has been for 27 years. He gets R84 a month.

"We are starving here," he says. "The people are eating only mealies. We didn't before we were moved. Now I have no garden, no fields, no stock." His son, Mr Linus Shezi, breadwinner for seven people, is one of the "lucky" nine who have been given employment. In his temporary job at the Impendle offices of

the Bantu Affairs Commissioner he gets R40 a month.

"That's not enough money," he says. "Food is so expensive now. I need R200 to give my family the kind of things they need and deserve." We walk around the camp — a maze of torn tents and mud huts — talking to the people. Most of them are busy building their new houses — restoring normality. We visited the tents of two

families — both fatherless. Baby Zamani Motang, sat wrapped in a blanket, in the dust. He had just been fed his milkless porridge.

"I spoke to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's officials at Impendle and asked that the unmarried mothers with their own houses and plots," said Mr Judah Mandaweni. "They refused and said, 'the women had to get married.'"

**African Affairs Reporter**

MR. Luke Nxumalo from Delmas, whose family of 14 was dumped at Estcourt this week, was yesterday still looking for a place to live because no alternative accommodation has been provided by the Government.

The Church of the Province of South Africa and the Lutheran Church are providing food for the homeless family who sleep under a tiny tent supported by corrugated iron.

The Reverend Johan Vilakazi, rector of the Church of the Province of S.A. at Wembezi township where the family was dumped, told the Mercury yesterday that the family was exposed to cold and rain.

Mr. Nxumalo's family was evicted from Government-expropriated land in

# Evicted family is homeless

Delmas where they had lived for 30 years.

Mr. Nxumalo left Estcourt when he was a young boy. His reference book still reflects that he came from Estcourt although he does not know anyone in the area.

He was told by Government officials in Delmas to return to Estcourt where he was born. On July 17, Mr. Nxumalo's family and

all their belongings were transported by Government lorry to Wembezi township, near Estcourt.

Mr. A. L. Wood, assistant magistrate at Wembezi, said he had no comment on the matter because it was an administrative matter.

Dr. Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu's Minister of Interior, was not available for comment.

271  
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# Uncle's to

MORE THAN 120

families living in Missionvale, a squatter area outside Port Elizabeth, are to be moved.

Some will go to the Eastern Cape's black controversial resettlement area of Glenmore, 160 kilometres away.

Their opposition to being moved to Glenmore has heightened since living conditions there were exposed recently in SUNDAY POST.

Mr Henrie Swanepoel, acting chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, said there are 126 squatter families and his board was now busy with a survey to establish "illegal" residents in the area, assisted by the Department of Community Development.

Mr Swanepoel said 20 houses were immediately available at Glenmore. But people would not

# move

By JIMMY MATYU

be forced to go to areas they disapproved of. They had to give their consent.

Missionvale is to be utilised as a coloured residential area. It is presently populated by black and coloureds and the blacks who are the responsibility of the board, must now be removed.

SUNDAY POST visited the area this week and found the families in fear after visits by officials.

The fear uppermost was that they would be taken to Glenmore.

Some families also complained of high rents in Zwijde, a new township in Port Elizabeth, where they may be given houses.

Any families who move to Glenmore will automatically be forced to leave their jobs in Port Elizabeth and join a hungry community.

A number of the families SUNDAY POST talked to said they would be happy to move to better accommodation where rent was not too high.

Missionvale had now become an area of fear with the notorious gangs, the Mafia and the Mongrels, terrorising people by murder, rape, assault and robbery.

Transkei-born Mrs Maria Khoza, whose husband is in jail, said: "I cannot manage to pay the R36,38 rent at Zwijde and at the same time I do not wish to go to Glenmore."

"I have been informed that Zwijde residents have also to pay for their water and here in Missionvale we have free water."

Widowed Mrs Norrah Mheno (65) said it broke her heart to learn she has to move to a strange area after she had turned a hope of having her bones resting in Missionvale.

Drab and squalid is the Ciskei's resettlement camp for old people. OWEN VANQA finds the destitute old folk are still hoping the SA Students Organisation will come and build them homes, but red tape and the 1977 bannings stopped that.

# Old folk in dreary camp

ABOUT 20 km from Zwelitsha, lies the territory's smallest resettlement camp. It is a dreary home for old and poor people.

It was established five years ago to resettle farm-hand derelicts — workers too sick or too old to be of any use to the white farmers of Kakamas, near Upington.

The people were provided with tents and one-room wooden prefabricated houses.

Some live in shacks, hovels and pondokkies. The camp has about 50 families.

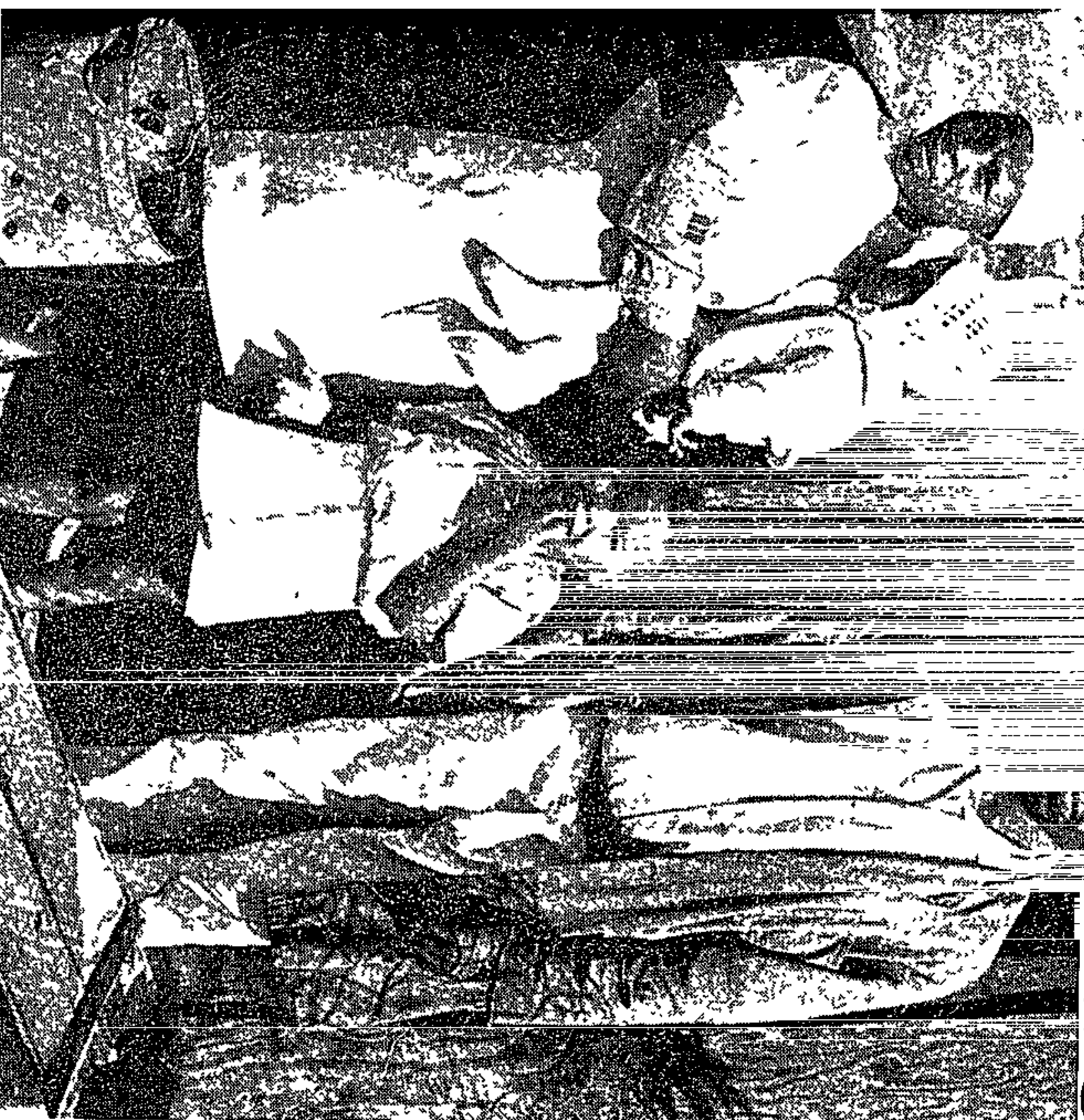
Moved by the residents' plight, Saso offered in 1966 to build houses for the residents. The students asked who wanted houses built and the response was enthusiastic.

The students completed one house and were busy on the second when red tape intervened.

Mr Jack Giyana (74) told SUNDAY POST black officials told the residents to turn down the offer because Saso

common decency or respect."

Mr Nxumalo was told by Government officials that he had to return to Estcourt, where he was born, in accordance with the influx control laws. At Wembezi, no official accommodation had been



Mr and Mrs Joseph Mdalo and kids. If they are removed, he would prefer Veeplaas to Zwijde.

# DUMPED FAMILY

THE Nxumalo family of Delmas, dumped at Estcourt this week, will also have to cash their sole family asset — their cattle.

The family of 16 were taken by Government lorry from the area in which they lived for 29 years after land was appropriated.

Now Mr Nxumalo has returned to Delmas with the Government vehicle

they would be sold in Delmas.

She added: "How can we be happy here? I have never lived here and my husband was last here long before 1950."

Rev Johan Vlakazi, Rector of St Barnabas Anglican Church in Wembezi township, Estcourt,

has been arranging hot meals for the family, providing food and allowing Mrs Nxumalo to use the church cooking facilities to cook their food.

"I have never seen such destitution in my life. I am absolutely amazed that anyone can be so ill as to up-

powerless to find any accommodation until her husband returns.

arranged on their arrival, and they were temporarily accommodated on open ground at the Wembezi Magistrate's Court.

The family were then provided with a single room with a single house built for sleep in.

Mr Giyana said they were given land to plough, but without oxen to pull the plough, they had to hire tractors and money was difficult to come by.

On their arrival they were given rations but these were withdrawn a few months later.

Residents draw water from communal taps. There is a school and a

# Bishop is 'shattered' by settlement camps

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The anguish caused by the Government's policy of removals is creating a potentially explosive situation, Bishop Desmond Tutu warned yesterday.

Delivering his general secretary's report to the national conference of the South Africa Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu said he had been shattered by what he had seen in recent visits to resettlement camps.

After describing the plight of a young girl in one camp who said she and her family drank water to fill their stomachs when they could no longer find food, Bishop Tutu said that child will haunt me and I cannot take it any longer.

### Anguish

'Christians are going to have to ask themselves seriously just how long they think fellow Christians can go on bearing this kind of anguish without exploding.'

'Christians are going to ask themselves what Jesus would have them to do in such a situation . . . and whether that is the kind of South Africa they can defend.'



BISHOP Desmond Tutu in explosive situation.

Bishop Tutu said that some people felt that South Africa was not worth defending in World War II.

'We too think that South Africa as at present ordered is not worth dying for.'

Dealing with South African issues in a wide-ranging review of events of the past year on the international African local and council scene, Bishop Tutu said:

● The appointment of Dr Piet Koornhof as Minister of Co-operation and Development was a breath of fresh air in a close atmosphere, but added that there had been 'little substantial and fundamental change in South Africa.'

● The Southern African situation was 'a real threat to world peace and must be resolved before it is too late.'

● Condemned the revolting Central African empire of self-appointed Emperor Bokassa and welcomed the downfall of 'an evil man, Idi Amin of Uganda.'

● He called on the SACC and on the Government to give financial aid to the Vietnamese boat people and other refugees.

### Crossroads

Bishop Tutu praised Dr Koornhof for relieving Crossroads in the Cape and Alexandra in Johannesburg and for granting a moratorium to 'illegal' black workers in urban areas.

The minister wanted to break 'the logjam' with his regional committees made up of urban black people, but they were not geared to bring about real dialogue for change, he said.

Those wanting to talk about dismantling apartheid would always be a frustrated minority, operating within an unacceptable system which had the majority of committee members on its payroll.

The committees dealt with the implementation

of apartheid, albeit in a more humane way.

'And you must deal only with urban blacks, further reinforcing an unjust division of the black community which is already so painfully divided by Government policy on ethnic grounds — the old divide and rule ploy.'

'We understand that Dr Koornhof had to consider his constituency in doing something that was anathema to them. But black leaders, too, have a constituency and if that constituency repudiates them, then on what grounds could they continue to serve on the committees?'

### Dialogue

Bishop Tutu disclosed that he had written to Dr Koornhof to say he was interested in 'real dialogue . . .' but he must give us something to show for agreeing to sit down with him — to abolish (really abolish) the pass laws and of Bantu education. . . to stop the removal and resettlement of people and to help in the call for national convention.'

Turning to overall Government race policy, he linked removals to the concept that there would in future be 'no black South Africans.'

### Riekert report

'The Riekert Commission is a very clever instrument to give a few blacks increased privileges while turning the screws on most blacks as we have seen in recent days. The heart of apartheid is that blacks must be regarded as birds of passage in the land of their birth.'

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emigration).

This simple ecological model has

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/fluted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and Silver Leaves cultures), a North

appearance is supported by the contradicted by this ordering. would have made changes in pot not occur, and social pressure spread and diversification of best by a model that combines a

In the present paper two a continuous spread and the other colonisation of new areas. Math be shown to produce different rates derived from the Early Iron that a discontinuous spread mode than a continuous spread model.

**ECOLOGICAL MODEL**

Continuous Spread. Dispersal probabilities have been linked to two variables territories or home ranges (Emlen, territory in archaeology (Higgs and

capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

# Uprooted family and 14 children evicted twice

27/11/79  
Argus

Argus Correspondent

**MARITZBURG.** — The Nxumalo family and their 14 children, who were uprooted from the Transvaal, evicted twice in one week without accommodation arrangements, now face having to pay R120 in transport costs.

Mr Luke Nxumalo and his wife Elizabeth, both in their fifties, were evicted with their five children and nine grandchildren from their Delmas home near Witbank last week after having lived there for 29 years and dumped on open ground in Wembezi township.

turn to Estcourt after he had been evicted because he was born in the Estcourt district. His eviction was in accordance with the influx control laws.

no further comment to make. 'It is not our policy to comment on Press stories.'

## Had to move

They were then evicted from Wembezi township three days later after being told there was no official accommodation for them. Arrangements were made for them to move to Nthaba Mhlope location about 15 km away where they will have to build their own house.

When he arrived at Wembezi township, the authorities said no official accommodation had been arranged for him. The family were allowed to sleep the nights in a single room in the local magistrate's courts normally used by prisoners awaiting trial. Their possessions were accommodated on open ground.

capacity and of the computer  
Discontinuous distance moves way to a community and the movement spread case.

Mr Nxumalo was informed he would have to make his own transportation arrangements and pay his own costs in the move to Nthaba Mhlope and was issued with a deadline to move in three days.

After being dumped at Nthaba Mhlope, Mr Nxumalo erected a crude shelter from corrugated iron sheets for his family and has already started work on a permanent home.

He was unable to pay the transport costs of R120 but a contribution of R20 was made by two local Anglican priests towards the bill.

## Not policy

An eviction notice was served on Mr Nxumalo in Delmas when the Government had appropriated and bought land from Mr A. Howard of Delmas for whom Mr Nxumalo had worked since 1950.

When asked to comment on the Nxumalo family's plight, the Secretary for the Interior for KwaZulu Government said: 'I have heard of their story through the paper, but not through official sources and I have

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# Resettlement must stop says Sebe

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** - Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, has called on the South African Government to abandon its current resettlement programme, "which has proved to be just a few hours away from anarchy."

He was commenting yesterday on the plight of the Silvertown squatters near Zwelitsha, who were flooded out of their shacks by rain last weekend.

"The central government's whole resettlement programme must be reviewed, otherwise we are courting disaster as squatters not only have to contend with a lack of shelter but also with a lack of food," he said.

People who had to go hungry for 24 hours ended up stealing to satisfy their need and even murdered when there was resistance to this method of getting the food.

"Between the time a hungry man wakes up in the morning and the next morning order can be turned into anarchy which could involve us all in bloody conflagration," Chief Sebe said.

"When we motivate our case for more funds from

the South African Government we go for the minimum prerequisites for reasonable livelihood. We are never disposed to extravagance and luxury.

"The South African Government has made it a habit to respond favourably only when disaster strikes."

South Africa should have learnt a lesson from the Sada tragedy and should not have enforced a programme which invited suffering.

"Seeing the situation for the first time, Dr Koornhof was moved to tears at Sada, but consider our position when we have to live cheek by jowl with these people, seeing daily their frustrations grow and their anger inexorably finding its way to the pin of the grenade of anarchy," Chief Sebe said.

The squatters were not the Ciskei Government's doing, "but a problem which is imposed on us by the central government."

"Ordinary humanitarian measures require that we should welcome them when they appear on our borders, having been evicted from farms where their energy was dissipated in faithful and loyal service to their

employers, before they were discarded when they became unproductive."

"My government's attitude to resettlement schemes launched by the South African Government is well known and we have consistently criticised those schemes.

"I can never be party, however, to a move designed to deny the squatters entry to the Ciskei on the grounds of our objection to the South African Government's resettlement plans."

The Ciskei Government was going to impress its stand on the matter to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, during his visit to the Ciskei next month.

The first government official to be moved to pity by the squalid conditions of resettlement camps was Dr Koornhof, who toured Sada, Ilunge and Dimbaza in August 1971.

After his tour he said "There will be no further Sadas, Ilunges or Dimbazas. Resettlement camps like these three are something of the past."

His comment when he arrived at Sada was "Something must be done and done soon. I am determined to find a solution."

-- DOR  
New township, page 22.



MRS. ELIZABETH NXUMALO with grandson Vusi and doll outside the makeshift shack the family inhabits

# Evicted man given help

African Affairs Reporter

**MR. LUKE NXUMALO** of Delmas, whose family of 13 was "removed" to Estcourt last week, has been given a house at Wembezi Township by the Government — and local Whites have volunteered money towards his rent.

The Reverend Johan Vilakazi, rector of the Church of the Province at Wembezi, who has been helping Mr Nxumalo's family, said yesterday he had received R40 from Whites

Mr Nxumalo has been allocated a house for six months to enable him to build a house at Ntabamhlophe where he has been given a site by Chief Vusi Ndaba.

Mr J. G. Bultendag,

Bantu commissioner for Estcourt, said action would be taken against the African drivers from Delmas who left Mr. Nxumalo's family at Wembezi.

He said the Government drivers had been instructed to transport Mr Nxumalo's family to the reserve near Estcourt where he was born.

He had been left 20 kilometres from that destination.

He said the Government drivers had been instructed to transport Mr Nxumalo's family to the reserve near Estcourt where he was born.

He had been left 20 kilometres from that destination.

The family was evicted from Government-expropriated land in Delmas where Mr Nxumalo had lived for 30 years since leaving Estcourt as a young boy.

On Sunday Mr Nxumalo hired a lorry to take his family and belongings to Ntabamhlophe.

The truck owner charged R120 which Mr Nxumalo did not have.

Mr Bultendag said the Department of Co-operation and Development would pay the transport charges.





**Rupert Lorimer . . . taking up the Batlokwa's case**

forcibly. Unfortunately we cannot." At the meeting with Koornhof, some Lebowa MPs were expelled because they were suspected of collaborating in the removal scheme.

While the move may nudge territorial apartheid closer to fruition, it will involve a steep drop in the standard of living of the Batlokwa, and also increase country-wide unemployment.

The spokesman says his people have taken great care in building their houses. They have 20 schools and three clinics, and many even have freehold title. As for government's promised compensation, says the spokesman, "they will throw a tent at me and demolish my house, and only then talk of compensation."

The Batlokwa protest angrily that they are being moved from a well-watered area with a temperate climate to dry land unsuitable for animal husbandry. Many of them travel daily to work in Pietersburg and Louis Trichardt — only 50 km away. The Dendron area is too far for daily commuting, so that the move will turn these people into migrant labourers.

Adds the spokesman: "This is the third time we have been forced to rebuild our houses, once because the government wanted all houses to be close to the chief, and once when the area was replanned as a township."

Last year Koornhof's department admitted in a memo to PFP MP Rupert Lorimer that it had not consulted the Batlokwa about their impending fate. And although the memo said the Lebowa government had been consulted, it omitted to mention the fierce opposition encountered from Lebowa chief minister Cedric Phatudi.

Although the department claims there is

live up to his promise to give their objections the "deepest thought" The spokesman adds, "He told us that he did not intend to move us forcibly, but would prefer us to go of our own accord. Since we will under no circumstances go voluntarily, it seems he will have to let us

**REMOVAL SCHEMES**

**"We won't go"**

PM 27/7/79

271

Dr Piet Koornhof may think apartheid is dead, but 100 000 people in the Northern Transvaal are finding that it's very much alive, as government's grand design for consolidating the bantustans threatens to set in motion yet another massive human removal scheme.

The land of the Batlokwa and Makgato people, who live near Soekmekaar between Louis Trichardt and Pietersburg, was excised from Lebowa last year, and the people are to be resettled near Dendron, 100 km to the west.

The Batlokwa are far from eager to slot in with the plans to neaten the boundaries of Lebowa, and they extracted a promise earlier this month from Koornhof that he would give the matter his "deepest thought."

"We will only be removed at gunpoint," a spokesman for the Batlokwa clan tells the FM. "If we could, we would resist

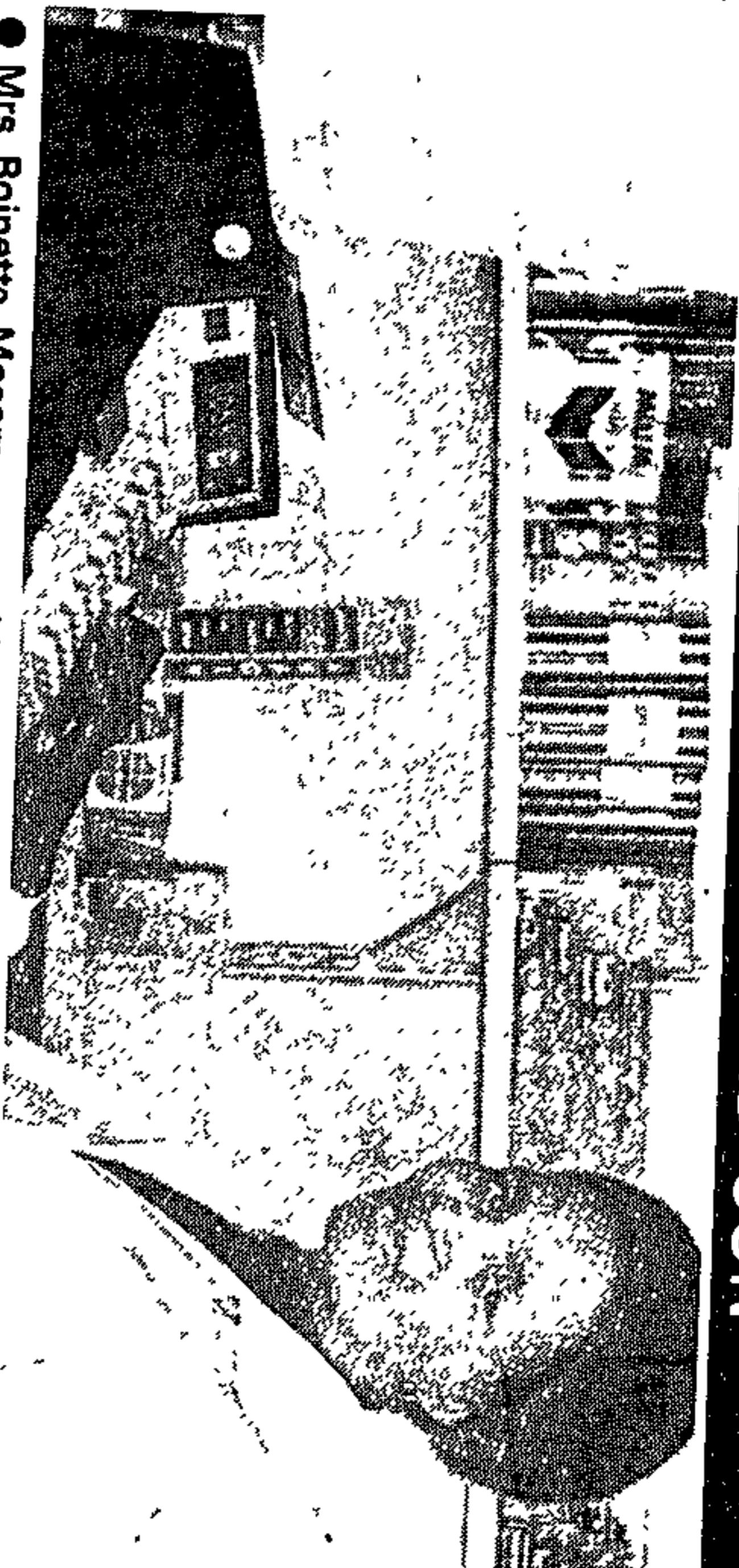
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0,18	2,10	1,24	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
1,73	7,00	6,86	1,04	1,02	3,80	3,64	19,69	19,83
1,69	14,84	14,84	1,80	1,96	765	3145	2,58	2,48

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1,21	0,20	1868	324

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS



● Mrs Amy Phottu, mother of Mrs Bonnette Masame of Vaalwater, with grandchild Task, 18 months, removed with her to Steilloop from his mother.



● Mrs Boinette Masame, a cashier in Vaalwater, mother of a dispersed family which moved to Steilloop with her mother, Mrs Amy Phottu.

# Ghost towns left as Black trek moves out

flat, the ground surrounded by a 2 m game fence. A few ostriches were stalking among the ruins.

The only reminder of the 150 families who once lived there was the forlorn graveyard, plastic flowers burnt white by the sun. The graves are overgrown and neglected; some appear to have been flattened to make way for a dirt road.

This location was in fact an "illegal squatter camp", Mr Lotter told us. It had been there for 20 years.

Men who work in Ellisras now live in a hostel 20 km from the town, close by the Grootegeluk coal mine compound. It is a stark square, painted vivid pink, with only one entrance and high overhead lights.

At mid-morning we found

that morning and so lost a day's pay. His wife and four children moved to Steilloop last year.

Another man, Johannes X, had also missed the bus. He worked in an Ellisras garage for R12,50 a week. He saw his family once every two months. We calculated that Johannes had only R25,65 a month over after rent and transport to feed and clothe himself, and his family of five at Steilloop.

In Vaalwater we spoke to Mrs Bonnette Motsame, a cashier in a general store. Her family is almost totally dispersed — her mother, Mrs Amy Phoffu, had moved to Steilloop with four of the eight grandchildren and her husband now worked in Warmbaths, she

The Vaalwater location about 3 km outside the town must have been an attractive little village, with some 70 toffee-coloured Kimberley brick houses standing snugly in garden patches surrounded by thick bush.

It is now ruined. Most of the houses have been dismantled; with roofs, doors and windows framed wrenched out from jagged gaps in the walls. Vivid green and pink paint on interior walls is still unfaded.

Nine families are still living there, some in partly-

destroyed houses or shacks. Mrs Lena Mochise and Mrs Letta Fesha told us they would move to Steilloop "when there is money".

A young school teacher said there were 48 children left in the primary school, where there had been more than 200. The present school is converted into the men's hostel.

He did not understand why the people were prepared to move, he said, adding: "What can they do? They were given R600 to move — and that will not be enough to build in Steilloop. Many of the women did housework in Vaalwater — where will they get housework in Steilloop?"

Mr P P Minnaar, deputy chief director of the North-

Transvaal Administration Board, said Steilloop was chosen as the new town site because it was the only place available with a suitable water supply.

Menfolk who want to join their families there from Nylstroom (193 km) and Naboomspruit (151 km) travel to Potgietersrus by train, then SAR bus. This costs about R4 return from Nylstroom, proportionately less from other towns.

People who move to Steilloop are allocated sites on a 99-year lease, but must build their own houses.

Mr Pieter Potgieter, in charge of construction at Steilloop for the Lebowa Department of Works, said a complete house would cost R4 000 to R6 000. Water

would be piped to every house, he said, and eventually electricity. Shops and a clinic were being planned.

There were one or two big houses built of brick but nearly all the others were two-roomed, built of cement blocks. These two-roomed houses cost R600 to R800, said Mr Potgieter.

From the half-completed state of many of them it was obvious that the R600 paid to Vaalwater residents in compensation for their dismantled houses was not nearly enough to resettle the families adequately in Steilloop — even if part of the money were not used for other purposes. Many people were living in lean-to shacks alongside their half-built houses.

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29/7/79.

One, who gave his name only as Frans, said he worked at the Ellisras brickyard and earned R17,50 a week. Transport to work by bus which leaves at 5 am daily cost him 80c a day and hostel rent was R9 a month. He had missed the bus

Next day, at Steilloop, we found Mrs Phoffu, an elderly woman with an ailing child on her back. She did not like it there and was sorry to have left Vaalwater. "Here is no work, no clinic for the sick children, no shops."

27/7/79

A new concept in owner-built housing for blacks in the Khutsong area, near Carletonville, could provide the blueprint for similar self-help schemes throughout the country.

The Ikhaya Lethu project is available to anyone who qualifies to be in the area in terms of the influx control legislation and who lives in Khutsong's shanty town.

"Anyone who can raise the R200 deposit can apply to join the scheme," said Mr Matthew Nell, project controller on the site. "The deposit can secure a loan of up to R2 000 worth of building materials."

The project runs a "sweat equity" scheme to help the poorer people accumulate their deposit. Anyone unable to find employment can join a work team — they are making bricks at the moment — until they have saved their deposit. They then have to make way for other prospective home-builders to join the scheme.

To start the project Mr Nell and a prefabricated hut were sent to Khutsong to introduce the idea of self-help housing to the local residents.

"At first they were disinterested and felt the Western Transvaal Administration Board (WTAB) was responsible for all housing needs," he said.

But the message soon got through and community leaders became interested in the scheme — seeing it as one of the few ways the people could free themselves of shanty town life.



Until recently residents in the Khutsong shanty town, near Carletonville, had resigned themselves to the shanty way of life. Now with the self-help housing scheme being run in the area many families have already started building their own homes.

## 'It was all worth

Mrs Eileen Tshungulwane has almost finished laying the bricks for her house, the first home of her own since she married ten years ago.

Mrs Tshungulwane who works as the clerk for the self-help scheme was born in Khutsong, near Carletonville in the Western Transvaal, and lived with her mother in a four-roomed rented house even after she

was married.

"We lived with my parents for seven years but it just got too much. We simply had to move out — there was just not enough room for us all as we had three children," she said.

An active member of the community, Mrs Tshungulwane chairs the Zakhele residents' committee, is a member of the Ikhaya Lethu Women's League

and is also a member of the Housing Team for the scheme.

Because of the acute housing shortage in the area the Tshungulwane family built a wood and iron shack in the shanty town in Khutsong. This has been their home ever since through all the extremes of Highveld weather.

But earlier this year Mrs Tshungulwane decided to take the

An eight-man residents' committee was formed which selects participants for the scheme every month and makes recommendations to a housing team of two members each from the Khutsong Community Council, Zakhele committee, WTAB and the Urban Foundation. It is vital to select a wide cross-section from all socio-economic levels in the shanty town communi-

ty to ensure its continued stability.

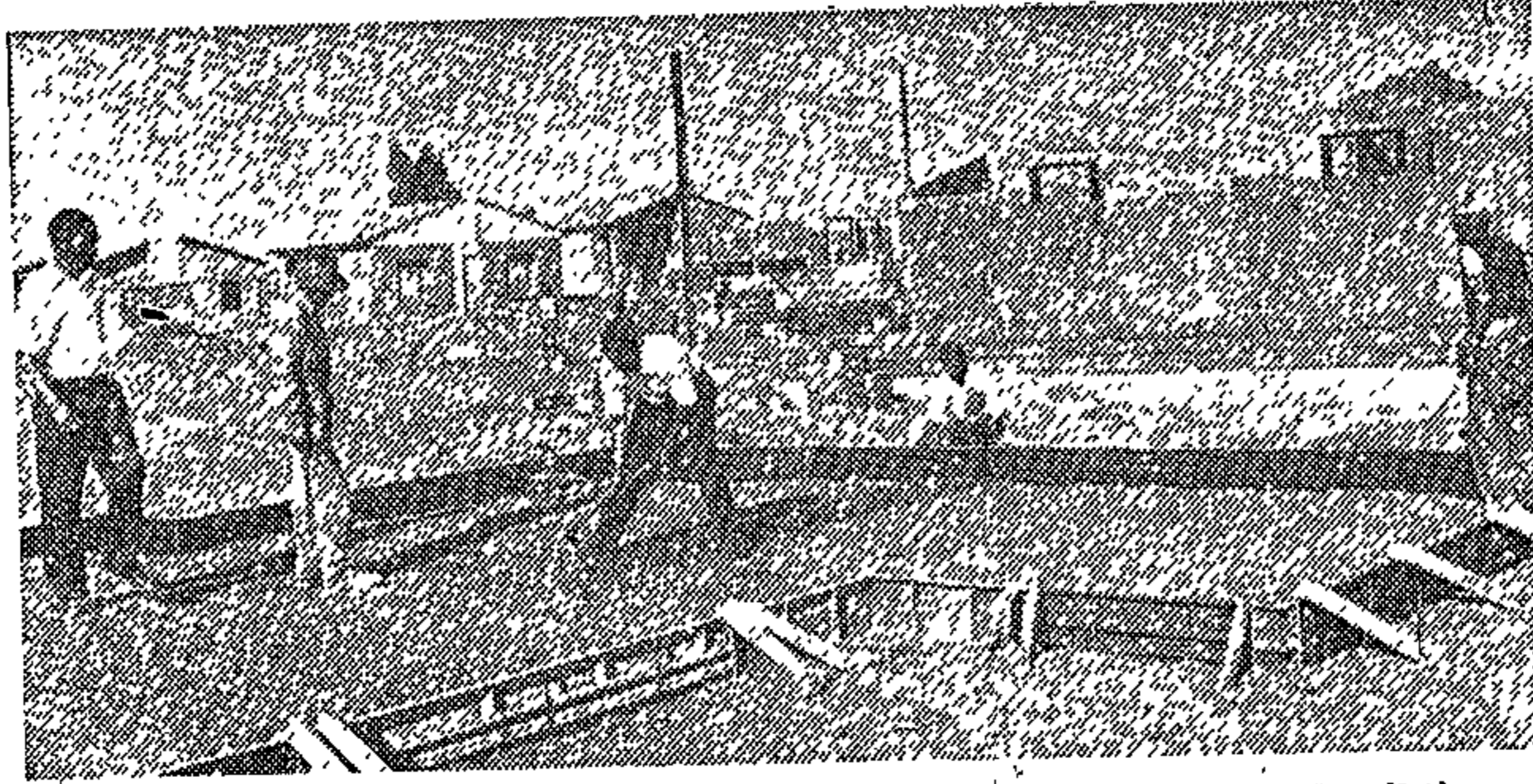
"There are at least 180 families participating in the scheme. Each is working at a speed which suits its pocket and lifestyle," said Mrs Tshungulwane, a clerk on the project.

The hub around which the whole self-help scheme functions is a community centre — "Boikhutsong" — meaning "place of rest and pleasure."

The Boikhutsong Centre is an iron and steel structure — an attempt to relate to the structural concept of the shanty town. It also shows what can be done with limited material and demonstrates different finishes.

The scheme is run on an interview system. Each prospective home owner-builder participates in a series of interviews. At the end both the home-

27/7/79



The very beginnings of a self-built home . . . a proud owner — with a little help from his friends — sets to work laying his foundations.

it'

plunge and make full use of a unique self-help housing scheme being run in the area.

With the building almost up to roof level she is a source of continued inspiration to other women in the shanty town.

"Although I didn't have to lay every brick myself, I still had to arrange and organise it all. It has taken a lot of extra effort, but I know it is all worth the trouble," she said.

owner and the organisers of the scheme should be fully aware of each other's needs and stipulations.

The interview system works like this:

#### STAGE ONE:

● Anyone interested registers with the Zakhele committee — there are already 1100 families registered.

● Each month people are carefully selected by the committee and their names

are put before WTAB for approval.

● A group meeting is called and the committee explains how the scheme works.

● A private interview with a social worker is arranged to discuss finance, work skills and the R200 deposit or how to acquire it.

#### STAGE TWO:

Once the deposit is paid a home interview is conducted in the participant's shanty home.

"Together we draw a plan of the shack, build a scale model and then furnish it with miniature furniture," said Mr Steve Manyane, a social worker involved in the project.

"This is to create a link between the real and the abstract — a concept that is essential for drawing the plans for the new home.

"Together we record

how the family uses the different spaces in their present home," said Mr Manyane.

#### STAGE THREE:

The design interview.

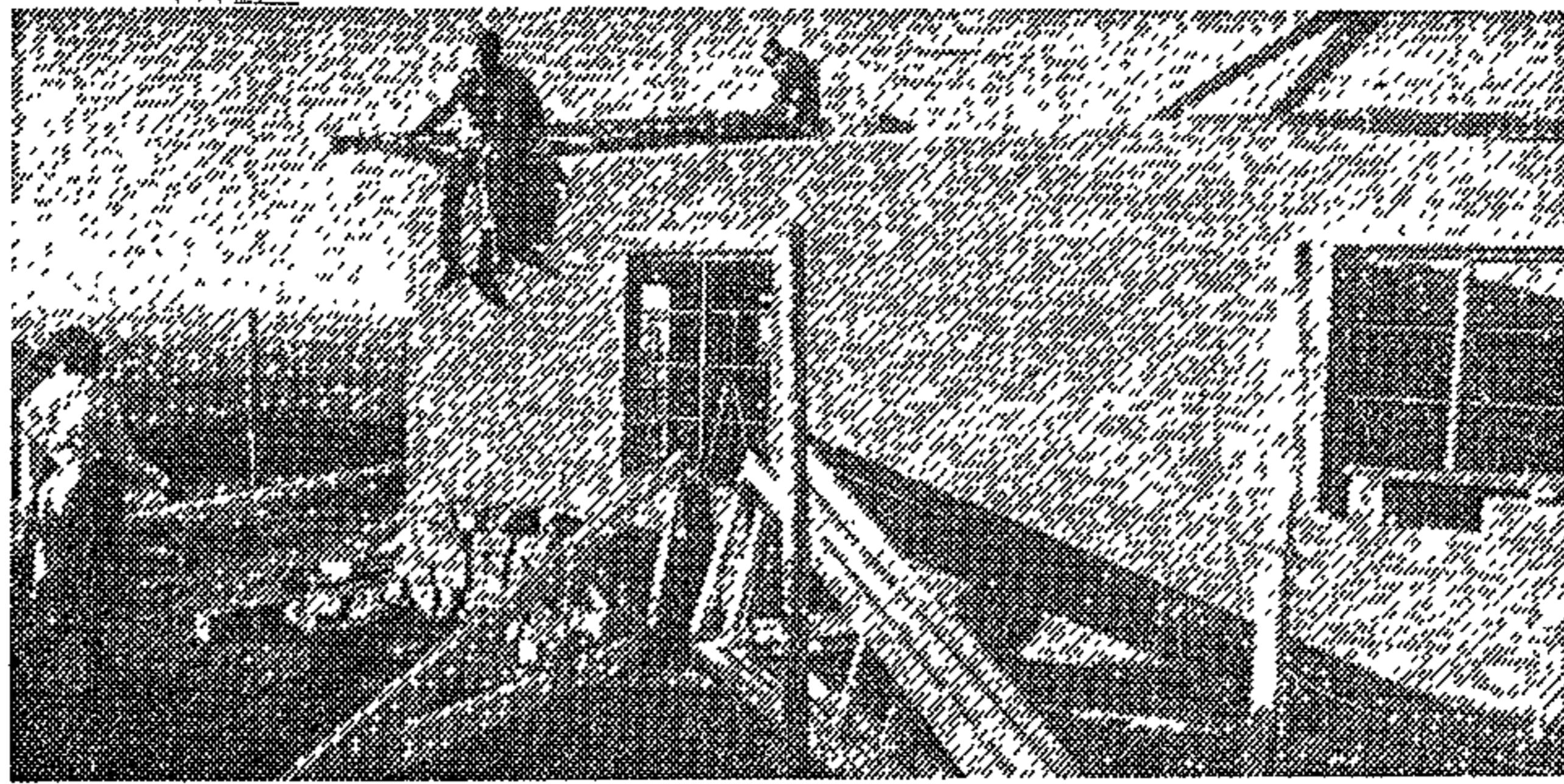
The home owner chooses his site. He then builds his dream house on the checkerboard model. This is mapped out to show the size of the property and is positioned in the same way his property lies in relation to the sun and the surrounds.

"As soon as he has designed his home we can work out the cost accurately and quickly. The designer can immediately decide what he can afford and if necessary make adjustments to the plan," explained Mr Nell.

#### STAGE FOUR:

Finishes for the walls and floors are discussed and the type of ceilings, doors and windows are chosen.

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With the roof trusses ready and waiting this race is nearly run. Soon the family will be able to move from their home in the shanty town to a house they built themselves.

## Counselling centres point the way

**By Elizabeth Wilson**

How do you get blacks involved and interested in home ownership and improvement schemes?

"You set up a whole string of store-front counselling centres where people can get all the information they want," says Johannesburg architect Graeme Hardie.

"Every prospective home-owner wants something different in a house. We need to set up schemes which will help them express these needs," he said.

As Graeme Hardie sees it, counselling centres could be set up en route to railway stations and bus termi-

nals or at convenient points in the townships.

They could be run along similar lines to Legal Aid clinics using trainee architects, draughtsmen and social workers as staff.

"These people would probably need some training in counselling methods but they could offer practical advice on how to plan, build or buy a home," he says.

"For some people this could mean help with the daunting paperwork or an explanation of the principles involved. For others it might mean advice on how to go about improvements.

Or, there might be people who need technical advice on materials and building techniques."

To help people make decisions about the sort of homes they want, Mr Hardie has devised a system of counselling backed by the use of building models.

"There's no mystique to it. People can experiment with the models and build exactly the sort of house that will meet their need," he says.

Mr Hardie says the counselling scheme is working well at Khut-song and should be extended to other areas.

Shanty town residents — be they rich or poor — who can gather the R200 deposit are eligible to join the Ikhaya Lethu self-help housing project near Carletonville. This scheme, which could be the blueprint for self-help housing throughout the country, is already in full swing.

DEE RISSIK spoke to the local men and women and their project controller on how they run and take part in this scheme.

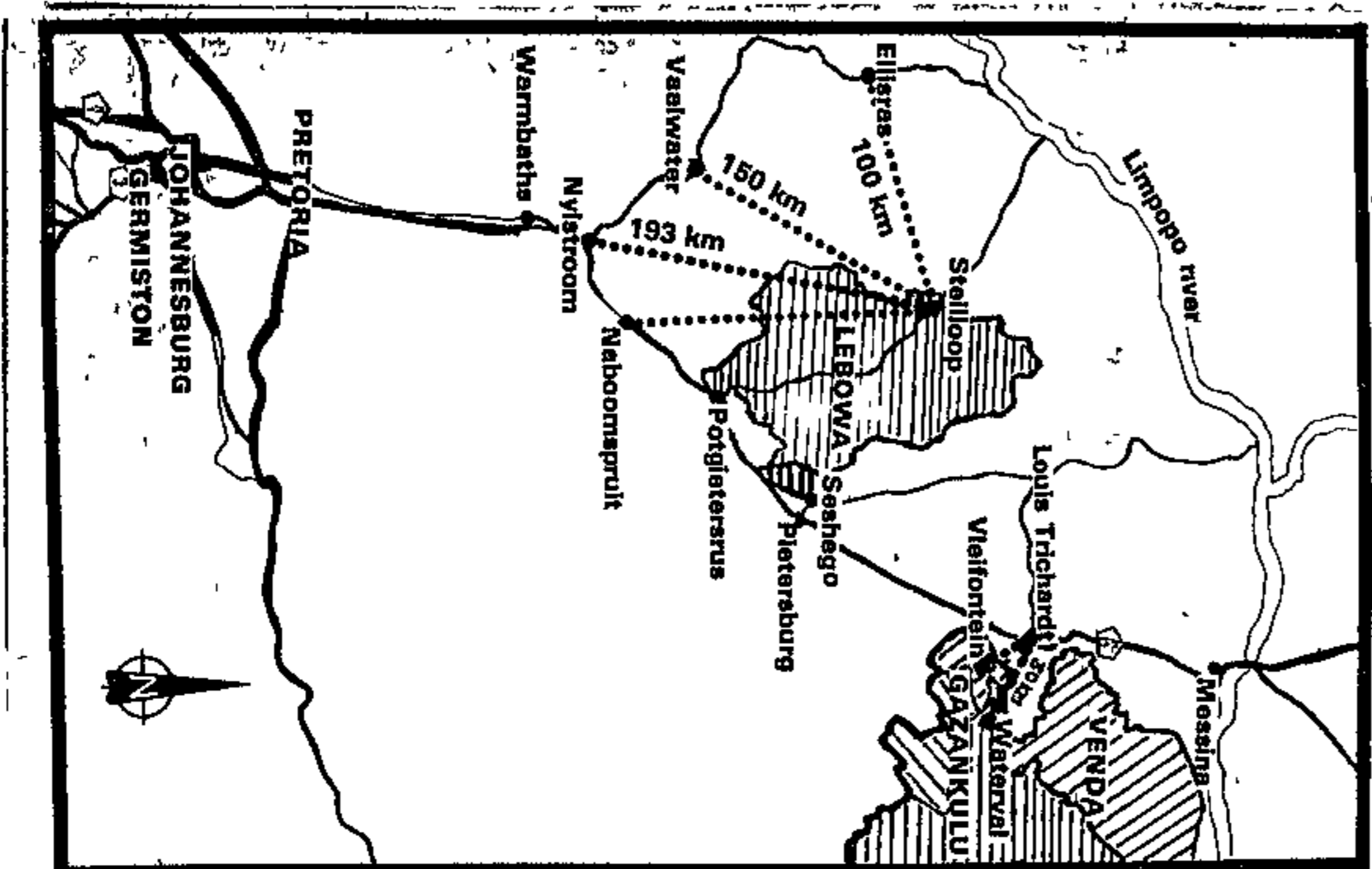


"The link between the real and the abstract"—Mrs Eileen Tshungulwane demonstrates how she used the checker board model to design to the smallest detail the home she has since built.

# Doing it themselves

THE ONLY REMINDER OF 150 FAMILIES WAS THE OVERGROWN, FORLORN GRAVEYARD

# 20 000 are banished to 'dumping grounds'

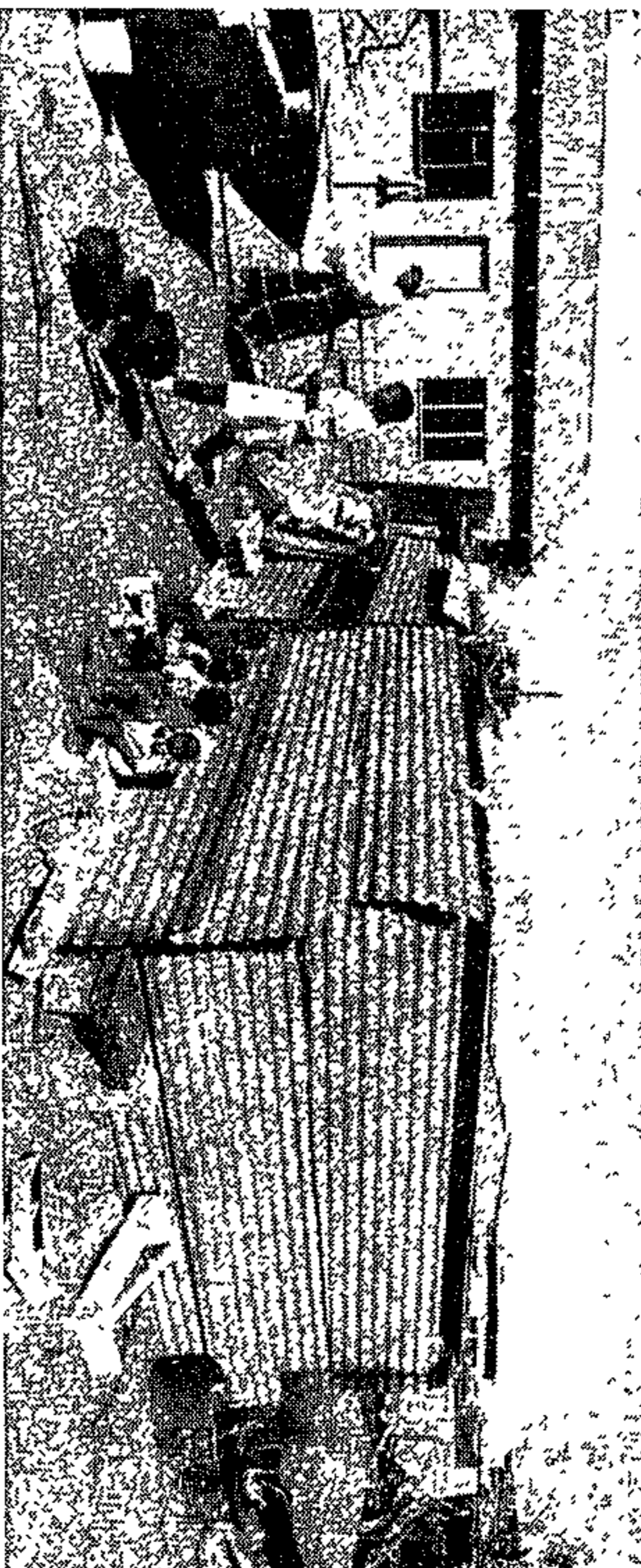


Report  
**JEAN LE MAY**  
Pictures  
**DOUG LEE**

ENTIRE townships housing thousands of people are being methodically destroyed around towns in the Northern Transvaal — at a time when the Black housing shortage in the country is reaching alarming proportions.

This week the Sunday Express toured five White towns from where up to 20 000 Blacks will have to move. A couple of the townships around them were already largely deserted — one of them had been flattened so completely that it was difficult to find the spot where it had been.

Photographer Doug Lee and



● A resettled Stellloop family, moved from Vaalwater, lives in this tin shack until they can afford to build a house.

I also visited Stellloop, one of the new resettlement areas many kilometres from any of the towns, which is being described as a "new dumping ground".

There is no work at all in Stellloop. There are no shops, no clinic, no telephones, no doctors and few buses. People shop in the small general store near the old Stellloop bridge. There are, however, two big

new schools, a high school and a primary school.

The "White" towns affected by the removal scheme are Nylstroom, Naboomspruit, Elliesras, Vaalwater, and Louis Trichardt. Women and children from them are gradually being resettled in remote sites in the homelands while their menfolk are to live in hostels and — in theory — join their families at weekends.

Pietersburg, told the Sunday Express: "We don't want the urban Bantu townships.

"It is more practical to accommodate the families in the homelands. There are no high schools in any of these towns. But we are not forcing people to move — the only people who have moved are those who have applied for sites in the new



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Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, told the Sunday Express he had not been informed that Steilloop would be used to resettle people from Transvaal towns.

"I should certainly not have agreed," he said angrily. "I was told that people from surrounding farms newly consolidated into Lebowa would be moved to Steilloop, where they would have good houses, hospitals and school buildings.

"If I had known that it was to be used as a dumping ground for dispersed families from platteland towns I would not have allowed it."

The Rev Theo Schmidt, rector in charge of the Anglican parish of Waterberg, said that as a Christian he strongly condemned the move.

"This has great social implications," he said. "It breaks up married life. Hostel life encourages immorality, children lack the discipline of family life, and the women are forced to bring up their families without the support of their husbands.

Mr C J Lotter, chief director of the Northern Transvaal Administration Board at its headquarters in

towns. The new resettlement towns are:

● Steilloop in Lebowa homeland, 100 km north-west of Potgietersrus on the Botswana road. 183 families from Ellisras, Vaalwater and Naboomspruit are already living there — without their menfolk. More from Naboomspruit will be resettled there "about Christmas-time", said a

Naboomspruit woman; the resettlement from Nylstroom will at the same time.

● Vleifontein, 30 km from Louis Trichardt in the Venda home-

land near Elim, where 450 Venda families from the Louis Trichardt township will be resettled.

● Waterval, 30 km from Louis Trichardt in the Gazankulu homeland, for the town's 200 Shangaan families.

Visiting the areas, the Sunday Express found that few White people knew about the vast resettlement scheme, although the former locations at Ellisras and Vaalwater had already been dismantled.

We had difficulty in finding the site of the former Ellisras location, 2 km outside the town. At last we realised we had driven past it — it has been bulldozed

### QUOTE

Hostel life encourages immorality, children lack the discipline of family life, and the women are forced to bring up their families without the support of their husbands.



● Frans lives in the Ellisras hostel away from his family which moved to Steilloop.

# Govt to resettle families

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By SAM MABE

**MORE** than 1 000 families are to be resettled in a remote area, west of Pietersburg, in the Government's bid to consolidate the northern area.

Close to 600 families of Sinthumule and Kutama areas in Venda have already been moved to the arid patch of land about 150 kilometres west of Pietersburg and many more are to follow soon.

At the moment, 1 240 stands have been prepared for the families which are expected to occupy the place in the next few weeks.



## THE SURPLUS PEOPLE

The families have been housed in tents provided by the South African Government and have also been given rations of mielie meal to the average of 8 kilograms per family, 1 kilogram salt, 2 kilograms powdered milk and 2 kilograms of powdered soup.

The area, called Indermark, is about 17 kilometres from the nearest shop, to which the resettled people travel on foot for all their daily requirements. The area is completely cut off from Pietersburg in the east and Louis Trichardt in the north, as there is no means of transport from

either of the two towns.

There are no health facilities and the nearest hospital to the area is near Bocham, about 25 kilometres away from the resettlement area. Two temporary schools built out of corrugated iron, have been hastily erected.

A secondary school accommodates about 70 pupils from standard six to standard nine, who until about a week ago, attended school in the Venda homeland.

A proper primary school of bricks is nearing completion and a start has been made on the secondary school.

in aandeelkapitaal kragtens ure maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

# POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

**TOMORROW, Mr Joseph Chitsongo will be put onto a train by his employer so that he should go back to his "home" in Mozambique.**

It is a "home" he left 37 years ago. When the Portuguese were still masters of the territory. Before the start of the Frelimo campaign for freedom. When Lourenco Marques was still a haven for night-lifers and holidaymakers.

Mr Chitsongo got married here. He has four children — all born in this country. But because he is a "foreign Bantu" he has to get out.

What will happen to his family is, we suppose, none of the business of officialdom. The law is clear. He must go.

We would like to take a case of a white in similar circumstances. First of all, that white would not have had a problem legalising his stay here. In fact, he would have been welcomed. Would have got a house, and perhaps, if he had the money, would now be owning a string of shops.

Not only that. About 32 years ago, he could have applied for citizenship of this country. Chances are that he would have been granted citizenship. In time to have voted for the Nationalist Party's big victory and taking over of power in the 1948 elections.

And then we are told that discrimination is being done away with in this country.

But here is a man, with a family, who is told to go back to Mozambique. He probably will not find his home there anyway. His relatives might have died in the war that finally led to the Frelimo takeover. He might not even be welcomed there in the first place.

But this is the kind of society we live in. A society that simply does not care. For 37 years. Mr Chitsongo worked in this country. He was an honest man, it seems. Never fell foul of the law.

The moral of this sad story is this: You can give this country the best years of your life. But if for some technical reason, some official decides you must get out, that's it. Some Christian country, we are...

ontwerpstudies 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).

August 9 April 1979

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# THE CISKEI

## God's forgotten

When Prime Minister P W Botha and Co-operation Minister Piet Koornhof land in the Ciskei on Monday, to begin a whistle-stop tour of some of the bantustans, they will confront what has been described as a "national emergency" - the vast dumping grounds of the area

Or at least they ought to confront it. Koornhof stood in the area some years ago and vowed with tears in his eyes that it would never happen again. No doubt he will make the same vow this time. But with or without Koornhof's tears, it is happening again - resettlement and its terrible effects.

The most concentrated area of resettlement is near Whittlesea, south of Queenstown. At least 75 000 people are crammed into several camps within a 30-km radius of Whittlesea, in an area which is officially described as "semi-arid", and which overpopulation and lack of planning have quickly reduced to a desert. Cattle have grazed the area bare.

### Women, children, old people

Jobs are few and far between, and those men who can find work leave as migrants on one-year contracts. So it is a land of women, children and old people, scratching out a living miles from nowhere in what Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture Gary Godden calls "one of the most inhospitable parts of SA".

Most of these people are victims of government's desire in 1975 to entice the Transkei into independence by excising the districts of Glen Grey and Herschel from the Ciskei and giving them to the Transkei. About 30 000 Ciskeians fled their homes in order to escape falling under Transkeian rule.

About 3 000 families from Herschel were settled at Thornhill. Although several more farms were later added to Thornhill bringing the total area up to 7 000 ha, the load of people with their 6 000 livestock was still too great. In no time at all, Thornhill had become a vast rural slum, riddled with typhoid and malnutrition.

In April this year, another 22 000 ha were added to the Thornhill farm. Godden is trying to develop the new region, called Ntabatamba. But he tells the FM he needs R3.7m during a single financial year, and it is going to take a lot of talking before the SA government will hand over anything like that sum.

Two thousand families from Glen Grey were settled at Zweledinge, in the foothills of the Katberg. As one neighbouring farmer observed "You can't imagine why

they would put people in such a desolate, desperate spot." Until a reservoir was built, people drank from sheep troughs belonging to the previous landowner. The land is at least six times overstocked.

Those who had lived in Glen Grey's Hinge township were shunted into the bulging shantytown at Oxton, between Thornhill and Zweledinge. This too is a desperate community which has been waiting for two years to be moved again, this time to a new "town" of 7 000 sites to be built on the Whittlesea commonage. So far urban development at Whittlesea consists of rows and rows of tin lavatory-pondoks and a few schools.

What the future population of this new



P W Botha . . . words of care, but deeds?

"town" will do for a living remains to be seen, especially considering the high unemployment among the 30 000 people living at Sada township near Whittlesea. There are four factories at Sada, but most men have no choice but to work as migrants - if they can get contracts. Asked what job options he had, one man replied that if he could not get work as a migrant, all there was left was to build toilets.

Parts of Sada are slightly better off, with electric street lights and water taps. But it is so overcrowded that about 1 600 people have in desperation erected their own mud houses in what is now called Mud City.

The whole area is critically short of

fuel. It has been stripped bare of trees, and paraffin sells at exorbitant prices.

Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe agrees that resettlement compounds his existing problems of unemployment and poverty. Although he welcomes returning Ciskeians, he is not given the tools to cope with them.

In fact, his government has come off second best from the Herschel and Glen Grey transfer. No further mention has been made of the land promised him near Sevmou and Stockenström, and he received no compensation for the two dams at Herschel and Glen Grey, worth about R9m, nor for the schools and clinics left behind.

PFP MP Rupert Lorimer has now challenged Botha and Koornhof to take emergency action at the highest level. "It should be a salutary experience for the Prime Minister to see what government policy has done to human beings in SA," he tells the FM. "If his expressed care for the welfare of blacks is to be more than just words, he will have to do everything possible to alleviate the situation."

### Trade unionist allowed R/50 bail

WORCESTER - Bail of R170 was granted in the magistrate's court here yesterday to the secretary of the Food and Canning Workers Union, Mr. Jan Pierre Heron. Mr. Heron has been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act following a protest by P. B. van der Merwe's factory at Worcester, on Monday, 27 April 1979. The hearing was postponed to May 18. The bail was granted on condition that Mr. Heron hands in his passport and that he does not visit the Cape Town police station on any day except Tuesday and Friday. It is also a condition that he does not take part in extra-parliamentary meetings, but he does not interfere with state activities and that he is not allowed on Rainbow Chicken premises at Worcester. - Sapa

### Drivers' work stoppage

ABOUT 100 black South African Railways passenger truck drivers went on work stoppage yesterday after a dispute between a driver and a police inspector. The driver was treated in hospital and discharged after the incident last night. The Public Relations Officer, Mr. J. van Rooyen, said officials were investigating the incident which led to the four-hour work stoppage by the black drivers at the City of Cape Town. The drivers refused to start work yesterday saying they first wanted the incident discussed with officials. By 9.30 am they were back at work after assurances from the secretary manager that a full investigation would follow.

### ONNIE CAN'T MAKE IT - 13 APR 1973

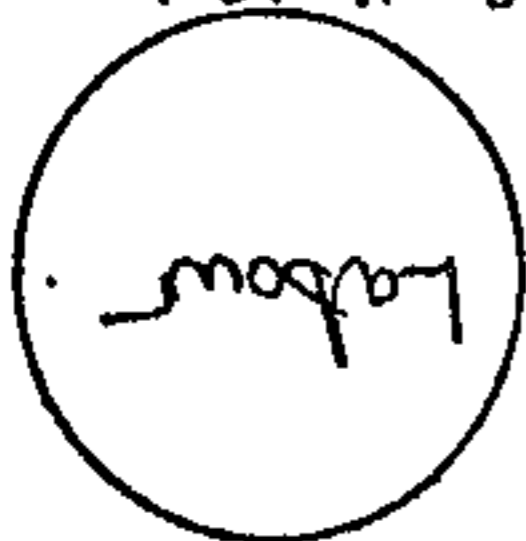
when no Nationalist minister would be seen dead at a Tswana conference. If they went to any union meetings at all they were hosted by the largely pro-government SA Confederation of Labour. Either the government has changed or Tswana has. Nafcoe chief Sam Mutsueneane is the only invited speaker who is not a present or former cabinet minister. Perhaps his presence will prevent the programme from being mistaken for a SA news conference. Nevertheless, Tswana government appear to have buried the hatched party permanently. Detente?

Financial Mail August 3 1979

MINER'S OFFERS... home after discharging them... ultimum issued by Anglo American Corporation.

-Sapa

Vorster Invitations... sent to Plural Relations and Development Minister Piet Koornhof and Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis. A far cry indeed from the days



# RESETTLEMENT Whose dream?

For 3/8/79 (271)

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The people who fled from incorporation in the Transkei (see previous story) are not the only victims of grand apartheid.

Seven years ago Piet Koornhof, then deputy minister of Bantu Affairs, promised that the finest black city in Africa would be built in the Ciskei at Committees Drift. It would re-house Africans removed from Grahamstown and other white districts.

Since then, Ciskeian opposition to having 200 000 people dumped within its borders has forced government to scale down its plans and move the planned new "city" back into SA, to Glenmore, about 40 km from Grahamstown. During the last few months 500 families have been moved into Glenmore, forming the vanguard of Koornhof's dream town.

The idea is eventually to house 5 000 families there, and an ambitious R26,6m plan includes — on paper at least — three schools, three clinics, two community halls, running water, flush lavatories, and electricity.

Judging by the lack of success of the decentralisation policy in most other places, Glenmore is unlikely to attract any industry to talk of.

Although building Glenmore will provide (temporary?) employment for some of its people — 200 are already doing building work — the vast majority will have to rely on migrant labour, which is itself drying up because of the economic recession. And the nearest possible employment centre, Grahamstown, besides its distance, itself has a high rate of joblessness. None of this has deterred government's planners from pushing ahead with the scheme. The first 500 families, although many are pensioners, are intended as the work-force to build the rest of Glenmore. Most came from the farm Klipfontein, near Port Elizabeth, while others were brought from Kenton-on-Sea, Colchester, and Coega.

They are temporarily housed in shacks made of tomato box wood, lined with chicken wire and plastered with mud. There is a school, one shop, two full-time nurses, and a doctor who visits twice a week. A one-way bus ticket to Grahamstown costs a whopping R1,50.

In the first three weeks in the new dream town, 11 people are reported to have died. A lecturer at Rhodes University asked one Glenmore resident what he ate. "I do not eat," was the reply.

Only through the efforts of the Glenmore Action Committee, funded by a church movement called World Vision, have many of the people been saved from starvation. The committee feeds 200 families a week, but the World Vision grant ends on August 31, and will be renewed only if other pressing needs are considered less serious.

"Better off"  
"These people are far better off than they were in Klipfontein, where conditions were very bad," Boet Erasmus, chairman of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, tells the *FM*. Counters PFP MP Rupert Lorimer: "At least in Klipfontein people had casual or seasonal work, and could use that to establish, as all commu-

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Piet Koornhof . . . will he shed tears again?

"People needing homes should rather be resettled at Pedi, where the necessary infra-structure already exists."

Where the rest of the 5 000 Glenmore families will come from remains to be seen. Erasmus's board dissociates itself from the resettlement plans, saying the Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) makes all such decisions.

But CAD is not saying. There are 7 600 squatter families in the Eastern Cape, and it is likely that they will be moved. CAD has also stated that all the Africans living in the townships of Grahamstown, Stutterheim, and Ginsberg, will be moved — presumably to Glenmore, suggesting that it will be much bigger than the planned 5 000 families.

Erasmus adds that although his board has no say in the matter, "it would be of assistance to us if the unproductive people were removed, especially pensioners and unemployed, and only the workers remained here."

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A YEAR ago Mr M D Kobe was a prosperous shopowner near Pietersburg, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly and first induna to Chief G Ramokgopa of the Batlokwa people.

Today he is a sad, lonely man who closed his shop in April because the occasional travellers who had become his only customers did not spend enough to keep it going.

And although he represents the people of Ramokgopa near Pietersburg in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, none will enter his house or talk to him.

He is paying the price for the label given him by his community — "sell-out".

For the Batlokwa people among whom he lives believe he supported Government plans to uproot the community and resettle them elsewhere because their home had been "declared" white.

It was he who organised a meeting in September 20 last year where Pietersburg's chief bantu commissioner, Mr Pieterse, told the Batlokwa people the decision to move them could not be changed.

At another meeting, later in the year the angry people of the village accused him of collaborating with the Government on the removal.

They stopped him participating in matters concerning the tribe and more than once his people threw him out of their meetings.

Then, over the Easter weekend, the people of Ramokgopa decided to boycott his shop.

Mr Kobe denies he backed the Government. "How could I when I would have to leave all this behind?" he asked, indicating his house and property, worth, he says, R60 000.

He has tried unsuccessfully to persuade his chief to halt the boycott. He reported the matter to Government officials and a meeting was called, but Chief Ramokgopa refused to attend.

He hopes to answer his people's claims in tribal court, but has not yet had the chance.

And for every day the boycott continues, the day on which the Batlokwa people will be resettled draws 24 hours closer.

# THE MAN THEY SAY SOLD OUT

271 SP 5/8/79

By SAM MABE

Pix: SHADRACK NKOMO



**GOVERNMENT'S homeland consolidation** whip has been cracking in the North-Transvaal over the past few months, leaving hundreds of families to leave their homes to the bulldozers and have only small temporary tents to call home.

About 1 200 North Sotho-speaking families have so far been moved from among Venda and Shangaan-speaking people in Louis Trichardt where they lived together for many years.

Mr Phillip Moshokoa, a leader of the resettled people at Indermark said that unless Government changed its homeland consolidation scheme it was likely that other ethnic groups living around Lebowa, Gazankulu and Limpopo would sooner or later be moved and resettled in other areas the Government considered their homelands.

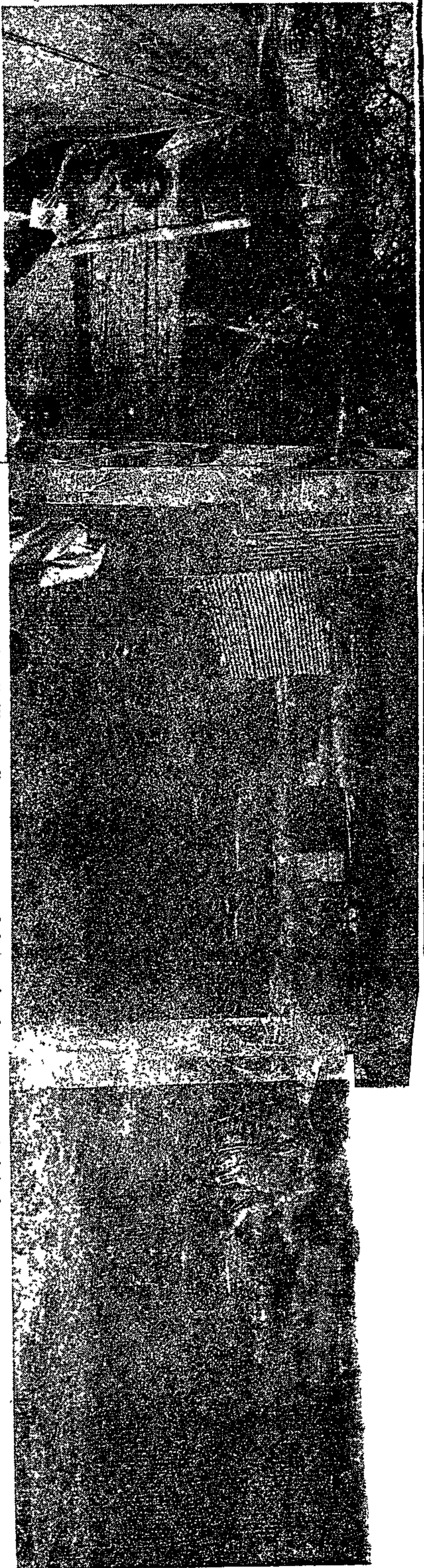
Some 800 more families are expected to be moved from the area around G at Senthumule (Don't take Me) near Louis Trichardt are still being moved, mainly those at Indermark, 10 km north of Pietersburg.

Land development has been made where the people have been resettled except for road clearance. One-measure pits have also been dug to serve as toilets.

Other developments like building of schools, housing and the laying of water pipes will be done after the people have been resettled in temporary tents while their permanent homes are demolished by bulldozers.

In Senthumule, where the bulldozing was in progress last week, SUNDAY POST reporter Mr Enos Mapaya, said that furniture was being loaded into Government trucks. The windows and frames of his house are being removed pending the arrival of the bulldozer.

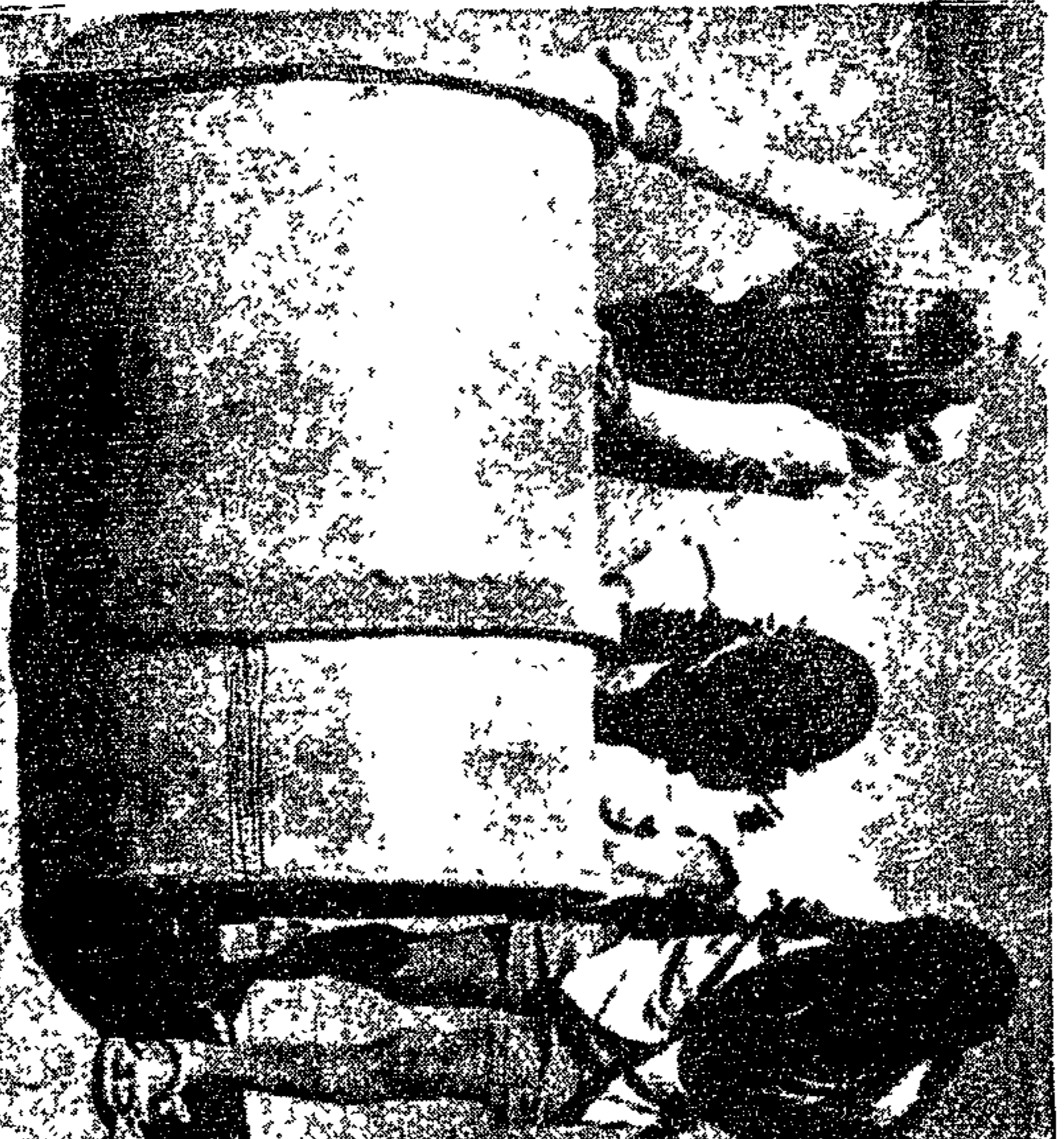
Mr Mapaya said they were warned in 1977 that they would be resettled. He works in Johannesburg and agreed to be resettled when he was told, while his family and the neighbouring people were moving.



A "village" of tents — given to the "villagers" — corrugated iron shacks and mud-brick huts.

# BULLDOZERS COME TO TRANSVAAL

271 sep  
5/8/79



With no taps yet available in their village, youngsters draw water from a communal borehole and roll it home in a drum.

The women of Indermark.

He did not know where he was being moved. He also didn't know what his prospects were in the resettlement area. He said he was told that on arrival in the area, he would be given one or two tents.

Mr Mapaya said he did not know what compensation he would be given for his house.

"The Government hates our properties and decides on what they are worth and we have been promised some money on arrival at the new area," he said.

Mr Mapaya said that while there was plenty of water at Senthumule, he had heard water was not easily available at the resettlement area.

Meanwhile anger and resentment are brewing among the Baloakwa people of Hamatso about 50 km north of Pietersburg, following the Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof's visit to the area.

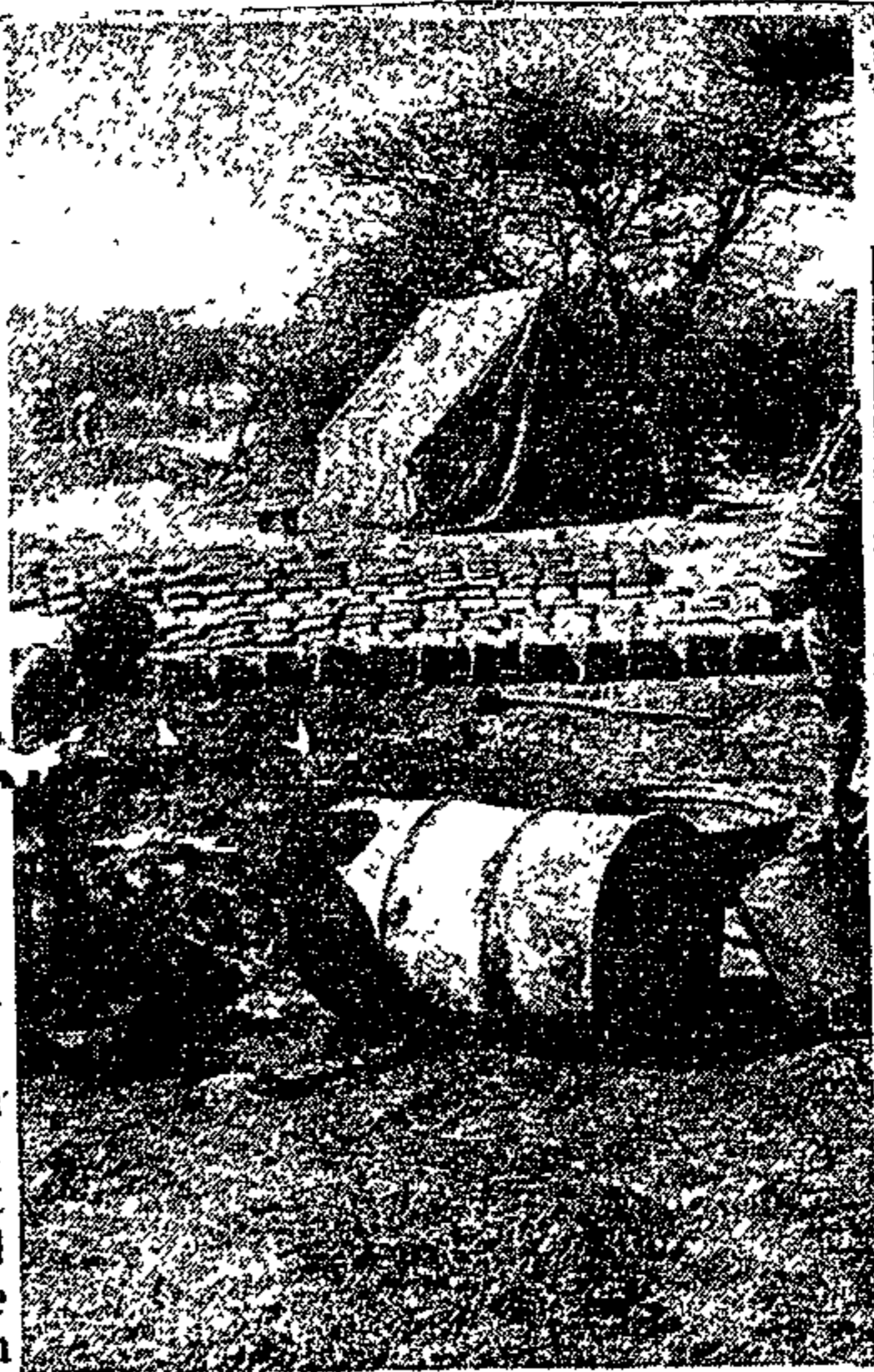
At Indermark there is that their removal and resettlement to another area was in the pipeline. The people led by Chief G Ramokgopa, has indicated its intention to resist the removal from the white-proclaimed area.

At Indermark there is a communal borehole from which water is pumped and stored in an uncovered reservoir.

According to Mr Moshokoa water pipes will be laid soon and water made available in taps all over the village.

There are few men in the resettlement area as most of them are working in different parts of the country.

**SUNDAY POST** saw several herds of cattle driven by youngsters along the road from Senthumule to Vivo, a small town between Louis Trichardt and the new resettlement area. They said the Government had alloted a grazing camp about 80 km away from the resettlement area, where they were told the cattle would first be "fattened" before being given back to their owners.





# Piet's promise on resettlement

NM. 7/8/79

271

**KEISKAMAHOEK — Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr. Piet Koornhof announced yesterday the Government had decided "as far as practically possible" not to resettle people where there were no jobs.**

He was speaking after a lunch given by Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe for the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, who is on his first official tour of the homeland.

Referring to Glenmore, just outside Ciskei, Dr. Koornhof said it had been decided to slow down resettlement there until more jobs could be created.

In reply Chief Sebe welcomed the announcement by Dr. Koornhof.

"I am glad that reality has prevailed because I sent some very strong telexes to Pretoria about the matter."

He added that the change had come as a result of pressure from the Ciskei Government and was in accordance with the proposals his Government had made.

Mr. Botha, accompanied by Dr. Koornhof, is scheduled to visit various other homelands this week.

— (Sapa.)

Republiek van Suid-Afrika  
7700

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## INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy lewens het die Sentrum vir Intergrupestudies gereeld 'n verskeie werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se werksaamhede te publiseer, is 'n spesiale werksaamheid in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die E

## DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testamente van Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as 'n Institue of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet (No. 61 van 1973).

# Glenmore not getting rations — Prof

GRAHAMSTOWN — Official claims that needy residents of Glenmore are receiving regular Government rations were hotly denied this week by Professor Michael Whisson of the Glenmore Action Committee.

In a startling disclosure yesterday Prof Whisson, professor of social anthropology at Rhodes University, said that not one of Glenmore's 3,000 inhabitants had seen an adult ration since the camp was started.

This was in spite of the fact that the average individual in the township had between 14c and 22c a day to live on and that only 20% were in any kind of employment.

Prof Whisson, who has been co-ordinating a massive private distribution of food in the impoverished camp for the last two months, dismissed the statement on Monday by Mr C. Swanepoel, acting commissioner in Queenstown, that his department was providing rations for needy cases on the government's scale.

"Only rations listed on the children's scale have been issued — erratically and in amounts grossly inadequate by the department's own scales."

He also spoke for the first time of "harassment" and non-co-operation which he and his colleagues have encountered while distributing two tons of food a week in Glenmore on

behalf of World Vision, an international church welfare group which has made large sums available for the relief of Glenmore.

He said a representative of World Vision who had accompanied the ration truck to observe distribution was asked by the township manager to leave. The representative was also told that Prof Whisson would not be permitted into Glenmore again — in spite of two applications for permits being made.

The World Vision feeding scheme Prof Whisson said, had drastically reduced the infant mortality rate at Glenmore where 11 children died during their first five weeks at the

camp.

Prof Whisson responded cautiously to the assurance by Dr Piet Koorhof Minister of Co-operation and Development, that no further resettlements would take place in the area until jobs were available for the people.

"It is splendid that no more people are going to be pushed into Glenmore but it does not solve the problem of developing the camp for the 3,000 already there."

He described the initial move to Glenmore as "an error of enormous proportions" claiming that people moved from Kipfon-tan farm were originally shown by the original operations in Glenmore

settlement and the people were told they would be settled either there or in some similar place.

"The actual move to Glenmore took place after dark and the people only discovered the next morning the barrenness of their new home."

Although the government had claimed that jobs would be available at Glenmore for all workers, a survey showed that of the 200 people working only 40 were employed full time.

They earned R40 a month. Attempts last night to contact Mr Swanepoel and the director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr L. Koch, were unsuccessful — DDV

# DOCTORS in relief move

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13/8/78  
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DR NTHATO Motlana and Dr Selma Browde are bringing together concerned people and organisations to form a crisis relief organisation for the people in rural resettlement areas.

The doctors are among the hundreds, both black and white, who have been shocked by the inhuman conditions under which people in the homelands and resettlement areas live.

They were spurred by a series of articles in SUNDAY POST about resettlement areas in homelands and other parts.

Recently, as a result of widespread unemployment and resettlement of many black families in rural areas where there are few jobs, little food and insufficient water or space for growing subsistence crops and many other factors, the situation has become critical.

"We believe that it is essential for the various concerned people and organisations to get together to cut across any affiliations that they may have, and devise a practical programme of assistance for people in a desperate situation," Dr Browde said.

She added: "Our function is merely to act as a catalyst, to get all the concerned bodies together, and to offer our assistance to whatever committee is formed in our medical capacities.

"We suggest that the following may form the basis of a six-point programme which could be embarked upon by a comprehensive committee of concerned organisations:

1. Famine relief.
2. Expertise for setting up self-help subsistence farming and for teaching methods of preservation of foods so grown.
3. Education to combat ignorance of correct feeding habits.
4. Cottage industry.
5. An appeal to the Government for unemployment schemes and/or some form of dole.
6. Medical supplies and medical assistance where deemed necessary.

"A meeting will be held on August 23 at 8 pm at Senate House, Wits, Jhb.

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman  
Professor A. Cupido  
Mr N. Daniels  
Mr Achmat Davids

Mr H.W. Middelmann  
Erw. M.T.L. Moltsane  
Professor A.D. Muller  
Sheik A. Najaar

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beambptes van die Carnegie Corporation van Community Relations, wissel van die

d) Twee Ere-Fellows.

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

Lede word na die Algemere Jaarvergadering van die "aat-svapp" uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Vertreëing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Bishop A.W. Habelgaarn. Tertyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

## NAOMSING

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

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

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Raadseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie)  
Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.  
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en Vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

# DOCTORS in relief move

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# Glenmore

271

## families may

## be moved again

Argus 13/8/79

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Families in Glenmore, only recently settled in the township on the Fish River in the Eastern Cape, could be moved to new homes in the Peddie area following a Government about-face on the project.

Chief Minister Lennox Sebe of Ciskei, and Department of Co-operation and Development officials have confirmed that it is the intention to absorb as many of the 3 000 people in Glenmore into agricultural projects in the area.

The balance — and officials fear there may be many — will have the option of moving to Peddie where housing development is expected.

The residents of Glenmore are living in temporary wooden houses. They were moved to the isolated area from squatter camps north of Port Elizabeth only four months ago.

The announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to halt the Glenmore project, continues to draw responses.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said he was relieved and commended Dr Koornhof on his decision.

Bishop Tutu also called for a massive project to care for the needs of the people who had been 'dumped' in homeland areas in the past.

Mr Louis Koch, chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, said he was still unsure of what steps were to be taken in regard to Glenmore. He said the issue

would be discussed later this month at a Glenmore project committee meeting.

A member of the Glenmore action committee, Professor Michael Whisson of Rhodes University, meanwhile called on the Government to ensure that proper facilities were available before anyone was moved from Glenmore.

Commenting on the Government feeding programme at Glenmore he said 'not a single family' there had received rations on the official Government scale. Some children were 'bordering on kwashiorkor'.

The official Government scale for adults included margarine and condensed milk but no one had been provided with these.

14/8/79

CHIEF RAMOKGOPA is a youthful 66. He neither smokes nor drinks and is built of whipcord in the mould of a jockey. He tackles steep steps and kopjes like an eager teenager and spends hours each day walking among his people, chatting over their problems.

Dressed in his red golf cap, seaman's jersey, black slacks, check socks and fawn suede sneakers he stands with me now — master of all he surveys — on a huge boulder on a kopje overlooking his picturesque 14 699-ha settlement Soekmekear, 50km north of Pietersburg.

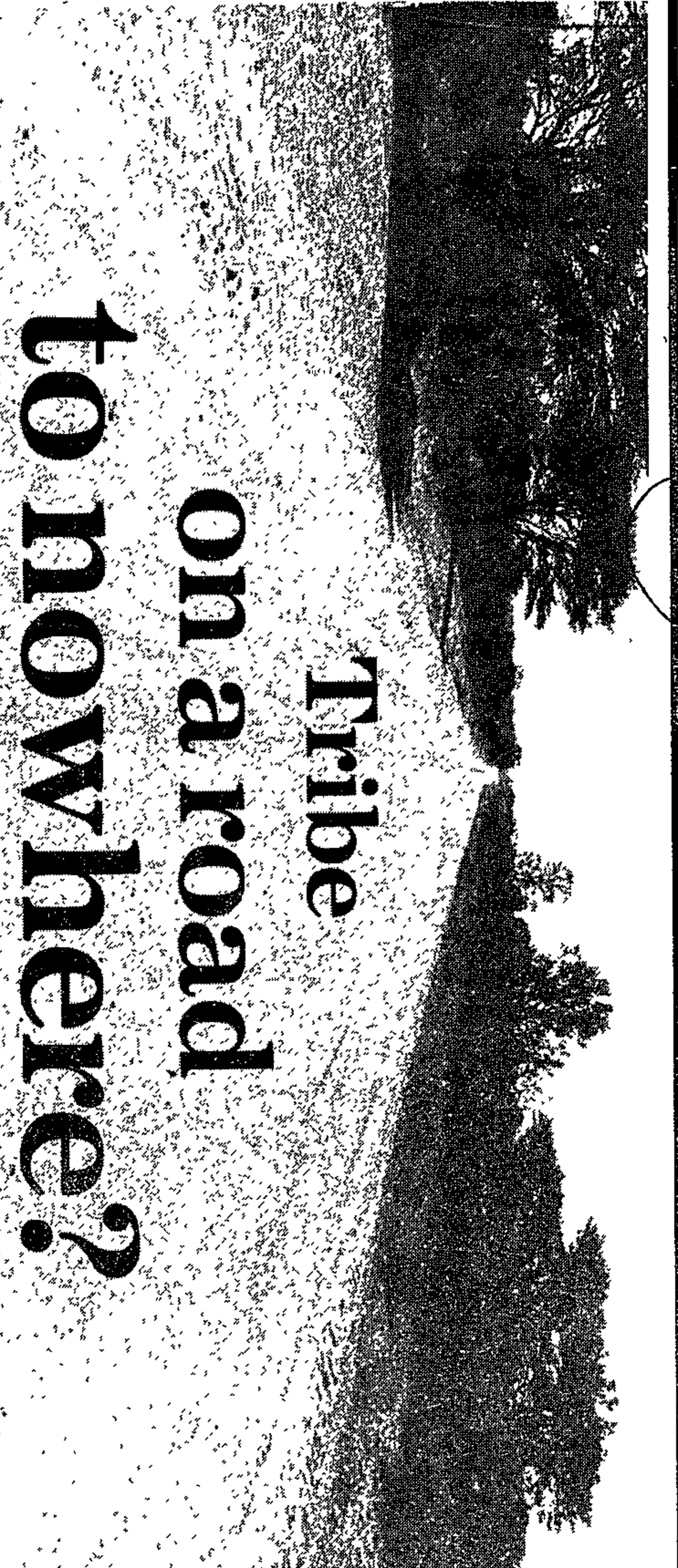
He says softly: "This is our Land Part of it was given to us by President Kruger. The rest we have bought. We shall not move, unless they bring in the guns. We have nothing to defend ourselves with."

The view that meets our gaze speaks for itself — and for the chief.

Tastefully decorated bungalows, a few double-storey houses, traditional rondavels — and ancient and modern churches exude their distinctly different charms. The land is rich-looking and cultivated. Healthy Afrikaner cattle, sheep and goats abound. Flowing rivers sparkle in the sunlight.

Chief George Ramokgopa, a one-time school teacher, is joint chief of the intensely proud and hard-working Batlokwa — a combination of the chief's own 45 000-strong tribe and that of the neighbouring 35 000-strong Machaka tribe. Between them they live on 29 728ha of arable land.

The two chiefs are related from way back. But for many decades the tribes have opted to operate autonomously. Now, spiritually, they have been drawn together under the same banner as the result of the South African Government's threat to remove them to a desolate, parched area between Bochum and Vuyo just over 100km away in the north-west-



Part of the sandy scrubland earmarked for the resettlement of the Batlokwa tribe north of Pietersburg.

# Tribe on a road to nowhere?

terms of the South African Government's master plan for the consolidation of the homelands, the removal of the offending "black spot".

From the Government's standpoint the excision has two obvious advantages. In theory anyway to renege the boundaries of Lebowa and to make available thousands of hectares of good farming land to white farmers.

In fact rumours are circulating among the Batlokwa that already white farmers are inquiring about buying sections of the tribal land.

These rumours, according to Batlokwa elders, are angering the tribesmen but at the same time hardening their resolve to stay put.

Within a few months of the proclamation of excision, rumours of the impending removal of the Batlokwa people were rife

**BOB HITCHCOCK, Race Relations Correspondent**, has spent several days conducting an on-the-spot inquiry into the predicament facing 80 000 Batlokwa tribesmen threatened with removal from their beloved land north of Pietersburg — an area that has been their home for the past 200 years. He warns that if the South African Government carries out the threat there could be unnecessary distress. He describes the site of the proposed resettlement as "one of those places that remind you of the end of the world"

African Government. Last week the charge was withdrawn.

On July 4, the Batlokwa addressed a memorandum to Minister Koorhof requesting that Proclamation R217 be withdrawn and that a halt be called to plans for the tribe's removal. His reply to that memorandum was that he would give the matter his "deepest thought".

No official removal notice has yet been served on the tribe. The elders of the tribe point out that apart from sentimental

was suffering from falling battery power.

He walked us a few yards to steep steps leading to his late father's house right on top of the koppie — the most revered house in the whole of the settlement. A house that has become a kind of monument.

The chief talked of how he would like Minister Koorhof to see the Batlokwa settlement. The beautiful homes, the 21 schools, the churches, the three clinics, the mills, the dams, the boreholes, the shops,

the stores, the garages, the post offices.

"Surely they wouldn't bulldoze all this and send us off to the bush? Then there are the tombs of my ancestors..."

He clicks a cheap ballpoint pen, hunches his shoulders and talks into the top of the dining-room table that served his father. "We breed Afrikaner bulls and the ground here has sweet grass. We have created farming, grazing and residential areas."

He pauses, looking me straight in the eye. "The area is completely reclaimed. All we need is assistance with modern farming techniques and the installation of electricity to encourage industries."

Chief Ramokgopa moves over to the family piano. He plays, quite professionally, a soulful hymn. "We pray to stay here," he says as he plays. "This is a religious community with many denominations, all thriving."

Above him on the wall hangs a painting depicting in group form four generations of Batlokwa chiefs, all of whom spent their lives in this area of the Northern Transvaal.

"To move us," Chief Ramokgopa says, "would be a kind of madness. We don't believe it will happen. We believe that in the end sanity will prevail."

"Why did he believe that?" "Look at Crossroads," he says. "Look at Alexandra Township. Minister Koorhof saw that sanity prevailed there eventually. Why not here at Botlokwa?"

Next morning we set off on the 100km drive to the area in which the Batlokwa are said to be destined for resettlement in the north-western Transvaal. Far from the network of tarred roads, along dirt roads thick and treacherous with sand and stones, we found the village of Bochum. It comprises little more than a police station, a few houses, a provisions store, a bottle store and a beerhall.

More than 20km away we had pointed out to us the proposed new home of the Batlokwa — an area notable for its grand-scale desolation, its flat and stony scrubland, its excessive heat and lack of water.

One of those places that reminds you of the end of the world. "It's a road to nowhere," our informant remarked.

Even the trees looked like burnt-out skeletons. And, as far as we could ascertain, even in the rainy season the rainfall is scanty.

Not surprisingly, there are no flowing rivers in the area. And it seems highly unlikely, from what the locals say, that the underground water supply could guarantee the survival of a population of 80 000 and their livestock.

Any professional observer would be distressed by the thought of a community like the Batlokwa being forcibly moved to such a hellish spot.

And one can only hope that the Government will indeed, as Dr Koorhof said, give this tribe's predicament its "deepest thought". Because the distressing fact is that if the right decision is not made, Botlokwa might become another South African tragedy.

14/8/79



"Surely they won't bulldoze this and send us into the bush?" asks Chief Ramokgopa.

14/8/79 (271)

ern Transvaal, now a part of the Lebowa homeland.

The young Chief Edward Machaka was badly hurt recently when he was knocked down by a car and is in hospital in Pietersburg. So the full weight of Batlokwa affairs now rests on the shoulders of Chief Ramokgopa and the inter-tribal committee.

Says school principal Alfred Masipa, a Machaka man and spokesman for the Batlokwa committee: "Adversity has drawn us very close together. On the removal issue we act as one. We have resolved to oppose any attempts by the South African Government to shift us from our ancestral home."

The Rand Daily Mail, he says, is the first newspaper to be granted a face-to-face interview with publicity-shy Chief Ramokgopa — and admittance to the settlement — since the Batlokwa people were told they were on the Government's removal list.

The Batlokwa is a tribe under stress. "Mail" photographer Ralph Ndawo and I sensed that immediately we arrived at the settlement. Countering that is a growing optimism that all will be well, a feeling that is a reflection of Chief Ramokgopa's own attitude.

It all started in 1977 when the Botlokwa area was excised by South Africa from Lebowa.

The announcement of the excision caused deep resentment among the tribesmen because their chiefs had not been consulted beforehand. "We were simply left to read about it after it had happened," an elder of the tribe tells us.

Botlokwa, as the tribal area is known, is situated in the centre of a rich white farming belt.

As the tribe's Johannesburg attorneys point out, by excising the settlement from Lebowa it automatically becomes a 'black spot' in a white area —

As a result, leaders of the tribe met Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, at Seshogo. He made it clear that he virulently opposed the removal of the Batlokwa. He informed the leaders that he had already pleaded with the South African Government to permit the tribe to remain on their ancestral land.

The next development came two weeks later when the Chief Commissioner for the Northern Transvaal, Mr J Pieterse, summoned Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Machaka to his office in Pietersburg.

According to sources close to the Batlokwa who were present at the meeting, Mr Pieterse was terse and unfriendly. He instructed the chiefs that they and their people were to be removed. The implication was that the removal was cut and dried. "It is futile to discuss the matter," he told them.

The chiefs requested Mr Pieterse to invite a senior official of his department to address the Batlokwa. They pointed out that the date of the meeting should suit the majority of heads of families who are employed in urban areas, some of them up to 500km away.

The latter request was not met. On November 15 last year Deputy Secretary Serfontein addressed a meeting on the removal issue consisting mainly of women of the Batlokwa. Nevertheless, Mr Serfontein appeared to be sympathetic and promised to forward a memorandum to Dr Koornhof.

Some months later, Chief Ramokgopa was again summoned to a meeting in Pietersburg by a South African official. The chief asked what was to be discussed. The official declined to tell him. As a result of the official's attitude, the chief refused to attend the meeting. He was later charged under the Bantu Administration Act with refusing to obey a lawful order given by an official of the South

reasons there are a number of pragmatic reasons why the Batlokwa should remain where they are:

- The tribe is at present 50km from both Pietersburg and Louis Trichardt. Many of the heads of households work in Pietersburg, travelling daily by bus on a relatively cheap monthly or weekly ticket. They would not be able to travel daily from the Borchum-Vivo area, thus creating an additional migrant-worker syndrome and resulting in family disruption and resentment against the authorities.

- The standard of living of the Batlokwa would decline severely in the resettlement area, while the cost of living would rise dramatically due to the area's remoteness.

- The heavy compensation needed to cover the losses incurred in the demolition of immovable property at Botlokwa, plus livestock losses and damage to personal property would cost South Africa millions of rands.

- The Batlokwa people have been removed twice before, in 1945 and 1958. Though these moves were only a matter of a few kilometres in the name of the Government's Betterment Scheme, the tribe suffered considerable losses, including the demolition of their churches and schools and the confiscation of their donkeys — and not a cent was paid in compensation.

One indication of the tribe's optimism is that the people continue to build. Chief Ramokgopa himself has moved into a house that is still receiving the attention of the builders.

When we arrived at Ga-Ramokgopa the chief was listening to the news on the English programme of the SABC. He sat on the stoep of his new home, wearing that red golf cap with "8 Birdie" inscribed on the badge, his ear glued to the expensive transistor that



14/8/79 (27)



\* Chief Ramokgopa ... a soulful hymn on the family piano in his late father's house.

# All Glenmore need to get rations

271  
16/8/29  
AS

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service  
Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in  
verskillende d... ..

**GRAHAMSTOWN** — The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Queenstown, Mr P. J. Hitge, gave his assurance yesterday that all needy families in the Glenmore resettlement camp would in future receive proper government rations.

Reacting to allegations by the Glenmore Action Committee that no single adult at Glenmore had received a proper Government ration since the inception of the camp, Mr Hitge agreed that there had been "some problems" identifying people who qualified for rations.

Distribution of food by World Vision, a private international church welfare group, may have made it more difficult for officials to identify needy cases, Mr Hitge added.

However, there was no question of the authorities disapproving of the World Vision feeding scheme, which has distributed an average two tons of food a week in the impoverished settlement camp.

Meanwhile, Prof Michael Whisson of the Glenmore Action Committee, who last week accused the authorities of "totally inadequate" distribution of rations among

children at Glenmore, said that his team had started weighing babies in the camp to identify those who were underweight and who therefore had to receive Government rations.

Of the first 100 babies weighed, 20 per cent had been noticeably underweight, he added.

Mr Hitge promised that all ration claims would be dealt with on merit and denied that a family with a wage earner or pensioner would be automatically disqualified from receiving Government rations.

"It will all depend on their particular circumstances," he said. "Each case will be analysed on its merits and if we find that there is only one bread winner in a family and that his family cannot possibly exist on his earnings, we will certainly distribute rations".

A recent survey showed that only 40 of Glenmore's 3 000 residents were in full time employment — earning R80 a month.

Another 160 shared 80 jobs on a half-time basis earning R40 a month. Slightly more than 200 pensioners receive R25 a month.

The Government would not shirk its responsibility regarding Glenmore, Mr Hitge said.—DDC

tuut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.  
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

c) Ander lede:

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

- Mnr H.W. Middelmann
- Eerw. M.T. Malletsane
- Professor
- Sheik A.
- Mnr Victo
- Professor
- Mnr L. Ph
- Professor
- Mnr W.J.
- Mnr Frank
- Mnr P.M.
- Regter J.
- Mnr R. T
- Professor
- Professor
- Mev. S.
- Professor

d) Twee Ere-fellows:

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

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering skappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 197 huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaard verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word pleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum

NAVORSING

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

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

# Fingo Villagers fight orders

GRAHAMSTOWN — The black and Coloured residents of Fingo Village near here are up in arms at what they consider to be unwarranted government interference in their peaceful coexistence.

The chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association, Mr B. B. Zondani, said in a statement here yesterday that in March 1970 the central government had declared the village "Coloured." In June this year the Department of Community Development had given notice that 17 properties in the village would be expropriated for Asiatics on August 15.

He said the village's 20 000 population, which included a minority of Coloureds and only two Asiatic property owners,

had been "struggling" with the government for more than 15 years.

"The land was granted to us by Queen Victoria during the colonial government in 1856, shortly after the Frontier War, on a freehold basis," Mr Zondani said.

He said that following the latest directive to expropriate properties for Asiatics, both blacks and Coloureds had held a meeting this week at which it was decided to submit a memorandum to the Department of Community Development deploring its latest decision.

A spokesman for the Coloureds summed up their feelings as follows:

"We grew up among the Africans, we played and attended school together and live happily together in Fingo Village.

"We are accustomed to be in the midst of our African neighbours. We may now be strangers among our own Coloured community (if moved from the village)."

Blacks said at the meeting: "We claim South Africa as our fatherland. Now Africans have reached the stage of saying 'thus far and no further' when it comes to their removal from the urban area.

"We cannot allow ourselves to be removed beyond the border of South Africa and be forc-

ed to depend on crop products such as pineapples, thereby leaving behind the mineral wealth of our fatherland."

Mr Zondani said the general feeling he got at the meeting was that the blacks and Coloureds did not want to be separated because of the neighbourliness and brotherhood they had built up over the years.

"Furthermore, we are somewhat fortunate to have for the first time in the history of our country a Prime Minister whose political inclinations towards urban blacks gives us a ray of hope as people who are here to stay" — SAPA.

navorsings-  
program byge  
mede-profess  
Boshoff, gew...

Soos voorheen g  
geregistreer as  
Statute van Ven  
benoeming van et  
hulle sluit die

a) Drie stuf  
Mnr J.C  
Mnr H.I  
Mnr P.C

b) Sewentier  
jaar lede  
lede aan)

Profess  
Profess  
Profess  
Mnr C.S  
Profess  
Dr J.P.  
Profess  
Biskop  
Mnr E.V  
Profess  
Ds. W.A  
Mnr G.I  
Sir Ric  
Profess  
Profess  
Mede-pr  
Profess

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

## WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaar- verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorkoste voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

**FOR THE people of Kiptown it has been a constant battle against Wrab, poverty and floods. Now it's the bulldozer.**

An estimated 200 families there are to be evicted soon.

Seven families have already been served with notices of expulsion — and they don't know where to go. It is just a matter of time before the bulldozers move in.

Many houses which were occupied by coloured families have already been pulled down. They were resettled in Eldorado Park.

Other families living in Kiptown told **SUNDAY POST** this week that towards the end of July this year Wrab officials handed them letters of notice to leave their houses before the end of October.

Ms Anna Xulu, whose family has been served with a notice of eviction together with six other families, said: "We were told to move out of our house by Wrab officials. But when we asked them where we should go they told us to find new homes by ourselves."

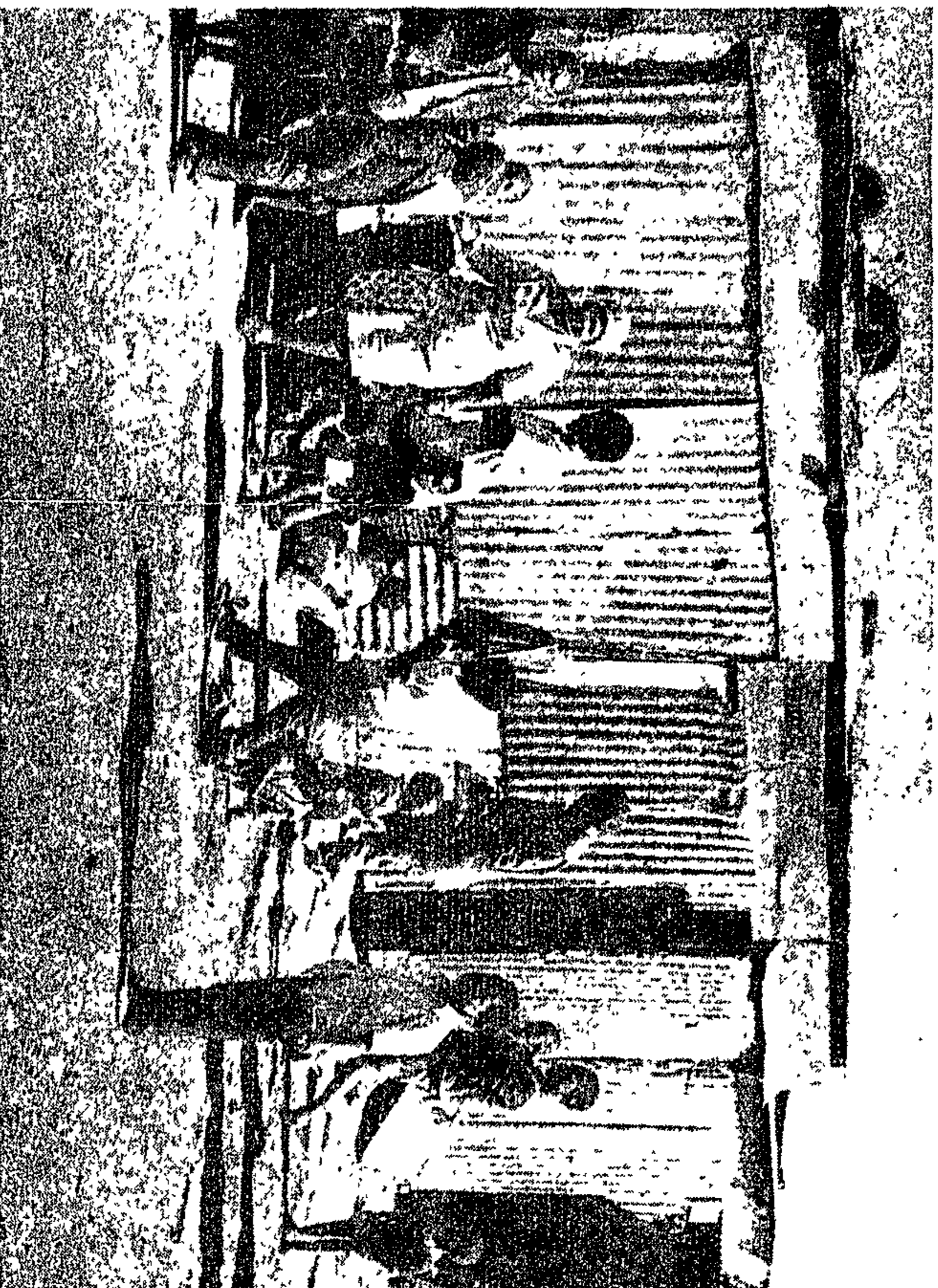
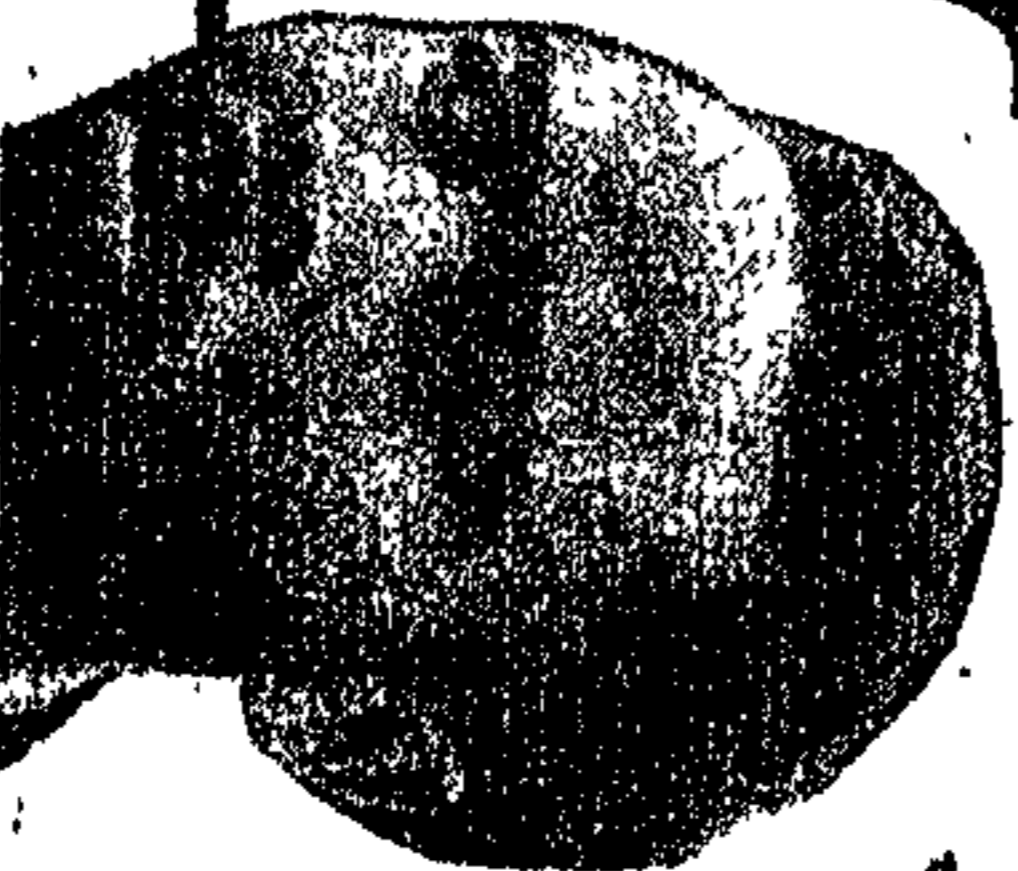
Ms Xulu's neighbours, Ms Rabia Ali and Ms Bibi Mahammed said it would be better for them to live in their shacks rather than to

# KIPTOWN: now the bulldozer

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JOE LETSOALO reports



Some of the Kiptown families served with eviction notices.

Pic: MAC MOGOROSI

26/8/79

"My parents died many years ago, and I'm the only one responsible for our family. I don't know where we will go when they evict us from this house — the only home we know. And we've got no relatives who can accommodate us," Ms Ali said.

Other families in the area were moved from Kliptown to Mzimhlophe Hostel during the 1977 floods — and still have not been given accommodation.

The women approached a Kliptown social worker Mr M Mateman of the Good Shepherd Community Service. A committee was formed.



Get out . . . but where will we go?

Pic: MAC MGDOROSI

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, has been invited to assist in the new committee.

The committee has decided to seek legal advice.

"The committee will only act after the families have been evicted from their homes," a committee member said.

"If they are not resettled the committee will try to find means to get

them re-accommodated," he said.

Committee member Mr Mateman said it seemed that no one wanted to take responsibility for the families in Kliptown. Wrab and the Soweto Council seemed to have no alternative to give the people who lose their houses.

Wrab spokesman Mr J Bosman said: "I know nothing about the eviction. I also asked our inspectors to check but they too know nothing about them."



Ms Anna Xulu (centre) and neighbours Ms Bibi Mahommed (left) and Mr Rabia Ali outside the homes they must now leave.

Pic: MAC MGDOROSI

SINCE SUNDAY POST exposed "the real information scandal" — the way people live in resettlement villages — there have been some new moves towards organising rural development. Meetings have been held in Durban and Johannesburg. The Environmental and Development Agency (EDA), a small group working in development at a village level were approached for their views on the subject.

# The surplus people are still there . . .

271 sp

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less people live in rural villages alongside mielie fields, cattle grazing camps and irrigation schemes, they are in the same situation as people in resettlement areas. They too can be called surplus people.

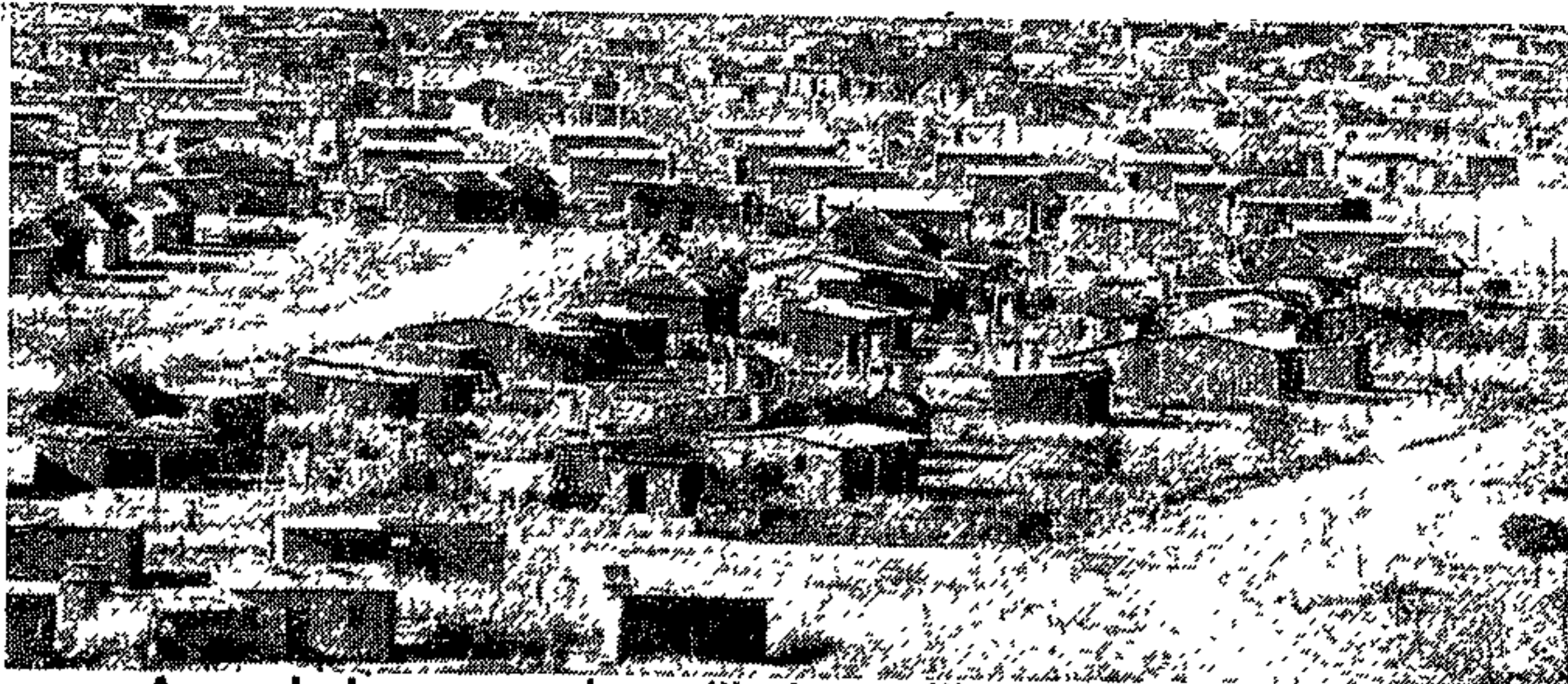
It was not surprising that after the SUNDAY POST's first articles, and the reaction from well-known black personalities in POST the following Monday, people started thinking: "Something must be done". This led to a meeting at Wits on 23 August chaired by Doctors Motlana and Browde, at which the mostly white and wholly urban audience was explained the crisis in more detail.

This meeting, too, concluded Something Must Be Done. It was decided that working committees will be set up to examine famine relief, subsistence farming methods, nutrition education, medical assistance, cottage industries, and an appeal to the Government "for some sort of dole".

Now there is no doubt that famine relief is urgent and necessary. People who are starving need food, not education, not even health education which just shows them pictures of the best food to eat. All one can say to those providing famine relief is try to respect the dignity of those to whom they are giving.

Too many of us have seen how those who pity the poor, and those who provide charity and welfare, come close to despising the people they say they are helping. These people are not stupid, backward, ignorant or stubborn. They are caught in an economic web which traps them on a barren patch of land, where they find they cannot make a living.

They go to look for jobs but because of influx control and high unemployment in towns, they are forced back to scratching their plots. So those who give to them should not accuse them of



A rural slum . . . also still there, like many, many others.

being lazy or helpless.

There are others who believe in development, not charity. They are concerned with helping people to help themselves. Their slogan is "Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day, teach him to fish and you feed him for life". Instead of food, they give out seed and fencing, or even a windmill or a clinic.

They preach self-help and simple methods — simple "appropriate" methods for water pumping and cooking, health schemes which are run by nurses instead of doctors, better use of cattle in agriculture instead of tractors.

These low cost methods are important. But those in community development sometimes forget about inequality. They forget that people in homelands have lived for a long time next to big government irrigation schemes, next to wealthy white farmers, and next to extension officers who preach modernisation and Western agricultural methods.

So those who want to develop communities must be prepared for the question: "Why don't you go and tell the white farmer up the road to plough with oxen, if you think it is such a good method?"

Community developers sometimes also forget about politics, despite their talk about "the community", "what the community wants". They believe that rural people live traditionally in closely

knit communities, forgetting that traditionally, rural people had a lot more land, and traditionally there was no migrant labour system, influx control, or unemployment.

But rural communities are not communities in which all people share alike. Like other social structures in a divided society, they too are often deeply divided.

There are many groups of people in a rural village. There are the chief and his councillors, who are often favoured by the homeland government. There is the local trader, who probably lives in a neat four roomed house with a car parked outside.

There is the clinic nurse, the schoolteacher, the extension officer — all of whom, although poor compared to such people in urban areas, are wealthy. They get a regular salary and do not have to worry about going hungry.

There are migrant workers, whose families are quite rich too — they might get R10 or more per month.

There are some rich farmers who may have lands and a lot of cattle — usually they started well because they had money from working in towns. There are poorer farmers who have fewer cattle and fewer fields — they struggle.

There are a lot of old and handicapped people, living on pensions, often supporting a whole family. Finally, there are people without land or cat-

tle or relatives sending money. They have nothing at all, except what they can borrow from their neighbours.

There will be very few young men in the village, except for those who have been trying to find work on the mines or in the towns and have given up because of unemployment.

This community is very different from a traditional community. Many of these groups of people will be opposed to each other. If a resettlement camp is established next to this community, there will be tension because of overcrowding and what the Press calls a faction fight may arise.

So those who want to work in community development must ask themselves what their relationship is to the community, and to the different groups in a community. Which group are you trying to promote? If it is the poor, are you sure your project is not going to help the rich?

Too many community development projects are based on the power motives of those who are providing the resources. For their own political motives they want "grass roots support" — but do they really want those at the grass roots to have control?

Community development should aim at giving people control over their own lives. Anything which does not do this just supports existing power structures and reinforces helplessness and dependency.

NEWSPAPERS thrive on crisis. **SUNDAY POST**, in its series on the Surplus People, made a serious attempt to expose resettlement in South Africa. But, it seems, news fades fast. The crisis was kept up for three weeks, and then the Surplus People disappeared. Or disappeared at least from print. But people in resettlement camps continue to live — and die — in the same conditions.

One must congratulate **SUNDAY POST** for focussing on issues ignored by other newspapers. The issues of resettlement are more important to many people's lives than the Information Scandal. But one can make some criticisms of the articles.

First of all, why did the series only last three weeks? Was this long enough really to bring home to your readers the extent of resettlement?

Secondly, your editorial "Lest We Forget" appealed to the Government for more Christian compassion. Is it possible that a Government which creates resettlement camps will remove them like that? Perhaps **SUNDAY POST** thinks so — but we have our doubts.

Thirdly, it should be made clear to your readers that it is not only people in resettlement areas who have to live in such conditions. It is true that starting with Lanehill and Dumbaza in the 60's, resettlement areas have been the most dramatic examples of rural slums.

People are dumped in the veld, far away from towns, with no access to agricultural land, and with the Government providing only a few shacks and tents. But they are not the only people living in such conditions.

Overcrowding and rehabilitation schemes in the homelands often leave some people with land and others with no land at all. Although these land-

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ONION RINGS

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---o0o---

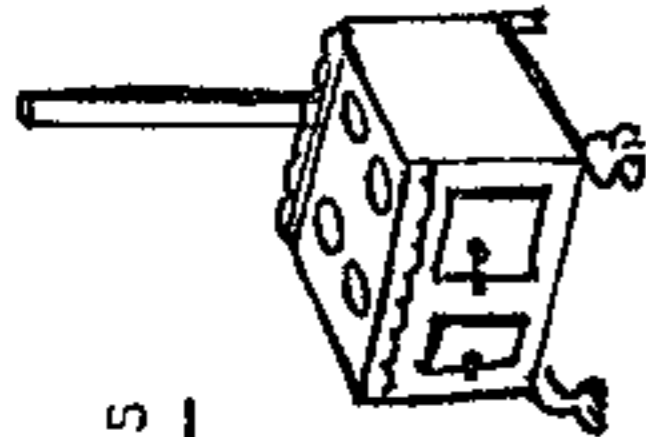
OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

1820 and All That!

FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

- 2 eggs
- 2 ozs butter
- 2 ozs sifted flour
- 2 ozs flour
- 1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and sifted sugar.



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# New Glenmore feeding scheme

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Department of Co-operation and Development has begun a new system of distributing rations at Glenmore.

This comes at the end of a 10-week emergency feeding programme by the Christian World Vision Organisation.

Under the emergency programme about 20 tons of food were handed out at Glenmore where there had been reports of hunger and inadequate government rations.

A spokesman for the department in Queenstown yesterday confirmed that a new system was being put into operation this week but would not give details.

Previously rations were issued to deserving cases. Now "full-scale" rations were being dished out.

He said this meant that those in need would be given food.

This was what was being

done before, he said, but now the whole thing was being reorganised. He denied the previous system was unsatisfactory and when asked the reason for the reorganisation, said: "I don't have to tell you anything."

Prof Terence Beard, chairman of the Glenmore Action Group, which supervised the delivery of the World Vision supplies, said the group was delighted that the government was to institute feeding on a realistic basis.

The old feeding scheme was inadequate, erratic and constricted by inappropriate regulations, he said.

Under it, residents were required to make a case for each ration and apply at the end of each month when the food, which was given in exchange for a chit at the local shop, ran out. — DDC.

for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and Gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---o0o---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- drippings
- salt
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

**THE surplus people of Zweledinga, the Eastern Cape resettlement camp, are still there - and nothing has changed.**

In fact things are probably worse since SUNDAY POST last visited there in July.

"We were told we could stay on the farm until my husband died, but the promise was not kept," she said. The Kama's have moved into a borrowed house after spending three months in the tent.

Not so lucky is widow Mrs Eunice Anthony, who has been sharing a tent with her seven children for six months.

# ZWELEDINGA — DUMP FOR THE UNWANTED

271  
Post 9/9/79

## SUNDAY POST Correspondent

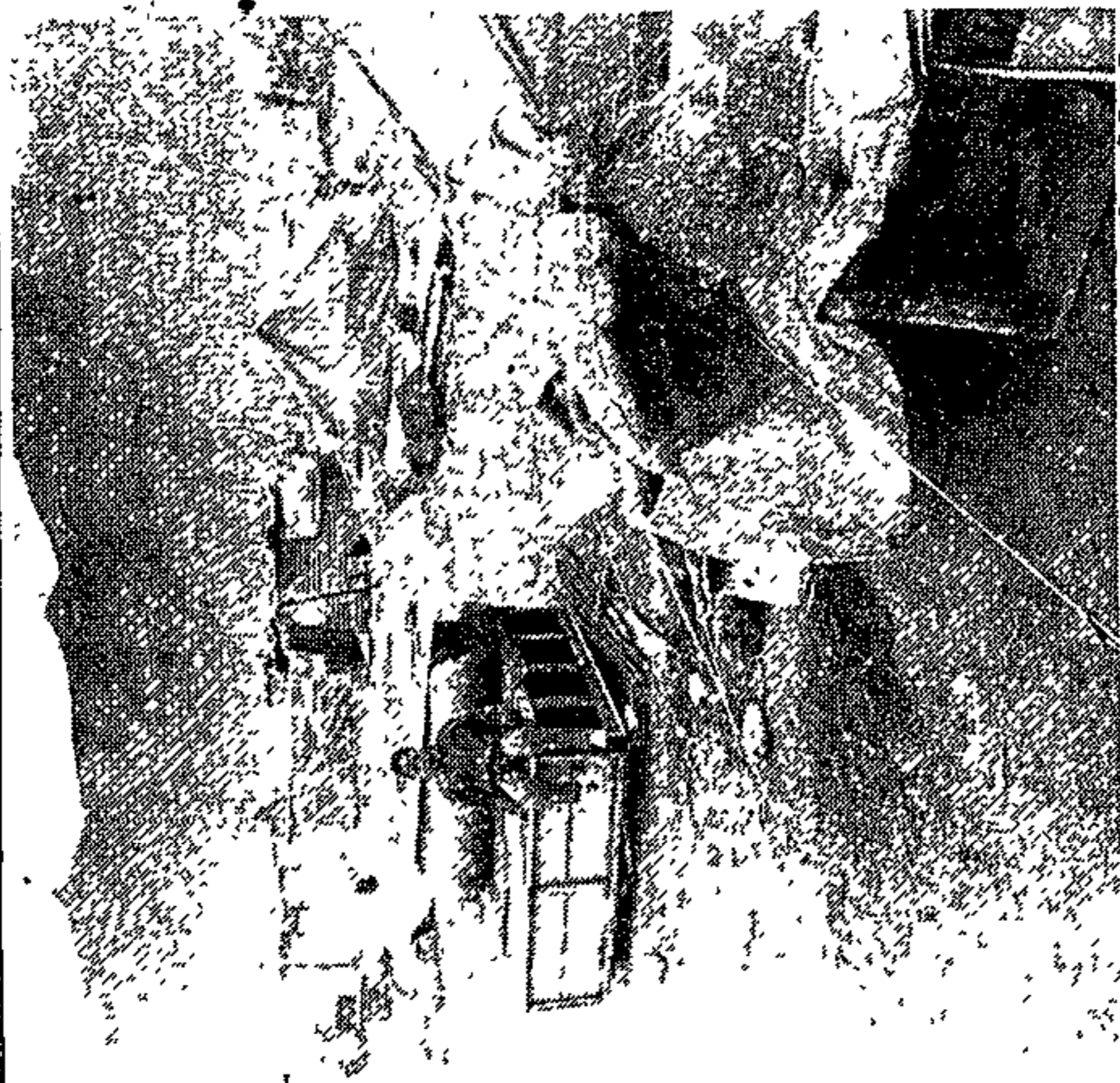
Set apart from the others is the tent belonging to Mrs Angela Madala, who said she was ordered out of the Molteno location when part of it was demolished. She said she had been living at Zweledinga for three years.

"This place is very cold," she said. "It has

snowed here every year, and this winter was the worst."

Zweledinga moved there from Glen Grey and Herchel when the Ciskei ceded the two districts to the Transkei in 1976. They live in wattle and daub houses, or in iron huts provided by the Ciskei Government.

But now the place has also become a convenient dumping ground for black families not wanted on white farms in the area. They live in tents. Mrs Katie Kamka said that when her husband became too old to work, the owner of the farm gave them a tent and took them to Zweledinga.



Zweledinga . . . huddle of tents high in the bleak Katberg Mountains.

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# More Blacks to be moved

By JOHN MATISONN  
Political Correspondent

MANY more resettlement schemes could be in the pipeline as a result of negotiations with leaders of the homelands, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He told the Sunday Express that the new town to be established in the vicinity of border industries in BasothoQwaQwa for 50 000 to 100 000 people would not be the only one.

He made it clear that it was still essential to resettle people to implement the Government's policy of creating independent "national states" — the new name for the homelands, which was also an-

nounced at the Orange Free State Nationalist congress this week.

He also told the Sunday Express the constellation of states policy recently announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, could include all the homelands.

"It's a dynamic policy, with tremendous possibilities. It can include all national states, and neighbouring territories."

Dr Koornhof said that under the constellation of states policy all kinds of common interests could be extended. These included transport, health and tourism.

Members of the Cabinet stressed that the overwhelming majority of leaders of the Black national states were Christians, who were opposed to Marxism. They could be allies in the "total onslaught" against South Africa.

271  
STAR  
25/9/79

# Some Batlokwa move today

Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

SOEKMEKAAR — Chief Makgato of the Batlokwa tribe in Lebowa, has agreed to the resettlement of his people, despite strong opposition to the move by two other chiefs.

The proposed removal of the Batlokwa from Matok, near the Pietersburg-Louis Trichardt road, to Kromhoek near Vivo, about 100 km away, is strongly opposed by Chief Machaka and Chief Ramakgopa, the other two Batlokwa chiefs.

Chief Makgato and his 3 000 people, are due to start moving today. The resettlement will take about four weeks.

The chief said yesterday he had agreed to the move because his people would have much more land in the new area.

Chief Makgato and his people were moved from an area near Munnik to Matok in 1962. He said he regarded the present move as permanent.

# No phones - people 'at mercy' of skollies

BABIES are born without medical assistance and residents are 'at the mercy' of skollies in the new section of Valhalla Park — one of Cape Town's housing schemes — because the area has no electricity and no telephones.

The area is being developed to resettle squatter families who live in the Cape Town municipal area. The old section of Valhalla Park has electricity, but the new section has no amenities. Not even the caretaker's house or the rent office of the Cape Town City Council have telephones.

Mrs Esme Wilson of the new section said: 'The other night I was asleep when I heard something outside. I woke my husband who went to look. As he opened the door, skollies ran from his car parked just outside the door. They then started throwing stones from a distance and broke a window.'

She said her husband had not dared to inform the police as it was dark and dangerous at that time of the night.

'Had we had electricity or a telephone, he could have informed the police,' Mrs Wilson said.

## SOME DISTANCE AWAY

Mrs Sarah Carolus said: 'Whenever something happens here we have to go to the police station which is some distance away. By the time we get there, the skollies have already gone and are very difficult to trace. That is why a lot of crimes are not reported to the police.'

She said the other difficulty caused by the lack of telephones was that mothers were often forced to give birth without medical assistance.

'It takes time going to the Bishop Lavis police station, which is the nearest,' Mrs Carolus said.

The caretaker's wife, who declined to give her name, said the community was doing everything possible to get telephones. With the help of the community worker, Miss Enny Goldin, they had circulated a petition.

'We are now trying to get CB systems for the people,' Miss Goldin said.

Another difficulty in Valhalla is the lack of shops.

Mrs Rachael Rhoda said: 'Valhalla is worse than the squatter camp where I came from because there I had a shop next to my house. Here there are no shops.'

Miss Goldin said the Churches' Urban Planning Commission was organising consumer clubs.

Three clubs in private houses provided basic domestic necessities.

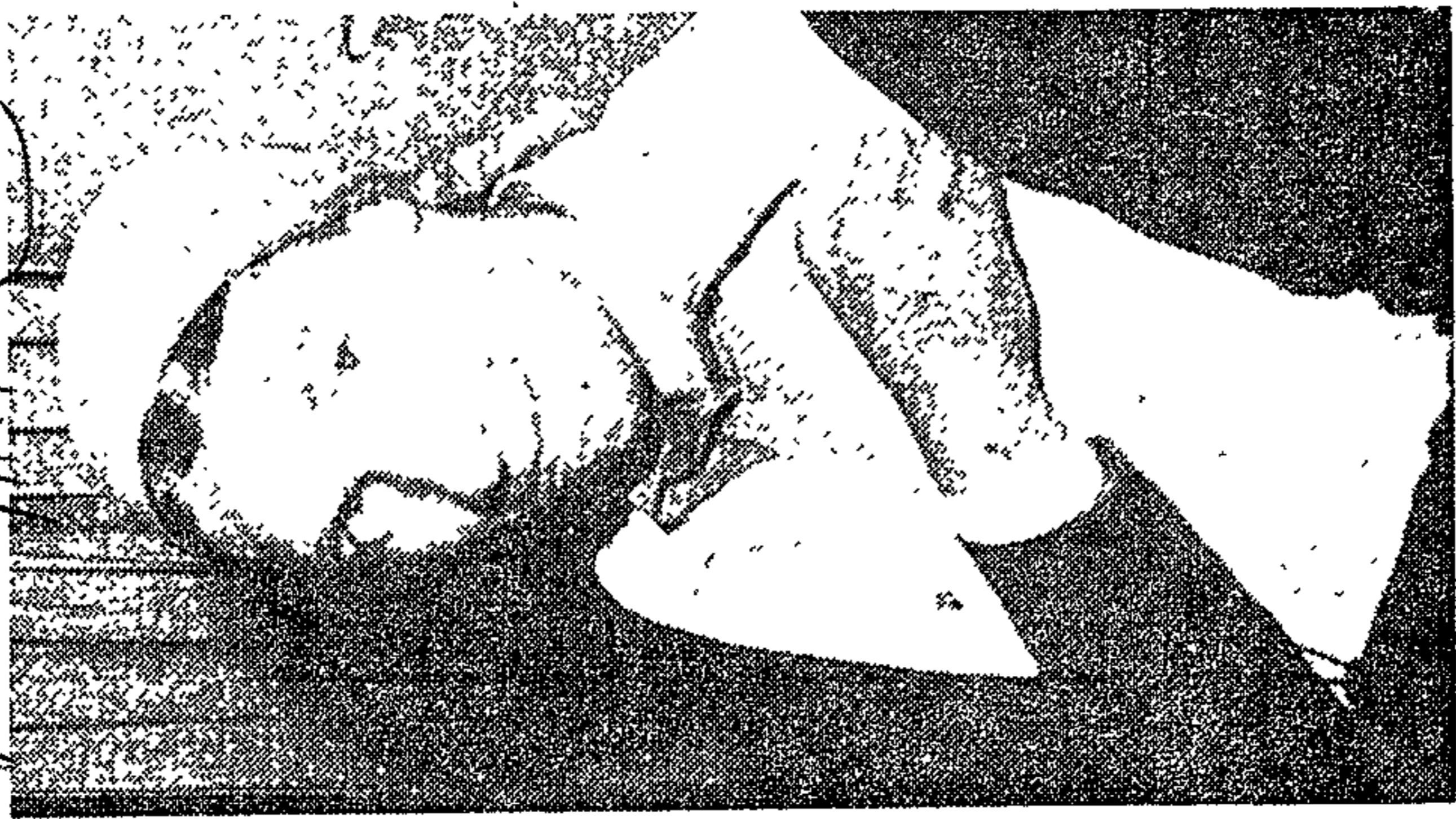
The director of housing for the Cape Town City Council, Mr H Bloom, said the council had tried to get telephones for Valhalla but the Post Office could not provide them.

He said plans were under way for a shop to be built. He could not say when this would be done.

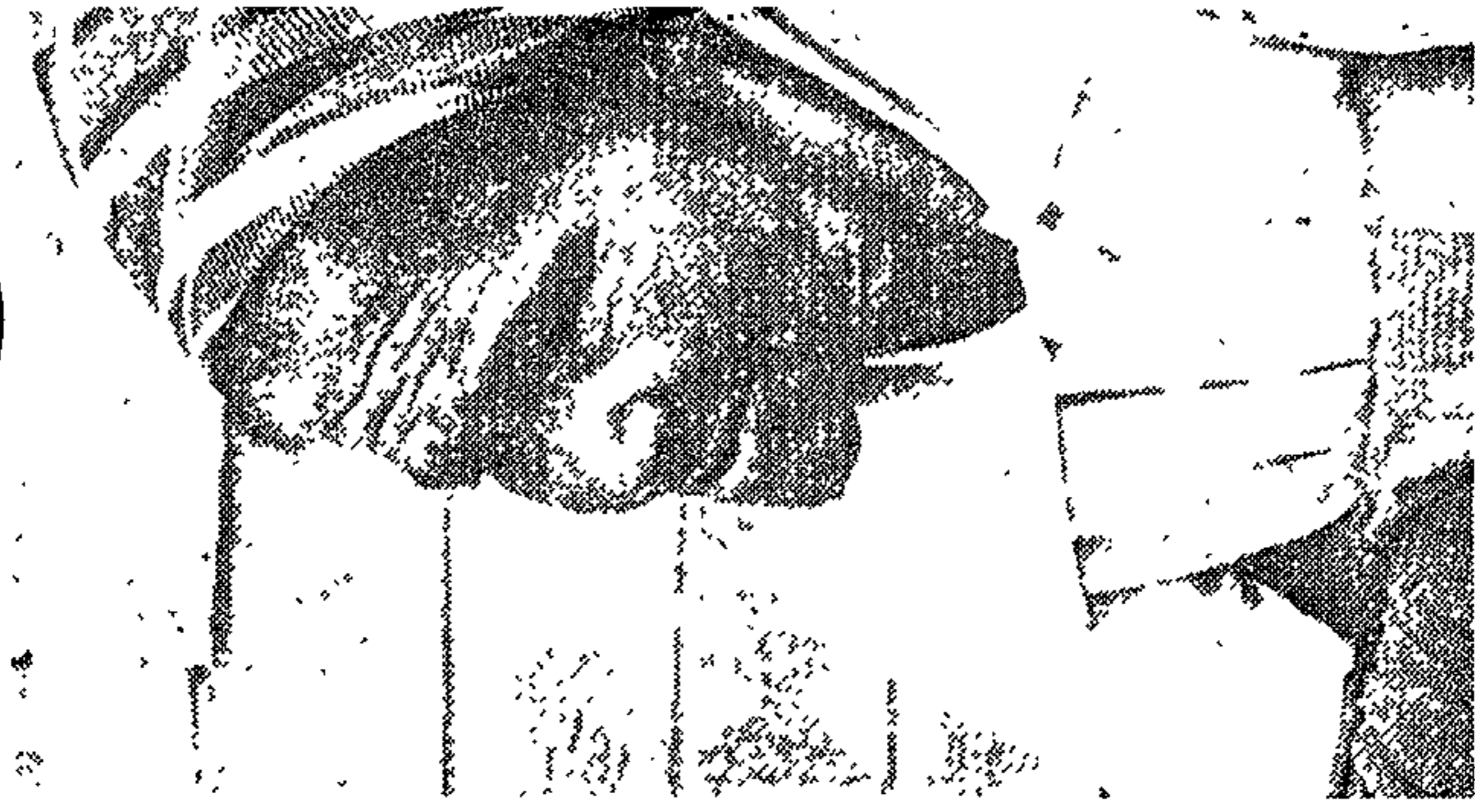
Argus 26/9/79 (271)



MRS RACHEL RHODA: 'No shops, no street lights in Valhalla Park. The squatter camp was better.'



MRS ESME WILSON, her husband could not tell the police of intimidation by skollies because there were no telephones in Valhalla Park.



MRS SARAH CAROLUS: 'Babies are born without medical assistance because there are no phones in Valhalla Park.'

# Botlokwa families resettled

By MATHATHA TSEDU

PART of the 614 families of the Makgatho group, in the Northern Transvaal, left the Botlokwa area yesterday for Kromhoek, near Vivo, for resettlement as part of the Government scheme to remove "black spots" and consolidate the homelands.

The operation, expected to last four weeks, involves the uprooting of over 3 000 people, who were first re-settled in the area in 1962.

Kromhoek is situated near Indemark, another resettlement area where over 1 200 families from the Senthumole area near Louis Trichardt were dumped in tents in June this year. The area has no river and water from bore-holes which is pumped into uncovered reservoirs is used.

One of Chief Solomon Makgatho's councillors, Mr Salaelo Makgatho, said in an interview with POST yesterday that his people had agreed to move because their present land had been temporary and added that the new area is bigger.

"In 1962, when we came here, the government said this was a temporary place until they can buy a permanent land. Now they have bought it and we are moving. This is our last removal. Our present land is 2 000 hectares, whilst at Kromhoek we shall have 11 000 hectares. So we shall have more land for ploughing and grazing. The lack of running rivers is no problem because we shall have enough water to irrigate our land," he said.

Whilst the community had a clinic, a shop and three schools, the new area has no clinic and the nearest shop is 19 kilometres away. Students will be accommodated in temporary makeshift schools.

## TRANSPORT COSTS

Mr Makgatho said the chief commissioner for the Northern Transvaal Mr J. J. Pieterse had promised the people "adequate compensation" but had not explained how the costs would be calculated.

Hardest hit by the removals will be the workers who commute daily between Botlokwa and Pietersburg which is 67 kilometres away. The new area is about 150 kilometres from Pietersburg and this will mean additional transport costs. Most of the younger workers are expected to move into hostels in Seshego and thereby increase the number of migrant workers.

Mr Makgatho said "We believe it is better to pay more while having a good and permanent home than pay less in a temporary place," he said.

One villager, Mr Philemon Makgatho (30) a bus and taxi operator, said he felt "bad about the whole thing because I don't know how much they are going to give me for my money," pointing to his R10 000 house that was nearing completion.

Meanwhile, as the trucks and buses roared through the dusty Machaka's village street, villagers stood in silence wondering whether they were next in the line. They, together with the Ramokgopa clan, who together, comprise an estimated 80 000 people, have resolutely rejected the government's intention of driving them to Vivo.

They are presently awaiting Dr Piet Koornhof's reply to their plea not to be moved.

# 3 000 TO BE MOVED

271

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# Cops put on standby

POLICE were yesterday called into the Mokgato area in Botlokwa, Northern Transvaal, as tribesmen resisted being moved to another area.

Police in camouflage uniform with dogs were patrolling the area as people were taken into vans and to their new home — an arid area near Vivo. There were about five police trucks.

A police spokesman yesterday told POST that police had information that people who had been moved earlier had returned to the area and were now intimidating others from moving. "We might have to detain them if they do not return to where their property is," he warned.

About 3 000 people are being moved after their chief, Solomon Kakgatho, had agreed. According to residents only the chief had agreed and the tribesmen do not want to move to the desolate area. The chief has already left for the area. About 614 families are involved and 300 have already been moved.

At the area POST was told by a police officer who said he was in charge

By  
**Mathata  
Tshedu**

of the operations that things were going on "smoothly" and there were "no problems". But the same officer refused reporters entry into the village and pictures taken.

When POST reporters entered a shop they were followed by a policeman who stopped them from talking to people in the shop. A 50-year-old woman shop-owner was taken away after speaking to us.

Most people interviewed expressed unhappiness at being moved. There were allegations of forced removals and people being assaulted when they refused to move.

## Fear

A government clerk said people were very reluctant to move. He said most did not want to leave, some had not been adequately compensated while others have had their property damaged in the removals. "The people are very angry," he said.

According to a driver there was "fear all around."

Tribesmen also said a local principal, Mr Francis Makgatho, who is against the removals, had been detained. Police have denied anybody is being held.

One woman, Mrs Teelc, was found seated on a truck with her belongings. She spoke sorrowfully of her forced removal and the demolition of her home

**SPRING GREEN SALAD**  
1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley  
1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions  
Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off, leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

May Bennett, Ridgworth

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## CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 heaped vinegar

# 500 families flee forced resettlement

rom 271  
3/10/79

By HARRY MASHABELA  
PIETERSBURG. — About 500 families of the Makgato tribe at Dwarsriver in the Northern Transvaal fled from their village yesterday when police and 30 trucks moved in to resettle them.

The villagers were refusing to join their chief, who has been peacefully removed with about 40 other families to Kromhoek, about 100km north-west of Pietersburg.

Five families were forcibly removed on Monday after police with dogs moved into the village.

Houses of several families who refused to move were demolished.

When police returned to the village yesterday morning, the remaining 475 families fled into the bush.

Women — some carrying children and bundles of clothing — were seen scampering across the veld.

By midday the village was deserted. A number of houses had been destroyed and the three village schools stood empty.

Eight people have been

arrested so far. Several others have been assaulted, according to some of the fleeing tribesmen.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Northern Transvaal, Brigadier D Notnagel, yesterday confirmed the arrests and said more were expected. He said several people had been assaulted and intimidated by those who objected to the move.

"We have had cases of slight disturbances, but nothing which would resemble a riot," he said.

Brig Notnagel said he was aware that people had fled into the bush, but "this is not matter that concerns the police". Investigations were continuing, he said.

Last December, the villagers held a three-day indaba, trying to persuade Chief Solomon Mathipa Makgato not to accept the then proposed removal.

But the chief, who had earlier agreed to move, refused to meet them. A small section of the tribe supports him.

Recently 480 families petitioned the Minister of Co-

operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, through Mr Rupert Lorimer, PFP MP in charge of black affairs.

It is understood that the Minister promised the tribe would not be moved.

Several tribesmen said yesterday they did not want to go to Kromhoek because the place was arid.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-Operation and Development in Pretoria was yesterday unable to say how many families had moved willingly to Kromhoek. A full statement would be issued after the matter was investigated, he said.

Mr Lorimer yesterday said he would take up the matter with Dr Koornhof.

"Dr Koornhof did not make a promise to me personally that the tribe would not be moved, but my understanding is that the Minister has said nobody would be moved against his will," he said.

"The Minister will stop the forced removal immediately, if his promises mean anything."



# More flee as removals go on

271  
342  
4/10/79  
Post

By MATHATHA TSEDU  
**ELDERLY** women and children huddled in the veld yesterday as Government vehicles continued to move people from Makgato Village, in Botlokwa, to a new settlement at Kromhoek.

Those in the veld were part of hundreds that have fled the area — and removal — in defiance of their Chief Solomon Makgatho and a section of the tribe now settled in the new area.

The area is now patrolled by the police and 14 people have been detained. According to Brigadier D Nothnagel, Divisional Chief of the police in

the Northern Transvaal, they have been arrested for assault, malicious injury to property and trespassing.

Early yesterday our team was intercepted by police and reporter Mathatha Tsedu was held for about 45 minutes. His notebook and film was confiscated by the police. **POST** could yesterday not establish reasons why he was held and the notebook and film taken as he had his Press Card with him.

More people continued to flee the area yesterday. Private trucks and tractors carried belongings to relatives in nearby villages while government trucks ferried people and their property to Kromhoek.

**STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD**  
 1 Fresh green medium size cabbage  
 onions  
 carrots

tomatoes  
 fresh pineapple  
 radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

**SPRING GREEN SALAD**  
 1 medium size lettuce  
 2 onions  
 parsley

1 cucumber  
 mint (fresh)  
 scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

**CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD**  
 2 lbs sliced green beans  
 2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
 2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:  
 1 1/2 cups sugar  
 1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

**APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD**

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bits-size pieces (4 cups)  
 2 cups diced apple  
 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
 2 t soya sauce  
 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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# Wentzel slams removal story

ALLEGATIONS that the Makgato tribe near Pietersburg was being resettled in an arid, inhospitable area were devoid of all truth, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, said yesterday.

A statement by Mr Wentzel read

Reports about the removal of the Makgato tribe from Swarsrivier to Kromhoek, north-east of Pietersburg, compel me to point out that the removal is being carried out with the co-operation of the tribal authority concerned. Allegations that the tribe is being resettled in an arid, inhospitable area are devoid of all truth.

On the contrary, the area in which the tribe is being resettled offers the people more opportunities

than they had in the area from which they are being removed.

"This is particularly true in respect of schooling, the supply of water and the rural settlement of farmers.

"In this area the people will also find it easier to link up with their national state.

"The removal takes place after consultations and negotiations had been conducted over a lengthy period with the chief and his tribal authority.

"The few families who are now resisting removal

are actually acting against their own tribal authority in an undemocratic manner.

"In the area there are two other tribes who are not yet prepared to move and negotiations with them are continuing.

"My point of view is that in the case of all removals, negotiations should be conducted with the tribal authority concerned," the Deputy Minister said.

Interference in the tribal authority's sphere might lead to its authoritative status being undermined — Sapa.

JUSTICE

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3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

(271)

GENERALLY ACCEPT

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QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited acquired on 1 May 19.6. Depreciated straight line. A 25% tax purposes, wear and tear balance. Tax rates 40% and taxable income amounts respectively, for the years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7
1. What is the balance of the plant at 31.12.19.7?
    - a) deferral method
    - b) liability method
  2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
    - a) deferral method
    - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
  3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
  4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
  5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

# Mass tribe move story challenged

Political Staff

THE Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, yesterday challenged claims that the Makgato tribe in the Northern Transvaal was being resettled against its will in an arid and inhospitable area

Mr Wentzel said that only a few families were resisting the removal and that they were acting against their tribal authority "in an undemocratic manner".

He was reacting to a Rand Daily Mail report that hundreds of families of the Makgato tribe at Dwarsrivier, near Soekmekaar, fled from their village earlier this week when police moved in to resettle them

According to the report, villagers were refusing to join their chief, Chief Solomon Mathipa Makgato, who had already been peacefully moved with about 40 families to Kromhoek, about 100km north-west of Pietersburg.

Five families were forcibly removed on Monday after police with dogs moved into the village.

When police later returned to the village, the remaining 475

families fled into nearby villages and the bush.

The report said only a small section of the tribe supported their chief's decision to move from their area.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Wentzel did not challenge statements in the report that 475 families had fled and that police had been called in to forcibly remove tribesman.

He said only a few families were resisting removal.

He rejected suggestions that the tribe was being resettled in an "arid, inhospitable area".

"On the contrary," he said, "the area in which the tribe is being resettled offers the people more opportunity than they had in the area from which they are being removed.

"This is particularly true in respect of schooling, supply of water and rural resettlement of farmers"

Mr Wentzel said the people would also find it easier to "link up with their national state" in their new area

Mr Wentzel said removals had only taken place after full consultation and negotiation with the tribal authority.

(27) pm 5/10/79

## Moving the Makgato

The Makgato tribe of Dwarsriver, between Louis Trichardt and Pietersburg, are the latest victims of Pretoria's experiment in ideological engineering

When 500 families were removed on Tuesday, in the presence of armed police, it was yet another step in government's ambitions to make territorial boundaries

82

the South African population from all causes of death. The contribution of the seventeen major disease categories is summarised in Fig. 5. The 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. Within the overall mortality (19,5%) a contribution to the overall mortality is made by Ischaemic Heart Disease, Cerebrovascular Diseases, and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis. Within the overall mortality also being of importance. Within the overall mortality also being of importance. Within the overall mortality also being of importance.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at  $e_{45}$  as compared to  $e_0$  for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at  $e_0$  and males at  $e_{45}$ . The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

a note sent to Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof who replied that he would give it his "deepest thought". Lebona Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi said he opposed removal of the Batlokwa. Chief Ramokgopa, the overall chief of the Batlokwa tribes, sounded an optimistic note. "Look at Crossroads, look at Alexandra Township. Minister Koornhof saw that sanity prevailed there eventually. Why not here at Batlokwa?"

The answer came this week when the community was uprooted and sent further away from two major towns providing accessible job centres. They face the prospect of migrant labour.

In a Press release on Wednesday, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Greyling Wentzel stated: "The area in which the tribe is being resettled offers the people more opportunity than they had in the area from which they are being removed. This is particularly true in respect of schooling, the supply of water and rural settlement for farmers."

A spokesman for the tribe said this was doubtful. "The new area is short of water and, moreover, old and retired people are now expected to start all over again and develop the land."

Another point of dispute concerns consultation. The Deputy Minister has said that the removal took place "after consultation and negotiations had been conducted

over a lengthy period with the chief and his tribal authority. The few families who are now resisting removal are actually acting against their own tribal authorities in an undemocratic manner."

However, PFP spokesman on black affairs Rupert Lorimer notes that "it is quite apparent that these people do not want to move. I handed over their petition to the department in the presence of Dr Koornhof."

Meanwhile, another plan is underway to remove the remaining portion of the Batlokwa people. Whether or not this will be accompanied by resistance and the presence of the police, the Deputy Minister has claimed the removal will take place with "neatness."

It is noted that despite the relatively minor contribution of circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, these diseases are higher than those of the whites. This apparent inconsistency is that the mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the white community, the mortality rate being low, the importance of the Circulatory Diseases is exaggerated.

# Hundreds

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DEFERRED TAX

# escape removal

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By Graham Fysh and Dirk Nel

Pietersburg

Hundreds of Lebowa villagers in an area 50 km north of Pietersburg are moving into the bush to escape forced removal to a new home about 100 km away.

Working day and night, they are carrying all their belongings across the road into the bush and a nearby village.

There they have set up temporary homes in shacks, stored their ponds in the nearby soccer stadium, or simply set up home under the thorn trees.

When Government officials and police arrive on Monday to continue the removals, they will find the village deserted.

A steady stream of villagers today carried barrels, pots, firewood, food and even concrete blocks on their heads as they moved.

Some removed the thatch from their homes and carried it into the bush, fearful of their homes being burnt by officials.

A cheer went up when a man arrived from Johannesburg with a truck to help with the removals to the bush.

"We want the houses to be empty — just shells," one man said. "Then they can knock them down if they want to. But we don't want to go."

## Opposition

The village, which housed 3000 people, consists largely of thatch roofed mud huts and the occasional brick house.

It is neat, clean and the gardens are well kept with the occasional neatly trimmed hedge.

Chief Makgatho agreed to the removal of his people from Dwarsteyer, near Matels, in the Gokmekean area to Kromboek, near Vivo but most of the tribe are against the plan.

The other two Balloka

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Moves. This week, Lebowa's

Chief, Chief Machuka and Chief Ramoanpa are opposed to any resettlement.

# Lebowa villagers flee to avoid removal

Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phahudi, added his voice of protest, and called for a total reviewing of the entire resettlement issue, in the same manner as those in the Cape and elsewhere.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kooijhof has said several times that he is not in favour of moving people against their will.

However, there is evidence that police forcibly evicted people from their homes at Dwarsrivier this week.

Many of the people fled into the veld and it has now been established that they are living in crude shacks in the Machaka area, a few kilometres from their former homes.

Meanwhile, active resistance by the remaining tribesmen appeared to subside yesterday, as a large fleet of trucks bearing GG registrations shuttled between Dwarsrivier and Kromhoek.

The vehicles carrying people and their belongings each returned empty in quick succession, and the removal continued unabated all day.

Most of the police vehicles previously seen at Dwarsrivier, have moved to Kromhoek.

The remote area where the tribesmen are being resettled is characterised by dense thorn bush and scrub.

Rivers in the area are dry, and the water supply to the tent villages is coming from boreholes. On the credit side, the grazing looks promising, but this is obviously a short-term asset.

Huge stretches of bush will have to be cleared, if the people are to have any prospects of cultivating crops.

About 200 of the 614 families from the Makgato tribe had already been moved from Dwarsrivier to Kromhoek, the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr J S J Pieterse, said today.

'I was there this morning and they told me they were happy in their new surroundings,' Mr Pieterse said.

Those who had fled to the Ramokgopa and Machaka villages for refuge were 'making life difficult for themselves' and would end up as squatters, said Mr Pieterse.

**Land plea**

The Deputy-Minister said the area to which the people were being moved provided more opportunities for them than they had before and he had received representations from farmers in the area that they wanted the land back if it was not used for resettlement.

He added that two other tribes in the area were not prepared to move. Negotiations with them were still proceeding.

"It is our standpoint that in the case of all removals, agreement must be reached in negotiation with tribal authorities," he said. He appealed to white politicians not to interfere with tribal authorities in the making of their decisions as it was a delicate matter in tribal society if a chief's authority was undermined.

The villagers admit Chief Makgatho agreed to the move, but said they did not agree with it and had not been consulted.

When the resettlement move began on Monday, some of the villagers went along peacefully. But on Tuesday there was resistance and the police were called in to assist. Some of the villagers resisted violently and were arrested.

**Bitter**

Bitter with anger, hundreds of villagers carted their belongings across the road to the bush and to the protection of nearby villages under the control of Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa, both of whom had refused to agree to the Government's resettlement plan.

Yesterday, no removals took place.

By yesterday afternoon, the village from which the removals were being undertaken was deserted.

Fifteen of the arrested villagers are to appear in court at Bandelerskop on October 18 charged with assault, malicious damage to property and trespassing.

# Forced village removal stopped

271  
Star 6/10/79

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent in Pretoria, and Graham Fysh, who travelled to the threatened village

a) The forced removal of hundreds of Lebowa villagers from their homes about 50 km north of Pietersburg to an area 100 km away in the north-western Transvaal is to stop.

This assurance was given today by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, after widespread resistance by the villagers to the resettlement scheme.

Mr Wentzel said those tribesmen who wished to move, would be taken to the resettlement area, which is in the heart of Lebowa, but none would be forcibly "taken by the scruff of their necks."

Yesterday, hundreds of the villagers fled into the surrounding bush with all their goods. There they set up temporary homes in shacks, at the local soccer stadium or under thorn trees.

Mr Wentzel said he believed those who had fled would eventually move of their own accord once the momentum of the resettlement, expected to take some weeks, was under way.

He gave the assurance that no force would be used. Police on the scene were there to maintain order and not to carry out the removals, he said.

The resettlement was taking place with the full co-operation of the tribal authority, Mr Wentzel said. In any community, there would always be "perverse people" who acted against the authority and who caused problems by differing with other tribesmen.

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# MOVE A IT STOP

Weekend Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The forced removal of hundreds of Lebowa villagers from their homes about 50 km north of Pietersburg to an area 100 km away in the north-western Transvaal is to stop.

This assurance was given today by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, following resistance to the scheme.

Mr Wentzel said tribesmen who wished to move would be taken to the re-

settlement area — in the heart of Lebowa — but no one would be taken by the scruff of his neck.

Yesterday hundreds fled into the bush.

### Would move

Mr Wentzel said he believed those who had fled would eventually move once the momentum of the resettlement — expected to take some weeks — was under way.

Resettlement was taking place with the co-operation of the Tribal Authority, Mr Wentzel said.

He said the resettlement area provided more opportunities. Farmers wanted the land back if it were not resettled.

Two other tribes in the area were not prepared to move. Negotiations were proceeding.

### Agreement

In the case of all removals agreement must be reached in negotiation with tribal authorities, he said.

The villagers admit that their leader, Chief Makgatho, agreed to the move, but said they had not been consulted.

When the move began on Monday, villagers went peacefully. However, on Tuesday some resisted violently and were arrested.

Hundreds of bitter villagers carted their belongings into the bush and to villages controlled by Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa, who had defied the plan.

### A commission

No removals took place yesterday. The conflict came at a time when a commission under Mr Henne van der Walt, MP, had produced far-reaching consolidation proposals.

Fifteen villagers are to appear in court at Bantolierskop on October 18. They will be charged with assault, malicious damage to property and trespass.

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7/10/79 Sunday Post 271

# Moves: tribe defiant

**SUNDAY POST Reporter**  
**HUNDREDS** of families of the Makgato tribe are still defying Government attempts to move them from their home at Dwarsrivier in the Northern Transvaal to Kromhoek 100 km away. Though about 220 of the 614 families have already gone, two of the tribe's three chiefs and their people have refused to budge. Many of them have fled into the bush to escape the move, which is part of the National Government's consolidation plan for the Lebowa homeland. And now the local Commissioner for Co-operation and Development for the area, Mr J S J Pieterse, is threatening the refugees with prosecution. He said his department was

"not in a hurry to take action", but when it did the tribesmen would lose their compensation and prosecutions could follow. Meanwhile the tribesmen have set up temporary homes in shacks, stored their goods in a nearby soccer stadium or simply set up home under the thorn trees. Their plan is that when Government officials and police arrive tomorrow to continue the removals they will find the village deserted. "We want the houses to be empty — just shells," one man said. "Then they can break them down if they want to. But we don't want to go." Chief Makgatho agreed to the removal of his people from Dwarsrivier, near Matoks, in the Soekmekaar area, to Krom-

hoek, near Vivo, but most of the tribe are against the plan. The other two Batlokwa chiefs, Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa, are opposed to any resettlement moves. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said on several occasions that he is not in favour of moving people against their will. However there is evidence that police forcibly evicted people from their homes at Dwarsrivier this week. The remote area where the tribesmen are being resettled is characterised by dense thorn bush and scrub. Rivers in the area are dry and the water supply to the tent villages is coming from boreholes.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD  
 1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
 onions  
 carrots  
 tomatoes  
 fresh pineapple  
 radishes  
 May Bennett, Ridgworth

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SPRING GREEN SALAD  
 1 medium size lettuce  
 2 onions  
 parsley  
 1 cucumber  
 mint (fresh)  
 scallions  
 May Bennett, Ridgworth

Wash and shred the lettuce; chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off, leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD  
 2 lbs sliced green beans  
 2 chopped onions  
 1 d salt, level  
 2 cups water  
 Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.  
 Sauce:  
 1 1/2 cups sugar  
 1 d curry powder  
 1 heaped T flour  
 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD  
 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
 2 cups diced apple  
 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks  
 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
 2 t soya sauce  
 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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# Charges on returning

271 8/10/79 best

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

THE Batlokwa re-movals in the Northern Transvaal took another turn at the weekend when it was announced that any of the resettled people going back to the area will be charged.

This warning has been given by Mr J Pieterse, Chief Com-

missioner for the Northern Transvaal, who added that those who delay in moving to Kromhoek, the new area, may lose their compensation. And another dramatic development of the crisis is the "invitation" to Mr Pieterse's offices of the Chiefs George Ramakgopa and Edward Machaka. The two chiefs must go to Mr Pieterse's as a result of complaints lodged by Chief Solomon Makgato, of the resisting tribe. Chief Solomon accepted

## No way back for tribesmen

removal while the majority of his followers rejected them. He is now in the new area with no followers save 78 families that went with him. Most of the 78 are relatives, it

men, and themselves refused to bow down to re-movals when requested to do so by the Government. The meeting between Mr Pieterse, Chief Makgato and the two summoned Chiefs Machaba and Ramokgopa is scheduled for tomorrow.

### SHACKS

Some resisting tribesmen have set up homes in surrounding bushes while others have erected corrugated iron shacks in the backyards of friends, relatives and sympathisers in the nearby villages of the sympathetic chiefs.

The residents are adamant that they will not move to Kromhoek, which is 100 kilometres from their present land and over 150 kilometres from

Pietersburg, the nearest town. Their intention is to move back as soon as the police and Government officials move out of the area.

Meanwhile it is claimed that some of the white farmers who left the Kromhoek area where the Batlokwa people are being forcibly resettled may have done so because lions in the area were eating their livestock.

This startling revelation was made by a bus driver who operates in the area and who said he had frequently found lions eating calves on the road. A white farmer's wife at Vivo confirmed the presence of lions in the area and said at least two were seen there last year.

The driver would not be quoted for fear of victimisation.

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# A reluctant tribe in the wilderness

Krom  
8/10/75

By HARRY MASHABELA

SOMEWHERE in the wilderness beyond the baboon-infested Zoutpansberg mountain range lies Kromhoek, a tent town close to the Botswana border.

You reach it by branching off the tarred road at Vivo on to a dirt road running westward and cutting through the bush of mainly thorn trees.

About 12km further on is an intersection. Here you turn right, taking the Magalakwena road. The bush thickens into dense forests.

After about another 31km the green tent town appears to the left of the road.

This is the new home for the reluctant Makgato tribe, previously settled near Soeknekaar, a mere 50km from Pietersburg.

Chief Solomon Mathipa Makgato, head of the tribe, asked the Government to re-settle his people at Kromhoek. But his decision split the tribe.

Only 78 families out of a total of 614 have accepted re-settle-

ment at the tent town. The rest — 536 families — rejected removal from their village at Dwars River.

And fearing forced removal, they fled the village last week as police with dogs moved in. The villagers have since pulled down their homes and disappeared — lock, stock and barrel.

Photographer Ralph Ndawo and I reached Kromhoek at about noon last Friday. It lies in a thickly-wooded, wild area.

But Chief Makgato and the Government are now taming it. They have pitched the tent town and carved dirt roads within the bush.

Communal water taps have been installed at the corner of every block along the main dirt road. Two schools, one made of corrugated iron, and a clinic have been established.

On arrival we asked a young schoolboy to take us to the chief's kraal. On the way the youngster told us they had teachers, but classes had not started yet because few children had come to Kromhoek.

His story was later confirmed by Chief Makgato.

The chief's headquarters consisted of three tiny tin huts and several pitched tents. Bundles of used planks, corrugated iron, stacks of used thatching grass and window panes littered the place.

Mr John Makgato, the chief's cousin, led us to a tree and asked a woman to give us chairs. We sat on the chairs under the tree while he sat on a rickety bench.

After we had explained our mission, Mr Makgato went to a tent and returned with Chief Makgato. The chief was wearing soiled white shorts and shirt. He looked young but crest-fallen.

The chief complained of the heat. Kromhoek was too hot, he said. Otherwise, it was wonderful, had plenty of water, a clinic, two shops and grazing lands.

He said he did not know how many families had been re-settled at Kromhoek because most of the 78 families who supported him had been left behind at Dwars River. Instead, some

families opposed to the removal had been forcibly moved to the new area.

"Maybe if you come back in about two months' time we will have settled down and know how many people are here. I have no people at the moment. The Government let me down by leaving behind some of the 78 families who wanted to come here with me," said Chief Makgato.

He wanted to settle at Kromhoek because his village at Dwars River was scattered.

Earlier the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J S J Pieterse, told the Rand Daily Mail Kromhoek was one of nine farms the Government would buy for the tribe.

"The people who are already re-settled there can't come back. If they do, they'll be committing an offence. You must expect some resistance (against the removal) but once they are settled, they will be happy," he said.



A woman flees from the doomed Makgato village. She was one of thousands of villagers who, fearing forced removal to Kromhoek, sought refuge elsewhere.

Picture: RALPH NDAWO

## The 'democracy' in a forced removal

**D**R PIET KOORNHOF as Minister of Co-operation and Development has come to be associated with attempts to lessen at least some of the usual harsh effects of apartheid. And especially so in regard to what are called removals and resettlements. His attitude was seen in the stay of execution for Crossroads (although a heavy price has had to be paid for that concession in the form of tougher application of influx control). Then there was the reversal of Government policy on Alexandra, so that families can continue to live there. And then, together with the Prime Minister, there was the halting of the dumping of people at Glenmore.

All of which throws into even sharper relief the latest exercise in the enforcement of separate development: the removal of more than 600 families from the Makgato village at Botlokwa, near Pietersburg, in the cause of "homeland" consolidation.

What is evident is that only a small minority of the tribe have willingly gone with their chief to the resettlement area at Kromhoek. And no wonder that the overwhelming majority have refused to move: it's hard enough at present for those employed in Pietersburg, 67 km away; if they go to Kromhoek, the distance will be nearly 130 km.

At present they have established housing and schools. At Kromhoek — such is the contemptuous

approach of Government — they must live in tents until they build their own houses.

That is why most people have refused to move. And why, when the police arrived last week to make them move, they fled into the bush.

But the most coldly cynical thing to have come out of the removal is the statement by Dr Koornhof's deputy, Mr Greyling Wentzel.

Last Wednesday Mr Wentzel challenged claims that the tribe was being resettled against its will. He said the removals had only taken place after full consultation and negotiation with the tribal authority. And he accused families who had refused to accompany Chief Solomon Mathipa Makgato in the first move of acting against their tribal authority "in an undemocratic manner".

Does the Deputy Minister have any concept of democracy? Was it not the ultimate demonstration of democracy by the Makgato tribe, whereby some 550 families decided to give up their tribal ties for their freedom?

Now, in a weekend report, Mr Wentzel is said to have given an assurance that no force will be used against those who don't want to move. We should hope so.

But will he — and Dr Koornhof — explain what is to happen to the several thousand people who have elected to stay at Makgato?

# The agency behind 'resettlement': A tribe defies its chief and Government

## When they come for us we shall not be here

By Graham Fysh  
 All day and all night they  
 steamed across the dusty  
 road.

A woman balanced a  
 40-gallon water drum on  
 her head. Behind her came a  
 young girl pushing a  
 wheelbarrow piled with  
 wooden stumps.

Not far behind, a young  
 boy walking alongside his  
 mother bore a kettle, a  
 pot and food in a large  
 brown paperbag.

"We don't want to  
 move," said a wrinkled  
 elder tribesman, leaning  
 on his stick. "So we are  
 making sure that when  
 they come, again to take  
 us away we won't be  
 here."

By Friday afternoon,  
 the village in which the  
 people of Chief Solomon  
 Makgatho had lived was  
 deserted.

The tribal village is at  
 Dwarstiver, 5 km off the  
 Great North Road that  
 runs up to Zimbabwe  
 Rhodesia. It is in the  
 corridor that runs be-  
 tween the two pieces of  
 Lebowa and that the  
 Government seems likely  
 to want to keep in South  
 African hands.

Chief Makgatho agreed  
 to the removal of his  
 people to a site 100 km  
 away in Lebowa.

"But the chief didn't  
 discuss it with us," volun-  
 teered a short, squat vil-

lager.  
 "We are fed up with this  
 arrangement."

At the weekend, the  
 tribe was reprised, when  
 the Deputy Minister of  
 Co-operation and Develop-  
 ment, Mr Greyling Went-  
 zel, said there would be  
 no forced removals. Only  
 those who wanted to go  
 would be taken.

But whether the people  
 will now return to their  
 village is not certain.  
 They say those who did  
 not want to move last  
 week were grabbed on to  
 the Government vehicles.

"The police came with  
 dogs," the short man said.  
 "They even fired a warn-  
 ing shot."



Lebowa villagers worked day and night to re move their belongings from their homes so they could not be taken to a resettlement area 100 km away.

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# Protest grows over removals

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

THE Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and several black leaders yesterday condemned the forceful removal by the Government of blacks living in the Batlokwa area in the Northern Transvaal.

Hundreds of families of the Makgatho tribe are still defying the Government's attempt to move them from their home at Dwars-river to Kromhoek 100 km away.

And though about 220 of the 614 families have already gone, two of the tribes' three chiefs and their people have refused to budge. Many have fled into the bush to escape the move, which is part of the Government's Consolidation plan for the Lebowa homeland.

In a statement, Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation) said: "The Government seems bent on a collision course. Just recently there was a national outcry about the appalling conditions of the resettlement areas. Turning a deaf ear on all protests, it forcibly removed people from Makgato Village to Kromhoek where they are ex-

pected to live in tents.

"This is a deliberate ploy to raise the mortality rate of blacks through hunger and disease by resettling them in drought-stricken areas in the name of 'home consolidation'. We view Azania as one nation and therefore condemn any 'consolidation of this one country'.

"We fast in sympathy with the victims of resettlement, squatter camps, eviction, the unemployed and those who refuse to pay heavy fees for transport and rents."

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Sweto's Committee of Ten, said: "One cannot find words strong enough to express extreme revulsion with which all men of goodwill must regard the inhuman and callous way that this Government is treating black people in Batlokwa."

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"We wish to condemn in the strongest possible terms this unnecessary playing about with the lives of people. We urge the Government to desist from such action immediately."

Rev Simeon Nkoana, Deap of Johanesburg, told POST: "I am shocked that incidents like these can still happen, particularly with a person like Dr Piet Koornhof who has really let down some of

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# Students move in on removals

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

AS the protests over forced Botlokwa removals grew louder this week, hundreds of placard-carrying university and high school students marched through Mankweng township "in solidarity" with the resisting masses on Tuesday and dumped their placards at the Lehowa Commissioner-Generals residence.

The two marches started at 8.45 a.m. and as the Turfloop students marched down from the campus

singing freedom songs, the Hwiti students also marched from their school yard and joined them.

Together, chanting freedom songs, they marched down the Mankweng township via the police station where they were stopped by Col W M van Zyl, the Lehowa Police Commissioner. He ordered the marchers to disperse or he would arrest them, but the students marched past. Armed police were at hand.

Some of the placards read "Koornhof where are your promises", "Do not evict Batlokwa; Phuthudi is conniving", "Removals are evil", "Leave us alone, we are not

fighting". "Stop the removals", "We must save Batlokwa" and "Leave the Batlokwa alone".

From the police station the march went back to the university, where more police kept a close watch, and proceeded to the Commissioner General's residence where they "decorated" the fence with the placards.

Trouble nearly erupted at the gate when a white man in a car met the students. They blocked his way and forced him to turn back.

The students said their march was "to register our sympathy and display our solidarity with the suffering mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters who are victims of the Government's unwarranted removals".

They condemned the removals, which involved over 3 000 people, and said they were not protesting as students but "as concerned blacks".

The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) have condemned the removals as "a deliberate ploy to raise the mortality rate of blacks through hunger and disease".

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Cut the c... from the...

The two chiefs were summoned to a meeting at the Northern Transvaal Chief Commissioner's office on Tuesday to hear complaints by Chief Solomon Makgato, whose people are resisting the move, that they have "taken" his people.

The chiefs, who are also resisting government moves to remove 80 000 people, rejected Makgato's accusations and said they had only offered sanctuary to the stranded people.

With the defiant teachers gone into hiding for fear of arrest, students who were interviewed yesterday said arrangements were underway for them to write examinations at the local schools.

could not expel "our brothers into the Vivo wilderness"

Meanwhile several government trucks left the empty Makgato village for Kromhoek yesterday carrying school equipments.

**DEFIANT**

The defiant former inhabitants, who are now staying with relatives and sympathisers in the Mma-Chaka and Ramokgopa villages, were yesterday still busy pulling down their houses and carrying their belongings to their shacks.

They expressed gratitude to Chief MmaChaka and Chief Ramokgopa for their stands in rejecting government attempts to force them (the two chiefs) to expel the Makgato villagers.

# Stand for Batlokwa

A MEETING of the Mma-Chaka Tribal Authority yesterday decided to start allocating stands to the stranded Makgato villagers in spite of Government accusations that the accommodation of the Makgato villagers in the area was unlawful.

This was disclosed by tribesmen from the area yesterday who said they

- French dressing
- green pepper
- East London
- useful and diced
- bean paste

---COO---

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Wash and chred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

CUPRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curr/ powder

- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TONG SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 lb of can (1 1/3 cups) mayonnaise
- orange sections, strained
- 1 1/2 oz of 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

- 1/5 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t scja sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, mix dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 5 servings.

---COO---



# Students protest in quiet demo against removals, detentions

By Mathatha Tsedu  
**SCHOOLING** ground to a halt at Batlokwa yesterday when nearly 7 000 students from all the schools in the area boycotted lessons and staged a peaceful demonstration against the forced Makgatho removals.

The pupils further called for the release of all the detained Makgato students.

The placard carrying students and school children, singing freedom songs, marched a distance of over 20 kilometres to deliver a petition to the circuit inspector calling on the Lebowa Government and the Department of Education and Training to allow the 740 destitute Makgato students to write examinations in the local schools.

Two white policemen in a van kept a close watch over the demonstrators but did not interfere.

The march started at 7.15 am at the Kgarahara High School with nearly 700 students. The crowd grew bigger as they went to other schools where they were joined by lower primary, higher, secondary and high school pupils.

Ululations greeted the over four kilometre procession as they marched through villages.

Four students took the petition to the circuit in-

spector, Mr P Segoo, who signed it and handed it back to the students. It was later taken to Chief E Machaka who also signed it. The petition was due to be delivered to the Lebowa Secretary for Education yesterday afternoon.

The five-point petition, signed by the newly-formed Batlokwa African Youth Organisation (BAYO), states:

- 1. That the Department of Education and Training had shown no interest in the plight of the Makgatho, students who were roaming the streets after the demolition of their schools.
  - 2. That 10 detained students should be released before Thursday.
  - 3. That a "staggering" 740 Makgatho students were out of school due to the forced removals.
  - 4. That the Department should make arrangements for the Makgatho students to write exams at the local schools.
  - 5. That "crucial steps" shall be taken on Thursday, October 18, if the authorities do not respond positively to the demands.
- Some of the placards read: "Let there be schooling for Makgato", "Release our Friends", "Away with the Batlokwa removals", "740 not at school, why?" and "This is a peaceful march."

1 little water, Mix well, add the sugar and vinegar, or add the cooked beans  
 and onions till cooked, then  
 d salt, level  
 cups water  
 Mrs Futler, East London

**STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD**  
 1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
 onions  
 carrots

tomatoes  
 fresh pineapple  
 radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

**SPRING GREEN SALAD**

1 medium size lettuce  
 2 onions  
 parsley

1 cucumber  
 mint (fresh)  
 scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

(271) Post

16/10/79

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and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Serves 4 - 6 servings.

**SALAD**  
 lettuce, torn in  
 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad  
 dressing  
 1/2 cup soy sauce  
 1 T lemon juice  
 1 bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,  
 and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;

# Stranded students to be taken in

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE 740 Makgato pupils who are without schools due to the forced removals in the area are to be accommodated in local Botlokwa schools starting today, according to the Botlokwa African Youth Organisation (Bayo).

The Bayo executive said in an interview at the weekend that the instructions to register the students were given by the area's circuit inspector, Mr P Segoo, to the principals of the Kgaragara High School and Botlokwa Higher Primary School, where the stranded pupils are to assemble for registration and distribution to schools.

Neither the circuit inspector, nor the two school principals, could be contacted for comment but the assistant secretary of the Lebowa Education Department, said on Friday that no decision had been taken on the matter as yet. He also said the Bayo petition, which called for action to help the stranded students, had not yet reached his office. The petition was sent by mail.

In the interview Bayo said they were satisfied with the "positive steps" taken by the circuit inspector after their big march last Monday which brought together over 3 000 students. They had, in their petition, demanded school accommodation for the Makgato students and release of some detained students.

They said they would now strive for the release on bail of the students who have been charged as a result of the removal, so that they could write their examinations.

## REMOVAL

Meanwhile, removals from the Makgato area have stopped. The village is deserted and only a few houses still stand intact. Amongst them is the school principal's Mr Francois Makgato, a brother to the pro-removal Chief Solomon Makgato. The principal refused to move.

Some of the more than 400 families who have refused to move have built shacks in the Mashaka Village while others have gone as far as Ha-Dikgale, Moletjie and neighbouring white farms to settle.

**STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD**  
1 fresh green medium size  
cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

## SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

## CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

## APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in  
bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 1/2 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin  
orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained  
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad  
dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

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2.2 Program

Methods of where the processes precise met in advance analysed b

2.3 Look

# Relief fund for Makgato tribe

SESHEGO. — A relief fund to help destitute Makgato tribesmen in the northern Transvaal was established at the weekend, a spokesman for the Black Academy Staff Association of the University of the North said yesterday.

The chairman of Basa, Mr Sam Motsologane, said the fund had been established by the association and the northern Transvaal region of the Writers' Association of South Africa.

- The fund was aimed at:
- Helping needy people who fled their homes rather than be moved from Dwaarsrivier to Kromhoek recently,
  - Buying books and offering special tuition to students whose families had fled, and,
  - Helping to provide legal aid for the tribesmen.

Mr Motsologane called on

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724-7281\*  
**MR TV RADIO MAMIE**  
42 KOTZEST HILLBROW

teachers to arrange lessons for the estimated 740 Makgato students presently without schools because of the removals.

Meanwhile, the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Northern Transvaal, Mr J S J Pieterse, said the question of school examinations and accommodation in the area was in the hands of the Lebowa Department of Education. — Sapa

that on another, one can do better by... programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it. Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for setting Objectives

The following method for judging the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of rating health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	+++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	+-	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	+++	0

\* Added to test scoring method

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complex processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For the precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explained in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much greater than on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the best fits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

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A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of benefits of different programmes.

**'Suicide' man was paid out**

By JS MOJAPPELO

THE family of Mr Mosima William Sekole - the tribesman who allegedly committed suicide after his house was razed during the Makgato resettlement - were moved voluntarily and he was compensated for his property, a Department of Co-operation and Development spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr A J van Schalkwyk, of the department's liaison section, said the Sekole family were among the first group moved to Kromhoek from the Makgato tribal area near Pietersburg.

Mr Sekole worked as a gardener in Johannesburg and visited his home when on leave. He was in Johannesburg during the Makgato resettlement.

His former house was destroyed during the resettlement operation. His son, Alfred, said Mr Sekole had talked about losing his "big" house and said his future was ruined.

He disappeared from his new home at Kromhoek and was later found hanged from a tree.

Mr Van Schalkwyk told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the Sekole family voluntarily agreed to resettlement. They

were moved on October 10. "Mr Sekole's family was also fully compensated according to the market value of the property," he said. A cheque for R3 245 in Mr Sekole's name was given to his wife on October 15 because Mr Sekole was "not available".

The Sekole family was also allowed to remove all usable items from their home before being moved, Mr Van Schalkwyk said. The family and their belongings were transported at the Government's expense.

"At no time was there any resistance from the Sekole family."

The District Surgeon of Dwars River performed a post mortem on Mr Sekole yesterday.

The funeral is expected to be on Saturday.

Mr Sekole's death was cited this week by the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, in making a point about the consequences of removals of blacks.

The resettlement of the Makgato has provoked criticism from some black organisations and pupils at Northern Transvaal schools.

	96	48	36	32	16	16	54	0	0
++	+++	++	++	++	++	++	++	-	+++
		++	++	+++	++	++	+++	+	+++
		++	+++	++	++	+	+++	+	++
	++++	+++	++		++	++++	+++	++++	-
Specific diseases:									
V.D.					++				
Dental problems					++++				
TB					+++				
Common cold*					++++				
Yaws*					-				

\* Added to test scoring method



# Desperation and disillusionment in the Place of Light

28/10/79

28/10/79

**ON AUGUST 7** this year the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced at an official dinner held at Keiskammahoek that "as far as possible" people would not in future be forcibly resettled.

He could not have chosen a more ironic place to make this dubious promise.

For on the outskirts of this tiny Ciskeian town stands Elukhanyweni, which of all the more recent East Cape resettlement camps best shows up forced resettlement for the abomination that it is.

The 400 families now at Elukhanyweni originally lived in the Humansdorp area, 270 kilometres away.

Some were smallholders, running sheep and goats, and others were on land where the white owners had died or long since vanished.

Most of them had flourishing vegetable gardens, and work was relatively easy to get in the area.

When the first GG lorries arrived in mid-1977, few, if any, of them had seen or heard of Keiskammahoek.

The first 50 families were taken to Elukhanyweni and dumped in two roomed cement block houses.

The remaining families, moved over the new year, were crammed into rickety three roomed plank shacks set close by one another. Some actually had to camp in tents, while their shacks were being completed.

**A child wanders disconsolately along a dusty street in Elukhanyweni, one of the Ciskei's newest resettlement camps. It's a place of broken promises, of sickness and of poverty, as SUNDAY POST discovered on a visit there.**

"And it wasn't long before they found they'd been conned."

"We didn't want to

there would be jobs here. They promised us pastures for our stock. They promised us gardens for our

**"You know, before we moved the officials told us this place was called Elukhanyweni, the place of light. But where is the light? There is no light. I tell you, if I saw those white men in front of me now, I would kill them." - Mr Anderson Sisi, Elukhanyweni resident.**

move — we knew nothing of this place," an elderly Elukhanyweni resident said when SUNDAY POST visited the area recently.

"But they promised us

vegetables.

"All these promises came to nothing. They just dumped us here and never looked back."

Keiskammahoek was a depressed area even be-

fore the Humansdorp people were moved there, people were moved there. A sawmill and an agricultural scheme offered

people were forced to return to Humansdorp to find work. My husband has gone back," Mrs Julia Mzili,

tion company in Fort Beaufort, 50 kilometres away, and went back to his wife and children at Ekhahanyeni every two

employed for only one month, in mid-1977, since his arrival at the camp in early 1978. That was as a watch-

Ekhahanyeni complained of hunger.

"We have to beg food," said one man.

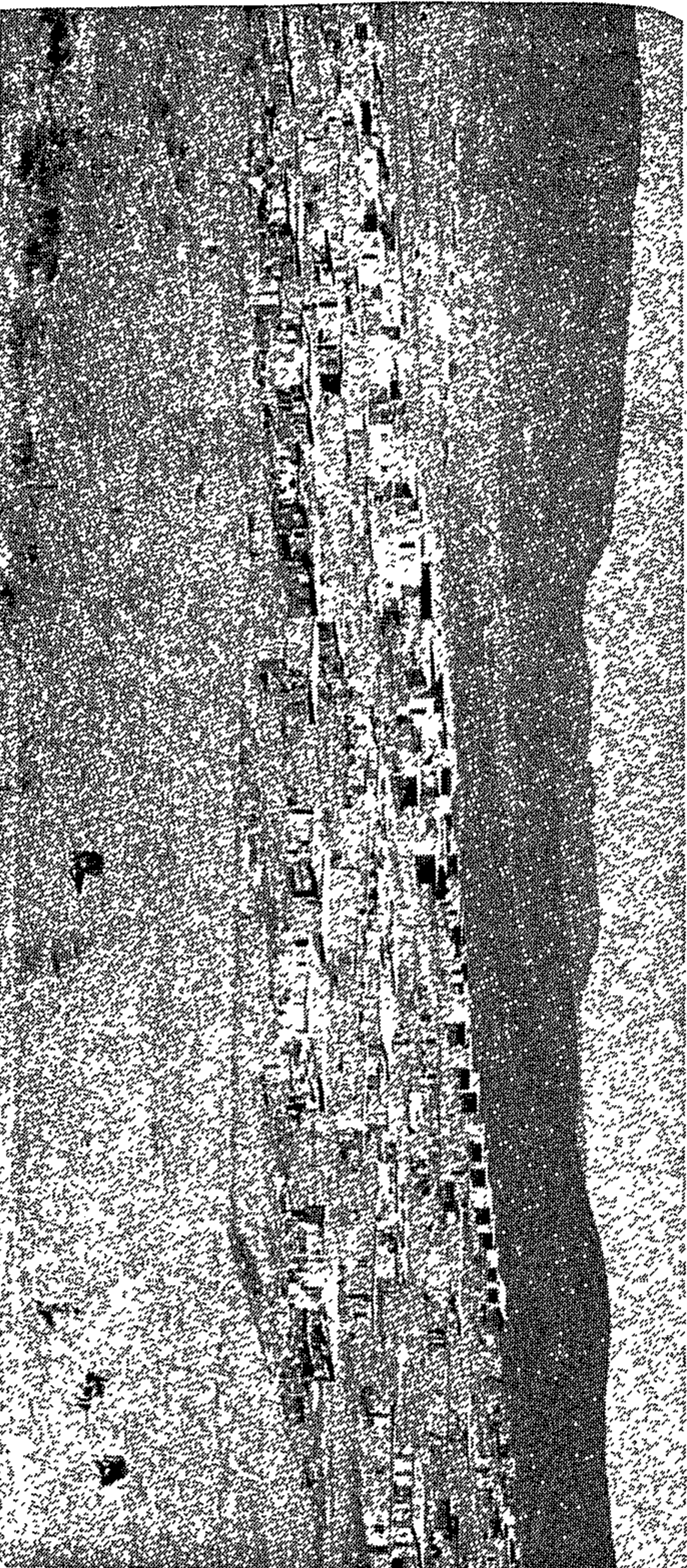
The sister in charge of the government clinic serving the camp, Sister Patricia Mhlabati, confirmed that there were people starving.

"There's a great deal of poverty, and up to 90 percent of the children are malnourished," she said.

Sister Mhlabati estimated that there were on average three reported deaths from kwashiorkor in the camp every month, but another medical expert said he doubted if the figure was that high.

A child that was malnourished was referred to the Ciskei government kwashiorkor team which came round once a month distributing free soup and selling powdered milk at 20 cents for a container that would cost R2 in a shop.

"But not all of them come for the milk," she said. "Some parents haven't even got that 20 cents."



limited employment.

A survey showed that among 600 families there were 400 migrant labourers and 380 old age pensioners. Many of the resettled

who has two small children, told SUNDAY POST.

"He comes up here every two months for a weekend." Mr Wilson Budaza said he worked for a construc-

weeks. He earned R10 a week, he said.

Mr Jakob File (24), was one of a number of young men who said they were jobless. He said he had been

man on a construction project. He was living with his parents and still looking desperately for work, he said.

Almost without exception people interviewed at

28/10/79

# 'WE WANT TO MOVE'

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28/10/79

**THE 600-ODD RESIDENTS of Riebeeck East's black location are all in favour of mass resettlement.**

But they don't want to be moved in white GG trucks to some godforsaken place in the Ciskei — a possibility which is at present being discussed at Ministerial level.

Instead they want the whole location to be re-sited on a drier and more healthy hillside near Riebeeck East.

At present it stands on a steep hillside above the small white village, and whenever it rains, water seeps into the houses from under the floor.

It's because of this, say residents, that chest complaints are common.

In fact the sister in charge of the local clinic, Sister Rose Mapapu, says she believes the tuberculosis rate in the black community there is one of the highest in South Africa, and blames this on the damp, overcrowded and difficult conditions under which they live.

Difficult because although there are more than 127 families there, only about thirty people have permanent jobs in the town.

And they work for wages that a local clergyman Rev John van Rooyen, described as "slavery" and "modern serfdom"

A spokesman for the community, elderly Mr Albert Kalani, said men employed as gardeners or cowherds earned from R15 to R20 a month.

Women working as domestic servants were paid on average R10 a month by their white employers, most of whom were themselves pensioners.

These wages did not include rations.

He said his wife, who had worked for the same employer for 30 years, earned R8 a month, and was given a midday meal every day. This was a full time job.

**With their homes collapsing almost on top of them, the residents of Riebeeck East location want a better site, says their leader, Mr Albert Kalani, right**



Mr Kalani said that from these wages people had to pay for food — much of it brought in from Grahamstown 40 kilometres away — school fees, clinic fees, clothing, fuel, and R2,60 a month rent to the Administration Board.

Those who had no permanent jobs did piece work for farmers. Many youngsters drifted away to the mines or to Port Elizabeth.

Mr Kalani said that the only services provided by the Administration Board were two taps — both situated right at the bottom of the hill — to serve the whole location, and five pit toilets which were erected last year, as only a few of the houses had their own toilets.

"This is a dirty place,"

supper, and sometimes cabbage at lunchtime. She had no milk with her samp as this was difficult to get in Riebeeck East.

"Meat you can forget," she said. "Even if I could afford it, there is no butchery here. The only thing is for someone to kill a sheep and share it out."

But although money is a problem, it's the dampness of the houses which brings the bitter complaints from residents.

After the heavy rains that washed out the Eastern Cape in August this year, parts of the location looked like a disaster area.

Whole houses collapsed, leaving only forlorn squares of mud to show where the wattle and daub structures once stood.

In other houses walls caved in and roofs were sagging to the ground.

And for a long time afterwards some floors were just a muddy mess, and water lay in patches on top of linoleum.

Mr Dirkie Botha said one interior wall of his home had collapsed and the other walls were crumbling. He had dug ditches to lead the water down the hillside and away from his house but that didn't help much.

"This sort of thing happens every year," he said. "If it had just been the storm, it would have been all right. But it's the springs that come out from under the ground that weaken the walls."

Mr Kalani said he called a mass meeting of res-

he said. "There are no bins for the rubbish, and people use a number of spots on the edge of the location to throw away their rubbish."

He said one man was employed by the Administration Board to clean up the streets. The Administration Board, however told SUNDAY POST that there were bins, and it was part of this man's job to empty them.

Mr Kalani said pensioners had a particularly hard time in Riebeeck East.

He took SUNDAY POST to widowed Mrs Anni Nkuzana, who said she received the government pension of R47 every two months.

Most of it went on her account at one of the local shops, she said.

Her diet was samp for



28/10/79 (271)



The bedroom of a Riebeeck East home where a wall collapsed after soaking rains.

idents earlier this year. They agreed that they would like to be moved to another site near Riebeeck East, he said.

"We asked the Administration Board to speak with the Municipality of Riebeeck East to give us a piece of land, but so far we've had no answer.

"We'd really like to move."

A spokesman for the Administration Board said that the future of the location, along with Grahamstown's Fingo Village and the Fort Beaufort location, was being discussed at Ministerial level and he was unable to say whether it might be moved, or, if it was, where to.

A spokesman for the Albany Divisional Coun-

cil, which operates health services in the area, said it was not true that the location had one of the highest TB rates in the country. Figures released in Parliament proved this, he said.

"We have been working there and I don't think it's any higher than anywhere else."

After SUNDAY POST's exposé earlier this year of the evils of forced resettlement, the Government announced that there would be no more forced removals. But, as SUNDAY POST found on a recent visit to the Eastern Cape, this promise does nothing for the people who have already been dumped. And for those who have not yet been moved, the uncertainty remains.

# Uncertain future for Silver City

THE uncertainty over the future of Grahamstown's black townships is reflected nowhere more clearly than in Silver City, a collection of pre-fabricated tin homes that were erected as "temporary" accommodation more than three years ago.

The government has been wrangling over the future of nearby Fingo Village for more than 20 years, trying to get up the courage to move the people out of Glenmore near the Ciskei.

Many of the people in Silver City were forcibly moved in 1976 from a part of Fingo Village that was declared an Indian area when the government first planned to resettle the villagers. Others came from nearby Dead Horse Kloof.

When they were moved the Administration Board said that they would only leave Silver City to go to a resettlement camp.

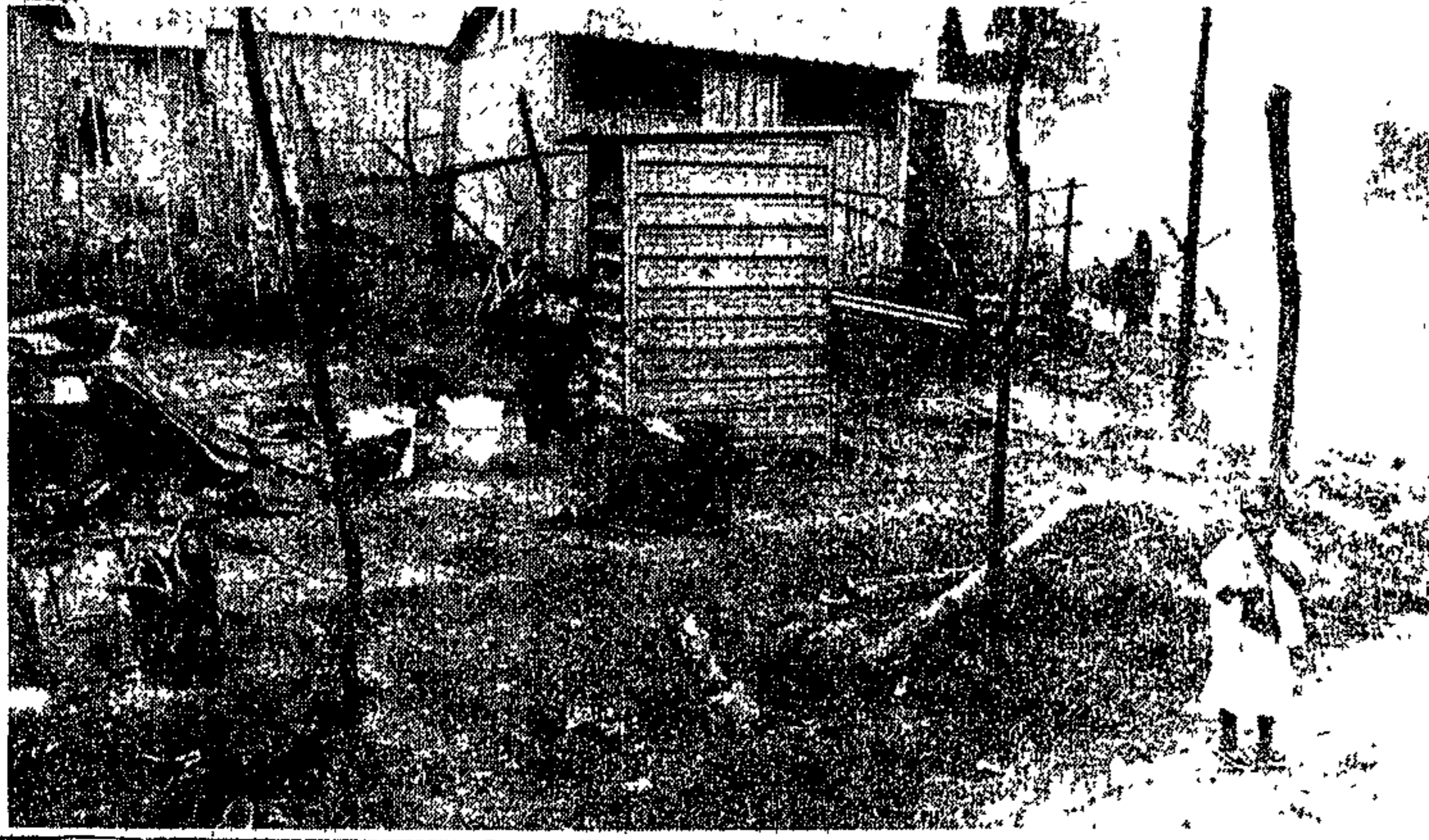
But now that Dr Koornhof has hinted that Fingo Village might be saved, and the development of Glenmore has been halted after massive opposition, the future of the Silver City people is even more uncertain.

There are more than 219 families living there, 152 of them in single-roomed tin huts (two of which were blown away completely in recent strong winds).

The five metres of space between each unit and its back-to-back neighbour is occupied by two tin toilets, one for each unit.

The families haven't much chance of moving anywhere else in Grahamstown, as the housing backlog, which began building up when the government froze black housing in the city in 1965, is now 3 500.

So they sit, and wait, and wait...



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## REMOVAL SCHEMES

### Walmer digs in

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FM 2 Jul 79

Trouble is brewing over the proposed removal of 4 000 residents from the settled Port Elizabeth township of Walmer while there is already a backlog of 11 500 houses for Africans in the city.

Despite representations to government, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development Dr George Morrison has informed the Save Walmer Committee (SWC) that the move is scheduled for June 1980. Residents are incensed and say they will not move. One Walmer woman goes so far as to say, "I will rather take my children and run into the bush with the snakes."

Walmer township, situated near PE airport, close to the white suburbs, has been there for decades. It has a low crime rate and was relatively unaffected by the post June 1976 turmoil. Its people are within walking distance of their jobs, and there is no apparent logic for the removal, other than that the government regards the township as a "black spot" (FM August 10).

#### Large backlog

Zwide extension 4, where the residents are to be relocated, forms part of PE's main black township area. It is also 22 km from the Walmer people's jobs — meaning about 80c a day in bus fares on top of a considerable rise in rentals.

Zwide itself has a large housing backlog, and following recent floods about 350 houses have been condemned. Zwide residents clearly should have a first claim on whatever houses are going. Nonetheless Walmer people have been told it's Zwide, or Coega — some distance away on the Grahamstown road.

One official reason for the removal is that a new highway will cut across a

portion of Walmer township. However the highway, it has been estimated, will affect at most 17 houses. "Apartheid rules" seems the truer motive.

A significant point is that the cash cost of destroying Walmer township could easily be better employed in upgrading houses and facilities there. There are no engineering obstacles to this, planners say. (Not anticipating the June 1980 ultimatum, the Urban Foundation has financed improvements in Walmer.)

Morrison has said that PE's black community council has agreed to the removal, but the SWC disputes this claim.

Meanwhile, on rents and citizenship issues, a militant Committee of Ten-style body has been formed in PE. Called the Black Civic Organisation, it held a meeting this week in the 4 000-capacity New Brighton Centenary Hall. Association chairman Thozamile Botha addressed a packed hall and affirmed solidarity with the threatened Walmer residents.

Feelings are running so high at the moment that Pretoria will have to bulldoze Walmer township to get the residents out. Is this something Minister Piel "apartheid is dead" Koornhof really wants?

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THE Government is unlikely to reverse its decision to resettle 20 000 northern Natal families in KwaZulu.

The removal is likely to go ahead despite an unusual protest by the Drakensberg Administration Board, a body appointed by the Government to administer Nationalist policy.

The Board joined forces with the local councils in June to condemn unanimously the forced removals.

Chief Director of the Drakensberg Administration Board Mr Roy de Wet registered his protest at a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria this week.

"No final decision was taken on the subject. We will hear the answer from Pretoria shortly." Mr De Wet said

Residents learned about the move in December last year from circulars issued by the Department of Co-operation and Dev-

# 20 000 Natal families face resettlement

elopment to the local councils.

The circulars stated that three townships would be removed because they were in "white areas" and it was the Government policy to remove such "black spots".

It was learnt that Sibongile (Dundee) and Thembalihle (Glencoe) townships would be resettled at Nqutu, while Bhhekuzulu (Vryheid) would be transferred to Mondlo.

The local councils immediately sent memoranda to the Minister giving reasons why they were against the removal.

Among the reasons were that the 20 000 fam-

ilies living in these areas would be hard hit financially by the move. This was because they would be resettled many kilometres away from their places of employment. The move would create a fruitful ground for agitation and discontent.

Residents had also spent a fortune improving their houses.

On October 17 representatives of the board and of the Bhhekuzulu township met officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development but little was achieved from that meeting.

SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

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# KWATHEMA SQUATTER MYSTERY

NOBODY knows what has happened to about 60 squatters near Springs who were threatened with a forced removal to their respective "homelands". They were ordered to quit the farm where they were left stranded by their former employer by this week.

More than a week ago I visited the farm where about 10 families were stranded with nowhere to go. They were living in fear of the forced removal by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) to "homelands" they claimed they did not even know.

Ms Josephine Minisi had told me their deadline to quit the farm was Monday this week. After that Erab's trucks would collect them and take them to their respective "homelands". She claimed their tin shacks would be demolished.

On my visit to the farm this week, the squatters were nowhere to be seen. The area as deserted and there were no shacks.

By SAM MABE

With the exception of an old brick building which was unoccupied even while the squatters were there, the area was nothing more than a flat piece of land with pieces of cardboard, bricks and bits of wood.

There can be only one answer to the disappearance of the squatters and their tin shacks — either they quit the farm as



This is all that remained of an area where about a week ago more than 10 families lived in shacks. SUNDAY POST staffer, Vusi Manyoni, inspects the area.

they had been ordered to do or they were forcefully removed to their respective "homelands". But nobody was there to say where these families had gone.

Ms Minisi had said they were employed on the farm owned by a Mr Willem van der Merwe. After the harvest earlier this year, Mr Van Der Merwe disappeared with-

out telling anybody where he was going. Later, officials of Erab arrived and ordered them to leave the farm. An official of the East Rand Administration

Board said he did not know what had happened to the families. He said he could establish their whereabouts and give us a definite answer, this week.

# Relief on way for removal victims

By BOB HITCHCOCK  
 Race Relations Correspondent

A NATIONWIDE relief project for victims of the Government's removal and resettlement scheme was launched in the Transvaal this week.

Organised by the SA Council of Churches in conjunction with the SA Institute of Race Relations the project is already helping refugees of the Makgato tribe.

Their village, 60km north of Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal, was demolished recently during unsuccessful attempts to remove the tribe forcibly to a desolate, arid area 100km away.

Most of the 3 000 villagers resisted the move and fled to neighbouring villages or into the veld, erecting "zines" and other types of makeshift shelters.

Condemning removals and resettlement, the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday "We deplore the human suffering resulting from this policy, the political motivation behind resettlement, and the disruption to home, church and school life."

The bishop disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail that he had protested to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, against the inhumanity of resettlement generally and the suffering of the Makgato tribe specifically.

The newly formed relief project is providing blankets and food parcels to many of the "refugees".

They fled their once thriving and picturesque village when Government officials and workmen escorted by a police contingent - some armed and wearing camouflage uniforms - moved in last month ordering residents to board trucks with their possessions.

Organisers of the project are taking legal advice to see what can be done to bring the Makgato families together again and recover possessions missing as a result of the attempted removal by the Government.

One of the organisers of the relief project, Dr Wolfram Kistner of the SACC, said "We are also seeking legal advice on how the Makgato people and other tribes in the area can be protected against enforced removals by the authorities."

More than 80 000 Batlokwa people, comprising the tribes of Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa, are threatened with resettlement in the desert like Viba district, about 100 km away from their highly-developed settlements near the now demolished Makgato village.

Many of the Makgato "refugees" are living with friends and relatives in those settlements.

Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa have informed the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Transvaal, Mr J J Pieterse that they do not intend moving from their present settlements. Part of the land on which these are sited was given to the Batlokwa people by President Kruger.

The chiefs have also told Mr Pieterse that they will continue to give shelter to the Makgato "refugees" until they are rehoused on their former land.

Relief project leader Dr Kistner said "One of our big problems is tracing the scattered Makgato people. So far we have found 435 families."

Detailed reports of the attempted Makgato removal and the threatened removal of the Batlokwa people had been sent to overseas counterparts of the SACC "for publication in the Press and for the information of parishes".

Bishop Tutu said "The Church is a worldwide fellowship. We share suffering and joy all over the world. One of the motivations behind the action we are taking is a concern to protect the South African authorities against an abuse of power which could have disastrous consequences for people of all races in this country."

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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,60	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

271

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

ALL CAUSES

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5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
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TOGETHERNESS at Heaton Trust Farm.



A wattle-and-daub home under construction at Heaton Trust Farm.

# Makes monument to an

By David Bleazard  
Pictures by Dana le Roux

GLENMORE was meant to be a R26-million model township for incorporation in the Ciskei, housing 5 000 families removed from 'white' areas in the Eastern Cape. It has become a makeshift monument to ideology.

Suspension of the scheme has left the 500 families already there in limbo — waiting uncertainly for the Government to decide their fate.

They live in rows of temporary 'tomato box' shacks stretching down to the Great Fish River, more than 40 km from Grahamstown.

The dusty roads, three-roomed shacks and backyard bucket lavatories are a pale shadow of the tarred streets and four-roomed brick houses with electricity, running water and flush toilets envisaged by Administration Board planners.

## Employment

Halting the project has dried up the main source of employment at Glenmore — site work for the township.

'The Government is removing a problem from the urban areas and creating problems out of sight of white South Africa,' says Marion Lacey of the History Department at Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

'Unemployed men and women are languishing at Glenmore because of the high unemployment in urban centres'

Professor Terrence Beard, chairman of the Glenmore Action Committee, has described it as 'disgraceful' that the 3 000 people at Glenmore have no choice over their destiny, but are at the mercy of administrators.

## 'Hot hole'

'There is talk about this place,' said one of the elders of the Glenmore community, Mr Stuart Gqukani. 'They say perhaps we will move.'

'I would be happy to move—I don't like it here. It is very hot down in this hole. It would be better on the hilltop.'

Mr Gqukani said he had returned to his home at Klipfontein farm near Kenton-on-Sea one afternoon in April to find it gone.

A pensioner, he used to earn R5 a week as an occasional gardener. Since arriving at Glenmore, he has been without work.

He said he has not received his pension—of R47,50 every two months—since the move. But two sons working in Port Elizabeth send money.

Figures collected by two anthropologists showed that many Glenmore families had no cash income at all, according to a

## Glenmore



recent article in Reality. Michael Whisson of the sociology department.

'The average income poorer families had fallen month to R27 a month as a result of the move. Those who had been suffering losses due to noxious weeds unknown at Glenmore writes.

It is an indication of the Glenmore community that the township is spending R9 000 rations for the destitute.

Rations include mealie beans, margarine, condensed and soup powder for adults older than 12 years. For young children mealie meal, milk powder, and salt is provided.

## Clinic

The health situation however, was 'fairly good' according to a local medical officer. There have been many overt cases of

He said a free clinic operation since shortly after it started in April and two staff nurse stayed at Glenmore.

Like many other Ciskei towns Mr Gqukani has made ex-

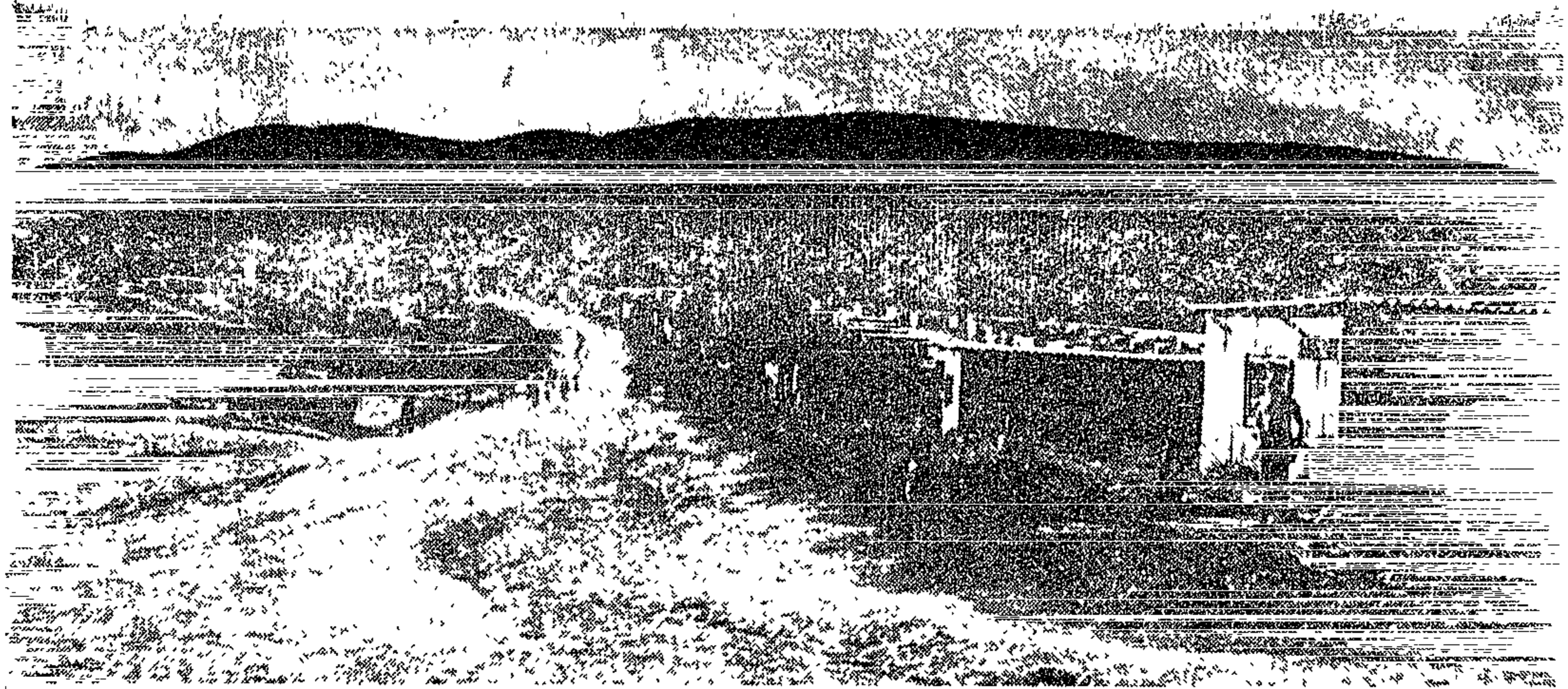
# Shift ment ideology



Part one  
in a  
series of  
three  
articles

Argus 15/11/79

## Glenmore's 'tomato box' shack people in



GLENMORE... 'tomato box' shacks that stretch down to the Great Fish River.

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For Mr Gqukani, mention of Peddie  
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Less than 30 km from the village of  
Peddie, on Sheaton Trust farm, there is a  
camp of about 500 families living in self-  
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Mrs Ivy Manelli said she and her hus-  
band and five children had moved to the  
camp from a location near Peddie in the  
hope of getting land to cultivate. They  
have been waiting four years.

There is no employment in the area  
and Mr Manelli works as a migrant  
labourer on the roads near Paterson,  
coming home at the end of each month.

### 'Lesson'

"People here are stranded. It is  
becoming difficult to get food to eat,"  
Mrs Manelli said.

"I think the lesson of Glennmore," Pro-  
fessor Whisson said, "is that we are going  
to have to watch Peddie with the same  
thoroughness we have watched Glen-  
more."

Massive resettlement is an unecono-  
mic exercise. Unless there is develop-  
ment which draws people into an area  
rather than their being shoved in with  
instructions to develop without resources  
—the problem of Glennmore will be  
exacerbated.

# Resettlement: Sebe takes tough stand

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government has taken a tough stand against further resettlement of black people to the homeland

The Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in an interview before he left for Germany: "We are very strongly opposed to the resettlement programme" and he warned the South African Government that his government would hold "a very close watching brief" on the situation.

He also revealed his government had undertaken a survey of the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town and had found that the number of Ciskeians was "negligible, very negligible".

Coming after Transkei's

strong stand against the resettlement of any people who were not Transkeian citizens, as it defined them, Ciskei's stand could effectively prevent the implementation of a key element of Nationalist policy

The South African Government has long held that all black people outside the homelands should be repatriated if they did not have jobs in the so-called white area.

But, by blocking the implementation of this policy, Transkei and Ciskei may ensure that substantial numbers of black people will remain permanently in such areas as Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

In the interview, Chief Sebe did say that his government would do everything in its power to alleviate hardships "from

a humanitarian point of view"

He said the resettlement programme was causing major administrative problems for his government because the arrival of new people was stretching government services to the limit.

"The problems have been created by the Republican Government at places like Mdevana opposite Ilita township, Potsdam near Fort Jackson, Elukhanyisweni in Keiskammahoek, Oxtou Minor in the Wittlesea district

Referring to the people in Crossroads, Chief Sebe said "We are not keen to take these people. They are unproductive, they spend their energies in the white area and when they come they lose their pension grants." — PC

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Glenmore was meant to be a R26-million model township for incorporation in the Ciskei, housing 5 000 families removed from the 'white' areas in the eastern Cape. Instead it has become a makeshift monument to ideology.

Suspension of the scheme has left the 500 families already there in limbo — waiting uncertainly for the Government to decide their fate.

They live in rows of temporary "tomato box" shacks stretching down to the Great Fish River, more than 40 km from Grahamstown. The dusty roads, three-roomed shacks and back-

# Planners' dream — but a nightmare for

yard-bucket lavatories are a pale shadow of the tarred streets and four-roomed brick houses with electricity, running water and flush toilets envisaged by administration board planners.

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"Unemployed men and women are languishing at Glenmore because of the high unemployment in urban centres."

Professor Terrence Beard, chairman of the Glenmore Action Committee, has described it as "disgraceful" that the 3 000 people at Glenmore have no choice over their destiny, but are at the mercy of administrators.

"There is talk about this place," said one of the elders of the Glenmore community, Mr Stu-

art Gukani. "They say perhaps we will move."

"I would be happy to move — I don't like it here. It is very hot down in this hole. It would be better on the hilltop."

Mr Gukani said he had returned to his home at Klipfontein farm near Kenton-On-Sea one afternoon in April to find it gone.

A pensioner, he used to earn R5 a week as an occasional gardener. Since arriving at Glenmore he has been without work. He said he had not received his pension — of

R47,50 every two months — since the move, but two sons working in Port Elizabeth sent some money.

Figures collected by two anthropologists show that many Glenmore families had no cash income, according to a recent article by Professor Michael Whisson of the Rhodes anthropology department.

"The average income in 25 of the poorer families had fallen from R62 a month to R27 a month as a result of the move. Those who had brought livestock suffered losses of up to 10 per cent of

noxious weeds unknown at the coast," he writes.

It is an indication of the plight of the Glenmore community that the Government is spending R9 000 a month on rations for the destitute.

Rations include mealie meal, beans, margarine, condensed milk, salt and soup powder for adults and children older than 12 years. For younger children, mealie meal, milk powder, soup powder and salt is provided.

The health situation at Glenmore, however, was "fairly good" according to

a local medical officer. "There have not been many overt cases of malnutrition," he said.

He said a free clinic had been in operation since shortly after the camp started in April and two sisters and a staff nurse stayed at Glenmore.

Like many other Glenmore residents, Mr Gukani has made extension to the original three-roomed wooden shack provided. Using corrugate iron from his Klipfontein home he has doubled the size of the living space. He has plastered the

SW 15/1/74 27

18/4/79

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prospect of enough land to plough. But land throughout the Ciskei is at a premium, and Peddie is no exception.

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16/11/79

# ELUKHANYWENI: JOB POSITION BREAKING UP FAMILIES

ABOUT 500 families from the Humansdorp area near the industrial centre of the Eastern Cape, have been resettled by the South African Government in an area of the Ciskei with 'virtually no employment opportunities.'

Elukhanyweni (meaning the place of light), near the village of Keiskammahoek, is a fore-runner of the Glenmore resettlement camp. Most of the families live in the same 'tomato box' wooden shacks which characterise Glenmore.

People who used to cultivate maize and other crops on smallholdings have only small garden plots in which to grow vegetables.

The Anglican priest at nearby St Matthew's Mission, the Rev Christopher Cook, said the first families were brought to Elukhanyweni about three years ago, and the majority in 1977-78.

'I gather there were work opportunities for the people where they came from. They say the wages were reasonable, Mr Cook said.

'The men could live with their families and go backwards and forwards between work and home.

'People were near enough to shops where clothes and other commodities could be bought cheaper than they can here.'

Mr Cook said most of the men who had been employed in Humansdorp, and some of the women, had become migrant workers. They were contracted back to jobs in Humansdorp, hundreds of kilometres away, where they lived in single quarters.

'The effect is the breaking up of the family,' he said. 'We have seen the suffering and frustration of the women and children left behind.

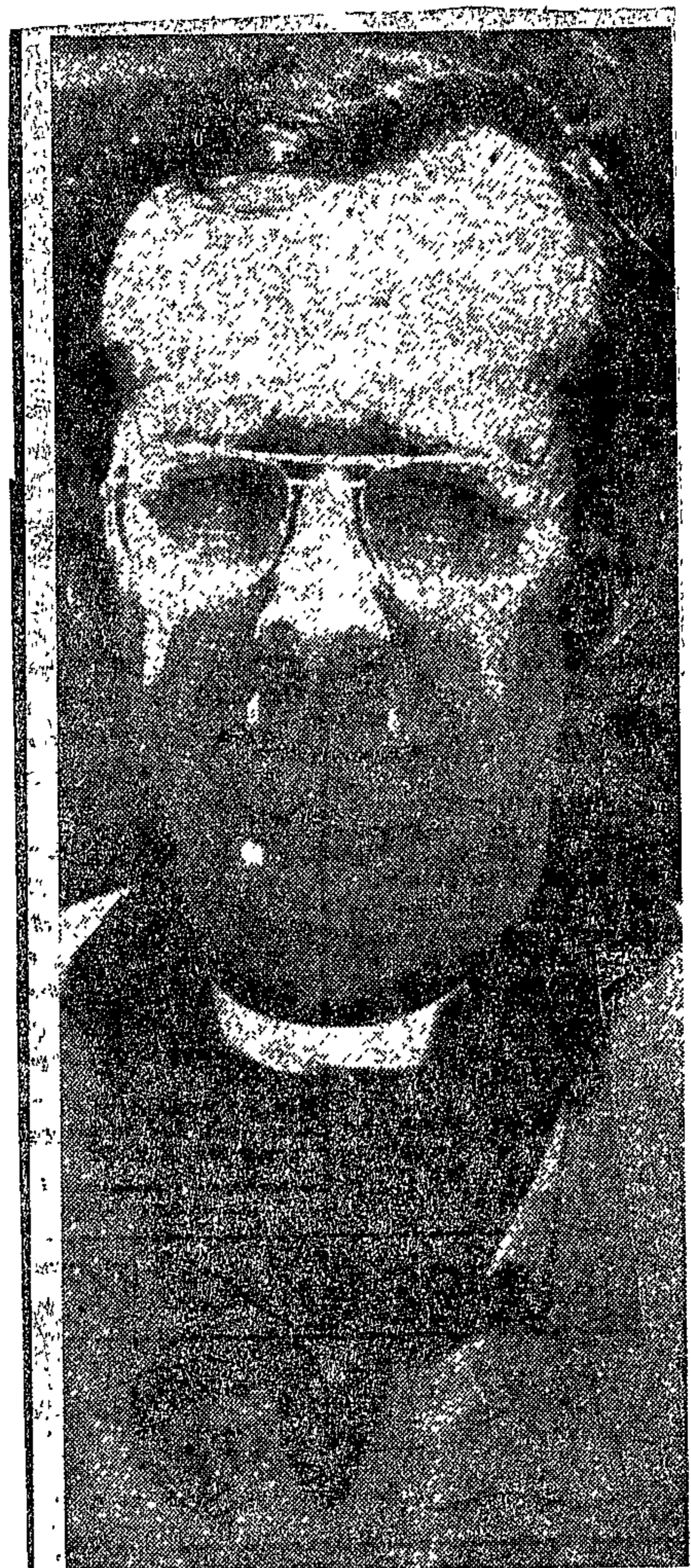
'It is completely dehumanising to move people to a place where there are no work opportunities,' he added.

Elukhanyweni, the place of light, presents a dark

# Days are dark in the 'place of light'



Part two  
in a  
series of  
three  
articles



*Rev Christopher Cook*

## **QUOTE**

It is completely dehumanising  
to move people to a place where  
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— The Rev. Christopher Cook, of  
the St. Matthew's Mission.

A survey of 46 families at Eluhanyweni, conducted by the Border Council of Churches, found breadwinners in 20 of the families away on migratory contracts.

A resident of Eluhanyweni, Mrs Monica Phillips, said her husband worked in the local sawmilling industry. But the family income had dropped by R70 a month as a result of the move from Humansdorp.

Mr Phillips now earns R30 a month. He used to earn R20 a week as a construction worker and his wife R20 a month as a domestic worker.

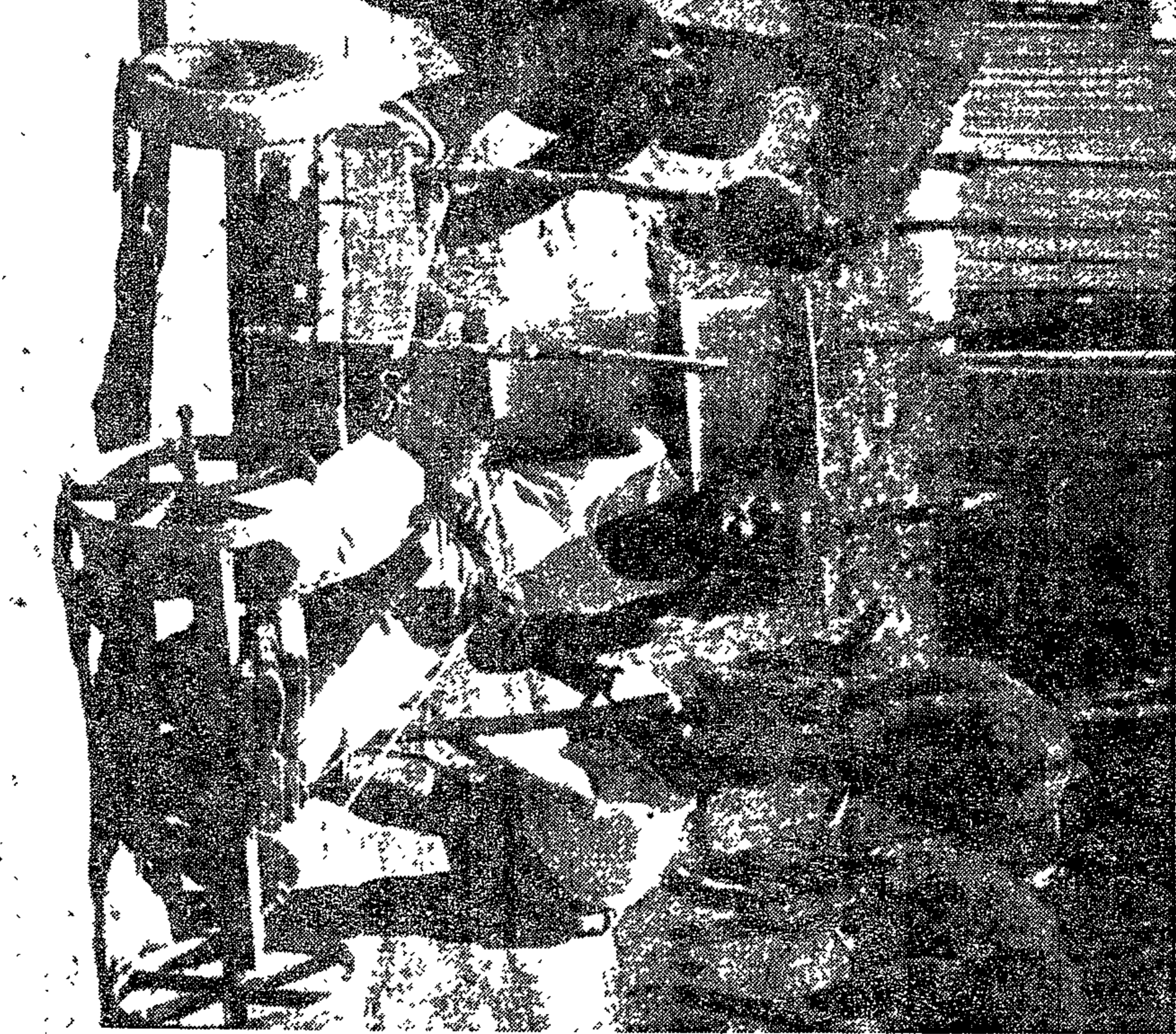
### Tent

'There is no work for me here,' Mrs Phillips said. She stays at home in the family's shack, looking after three young children and tending a small vegetable garden.

'When we arrived in 1978 we lived in a tent for a week before they built our house,' she recalls. The children had 'sore tummes' until they became used to the water, which is heavily chlorinated.

Mr Jim Maku, 59, is one of many pensioners in Eluhanyweni. He has a chest complaint, but is hoping for a forestry job.

'Mr Cook said' some people had not received their pensions since they arrived. 'The problem seems to be the transfer of pensions from wherever they were to the Ciskei Government.'



The staple diet of Mr Maku's family of seven children, like the rest of the community, is mealie meal and samp.

The BCC survey shows that less than half its sample of 46 families were having three meals a day. The council has issued food parcels and blankets

to many of the families, a welfare worker said

Some people from Eluhanyweni are employed on the Keiskammahoek irrigation scheme. Others, like Mr Thomas Matroos, have been given land to plough nearby.

For most people, the future looks bleak

## By David Bleazard: Pictures by Dana le Roux

'What future is there in a place like this, out in the country?' asked Mr Cook

'One would like to see more land being allocated to people so they can begin to make some living off the land, and more jobs created in industry.'

'Otherwise, Eluhanyweni can only continue to breed greater hardship and frustration and poverty.'

ABOVE LEFT: Mrs Monica Phillips . . . it's a long way to Humansdorp. Above: Youngsters 'in charge' of the Eluhanyweni water express. Twenty out of 46 families told a survey team from the Border Council of Churches that their husbands were away on migratory contracts.

# Relief on way for removal victims

By BOB HITCHCOCK

Race Relations Correspondent

A NATIONWIDE relief project for victims of the Government's removal and resettlement scheme was launched in the Transvaal this week

Organised by the SA Council of Churches in conjunction with the SA Institute of Race Relations, the project is already helping "refugees" of the Makgato tribe

Their village, 60km north of Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal, was demolished recently during unsuccessful attempts to remove the tribe forcibly to a desolate, arid area 100km away

Most of the 3 000 villagers resisted the move and fled to neighbouring villages or into the veld, erecting "zincs" and other types of makeshift shelters

Condemning removals and resettlement, the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday "We deplore the human suffering resulting from this policy, the political motivation behind resettlement, and the disruption to home, church and school life"

The bishop disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail that he had protested to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, against the inhumanity of resettlement generally and the suffering of the Makgato tribe specifically

The newly-formed relief project is providing blankets and food parcels to many of the "refugees"

They fled their once thriving and picturesque village when Government officials and workmen, escorted by a police contingent - some armed and wearing camouflage uniforms - moved in last month, ordering residents to board trucks with their possessions

Organisers of the project are taking legal advice to see what can be done to bring the Makgato families together again and recover possessions miss-

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More than 80 000 Batlokwa people, comprising the tribes of Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa, are threatened with resettlement in the desert-like Vivo district, about 100 km away from their highly-developed settlements near the now demolished Makgato village

Many of the Makgato "refugees" are living with friends and relatives in those settlements

Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa have informed the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Transvaal, Mr J J Pieterse, that they do not intend moving from their present settlements Part of the land on which these are sited was given to the Batlokwa people by President Kruger

The chiefs have also told Mr Pieterse that they will continue to give shelter to the Makgato "refugees" until they are rehoused on their former land

Relief project leader Dr Kistner said "One of our big problems is tracing the scattered Makgato people So far we have found 435 families"

Detailed reports of the attempted Makgato removal and the threatened removal of the Batlokwa people had been sent to overseas counterparts of the SACC "for publication in the Press and for the information of parishes"

Bishop Tutu said "The Church is a worldwide fellowship We share suffering and joy all over the world One of the motivations behind the action we are taking is a concern to protect the South African authorities against an abuse of power which could have disastrous consequences for people of all races in this country"

VIII

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VI

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VII

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

IV

DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS



# KwaThema squatters moved voluntarily, says Morrison

SUNDAY POST  
Reporter

THE mystery surrounding the disappearance of over 60 squatters from a farm in KwaThema, Springs, has been partially unravelled.

They have been resettled in what the Government considers their respective homelands.

According to a statement by Dr G de V Mor-

risson, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, five families, consisting of 63 men, women and children were transported free of charge to their homelands "on their request".

But there is still uncertainty over whether they did in fact go voluntarily.

Dr Morrison's statement was a reaction to a SUNDAY POST report that the families, who were left stranded on the farm when their employer quit the place had been ordered to leave or face forced removal to the homelands.

The families, the statement said, had actually requested his department to re-settle them in their homelands, and they had been waiting for the department's trucks to ferry them away on November 5.

According to a Johannesburg newspaper, a brother to a Mrs Emily Modise who was resettled in QwaQwa more than two weeks ago, came back to the camp and told other squatters that his sister had been dumped in an open veld.

But according to Dr Morrison, Mrs Modise approached the department and asked that she be taken to QwaQwa to join her brother, and that the brother came back to thank the department's officials for sending his sister "back home".

The statement goes on to say the families were transported "free of charge to their new homes".



KwaThema squatters — it was voluntary removal, says Dr Morrison

Pic: Absy, AP

# SACC is fighting forced removals

*slow 19/11/74*

The SA Council of Churches is trying to focus local and international attention on the "rising" number of forced resettlements around the country. Since its national conference in July, at which the "current rural disaster" was highlighted, the SACC has introduced new measures to co-ordinate its response to resettlements.

As part of its efforts the SACC through its Northern Transvaal regional council, is helping to provide relief for the Makgato people who have been resisting Government efforts to resettle them.

One of the SACC team involved, Dr Wolfram Kistner, said legal advice on how to protect people in the area from enforced removals was being sought.

Blankets and food parcels were also being distributed to the Makgato people, Dr Kistner said.

## PERSPECTIVE

The SACC recently formed a new committee to co-ordinate the work of its different divisions and provide a better national perspective on the resettlement policy, Dr Kistner said.

At its July conference the SACC declared that a national crisis was being created by dispossessing people of their land through resettlement and by the Government's policy — expressed in the Riekert report of "deepening the division between urban and rural people" and perpetuating privileges for the few.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, explaining the background to the SACC's efforts said the church as a worldwide fellowship shared "suffering and joy throughout the world."

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# The need for a Rural Foundation

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271  
35/6

RURAL AREAS of South Africa are among this country's latest potential flashpoints

This is the opinion of a growing number of informed organisations, some of which are on the threshold of formulating action in a bid to stop the rot.

Their concern is focussed on the suffering caused to blacks by the Government's resettlement policy and the mass removals of communities to unpleasant dumping grounds in the untamed veld

What is being done?

EXAMPLE: Rural problems are almost certainly on the agenda of a top-level indaba of private sector leaders to be held in Johannesburg later this month.

At that conference, at the Carlton Hotel, it is expected that the prospects of forming a rural counterpart of the Urban Foundation will be discussed

The need for a Rural Foundation, backed by big business and aimed at improving the living environment of rural blacks, creating employment in rural areas and influencing the Government to halt its resettlement policy, is being investigated by a number of individuals and organisations — the nationwide Human Awareness Programme among them.

EXAMPLE: The SA Institute of Race Relations, the SA Council of Churches and at least one foreign embassy are monitoring incidents in the Botlokwa area, 60 km north of Pietersburg

This follows the threatened removal of the 80 000-strong Batlokwa tribe to an arid, desolate resettlement area 100 km away in the Vivo district of the north-western Transvaal.

These two influential organisations are also monitoring the aftermath of the Government's attempted removal last month of the 3 000-strong



Race Relations Correspondent **BOB HITCHCOCK** examines the plight of rural blacks.

For instance, when attempts were made last month by Department of Co-operation and Development officials to remove the Makgato

and Machaka people of the removal-threatened Batlokwa tribe.

When Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Machaka were summoned to the Pietersburg

FACT: In Natal, indications are that the Government is unlikely to reverse its decision to resettle 20 000 Northern Natal families in KwaZulu.

And this despite a protest by the Drakensberg Administration Board, a Government agency headed by Mr Roy de Wet

The local black councils affected by the removal threat argue that the resettlement areas — at Nqutu and Mondlo — are many kilometres away from the residents' places of work. And that the move would create unemployment, discontent and agitation among the resettled people.

Mr De Wet reportedly supports this argument and said so recently at a meeting in Pretoria with the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison.

FACT: The Government is adamant that it will proceed with its plan to demolish the developed Walmer black township near Port Elizabeth and remove the 6 000 residents to Zwide, nearly 25 km away.

And this despite protests by the residents themselves who say they will resist the move. Their protest is supported by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the powerful Port Elizabeth-based Black Civic Organisation

There are signs of increasing political awareness in rural areas. To an extent this is due to the enlightenment of migrant workers returning to those areas from the cities. But it is also true that an increasing number of school-going youngsters in the rural areas are expressing deep resentment against the authorities for the way their parents are being treated. The grass-roots cause of this resent-



Stranded on the road to nowhere . . . rural blacks, faced with the threat of removal, have taken to camping out in the veld ra.

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the same barren resettlement area.

So concerned are the organisations by the turn of events at Botlokwa, that consideration is being given to launching a relief programme and a protest at Cabinet level about the removals syndrome generally.

What strikes me and other observers, who have spent time recently in removal and resettlement areas is the growing resistance to the Government's resettlement policy.

to the resettlement area. Later, having seen the area, some of the 250 returned to the vicinity of their now demolished village.

The rest, despite the presence of the police, resisted the removal and remained in their home area — most of them finding shelter with relatives and friends in neighbouring villages, a few opting to live as squatters in the bush rather than be sent to the Vivo district.

Large numbers are being sheltered by the Ramokgopa

their duty was to stop harassing the defiant people from the demolished Makgato village and persuade them to go to the resettlement area assigned to them by the Government.

The chiefs replied that they were sheltering homeless refugees and would continue to do so, just as the South African Government gave shelter to refugees from Mozambique and Angola.

The Chief Commissioner objected to the chiefs' use of the word "refugees", saying that it should only be used in the context of war.

The chiefs replied that as far as they were concerned the Government had committed an act of war on the Makgato people.

Johannesburg-based organisations monitoring the situation in the Northern Transvaal regard as another sign of increasing tension in the area, the demonstration last month by Batlokwa school children.

More than 7 000 primary and high school pupils marched in protest through the Batlokwa area demonstrating against resettlement generally and the fact that the attempted removal of the Makgato people resulted in about 700 children being deprived of schooling.

How valid is the growing condemnation of the Government's resettlement policy and the belief that unless it is curbed it could lead to serious unrest? Also, how valid is the call for the launching of a Rural Foundation?

FACT: More than 2 000 000 blacks have been uprooted and dumped in mainly unpleasant resettlement areas in terms of the Government's separate development policy — and another million face the same fate in the next few years.

FACT: In the rural areas an estimated one out of every ten black babies dies before the age of 12 months. In some areas the rate is as high as one in four.

The cause?

FACT: Chiefly malnutritional diseases as a result of the parents' poverty — and a lack of basic facilities, particularly in the resettlement areas.

FACT: In Glenmore Resettlement Camp, 40 km from Grahamstown, less than 50 of the 3 000 residents are reported to have been able to find fulltime employment. The land there is arid and unable to provide sufficient water and food.

The camp has no rail links and the dirt road leading to it is potholed and corrugated.

Thousands more blacks are earmarked for removal to the Glenmore camp, where most of the men are forced by circumstances to leave their families and become migrant workers in the cities.

The dissidents realise the Government's resettlement policy is in fact a euphemism for the forced eviction and dumping of black South Africans who lack Section 10 rights under the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945.

They are also aware that rural blacks are pawns in the bid by the central and homeland governments to neaten boundaries, thus consolidating homelands.

The threatened removal of 80 000 Batlokwa people is a classic example of the lengths to which the South African Government is prepared to go to get its way.

The two beautifully developed settlements of that tribe were originally a part of Lebowa when the homeland was created.

But its hundreds of acres are located in the centre of a rich white farming belt.

So the Government excised the Botlokwa lands from Lebowa, labelled the area a "black spot" in a white area, and proceeded to put the Ramokgopa and Machaka communities on the removals list.

Removals generally are making a mockery of the assurances given recently by the Prime Minister and Dr Piet Koornhof that apartheid is dead.

But, worse, removals are creating unnecessary suffering among black people and a climate of confrontation in the rural areas of this country and the homelands.

If a Rural Foundation could provide relief for the countless thousands of victims of this ideological nightmare, it would be worth considering.

Such is the seriousness of the situation at a nationwide level, that the SA Council of Churches and the SA Institute of Race Relations have combined to launch a relief project aimed at assisting the victims of resettlement.

Just as the Urban Foundation has proved it has influence in the corridors of power when it comes to the sufferings of urban blacks in townships and squatter camps so, perhaps, could a Rural Foundation influence official thinking on rural blacks.

If such an organisation could influence the Government to desist from carrying out further removals, it would defuse a potentially explosive situation.

Observers in touch with the rural scene agree there is a very real danger that among those hordes of dispossessed people will emerge groups of Palestine-type refugees forced to steal and kill to survive.

Yet another danger is that the resettlement camps — full as they are with discontented and underprivileged people — will become launching pads for infiltrating terror groups.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

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# Makgato teachers resettled

Staff Reporter

ALL but one of the 17 teachers, who remained at Dwars River near Soekmeaar in the northern Transvaal when Makgato villagers were resettled, have been posted to other schools in Lebowa. The Lebowa government has also allowed the 704 schoolchildren, who remained behind, to continue their education at other schools at Dwars River. The Standard 5 pupils have already written their yearly examinations, and the Standard 8

pupils started writing yesterday. The children and their teachers fled with the bulk of the Makgato villagers when the Government tried to move them to Kromhoek, beyond the Zoutpansberg Mountains, about 140km northwest of Pietersburg. Only three teachers and 170 pupils were re-settled. The schools in Makgato have been dismantled by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Of the 17 teachers, who remained, 14 have been given posts at schools in Dwars River and Ramokgopa. Mr Francis Makgato, who was principal of the Makgato Junior Secondary, has been transferred to a school at Acornhoek, near the Kruger National Park. The Makgato teachers claim they have not yet been paid for last month. But a spokesman for the Lebowa Department of Education said his department was awaiting formal claims from the teachers.

g by objectives, involves the to the objectives to which it would be grouped together, etc.

all of them require that is expected to achieve.

ice use the same kinds of re- ion-making can be simplified th service choices cannot required by this method.

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to be taken of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfill whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

This is necessary:  
 (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;  
 (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

# Threat to mine village

By Lynda Loxton,  
Municipal Reporter

Residents of a unique village are feeling insecure. Their beloved Crown Mines, Johannesburg's very own "Bloomsbury," seems threatened from all sides and they can't agree on a common plan of action.

Rated by architectural historian, Mr G M de Waal, as being of "great historical value," the village, with its quaint iron houses, has long been one of the favourite places for

students, academics, teachers, writers, artists and an assortment of professionals to stay.

But it is becoming clear that it cannot survive indefinitely. The threats against it include the rapid industrialisation of the surrounding area and a plan for a main road linking the south to the west of Johannesburg.

Some residents are reported to be concerned about the interest recently shown in the village by conservationists. They feel that this, together with any publicity, could jeopardise their position in the village by antagonising their landlords, Rand Mines properties.

Others don't like the idea of declaring the village a national monument. Several meetings have been held to discuss the problem, but, it is believed, they have not been able to agree on any course of action to save the village.

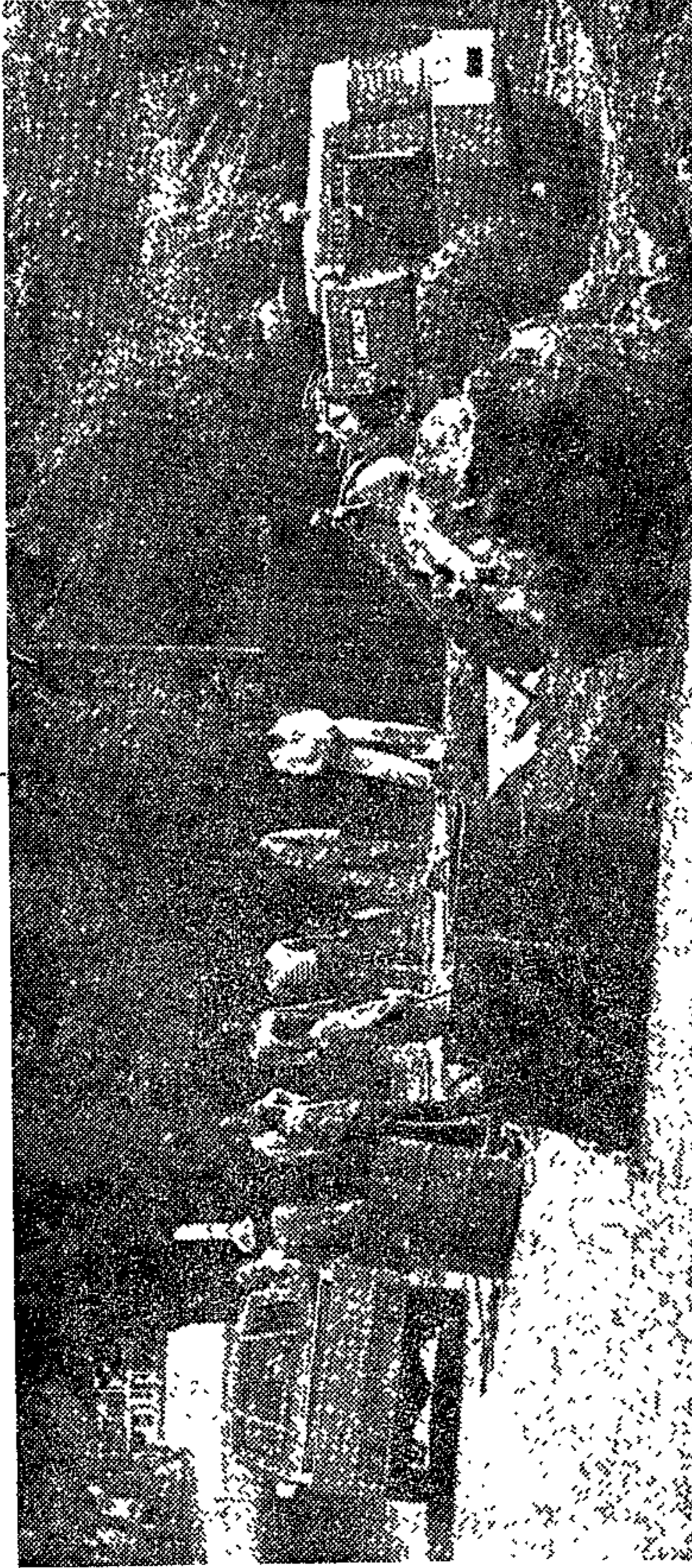
The panic started when bulldozers recently moved in to divert the main road through the village. It

now runs through land bought by the Post Office for a training centre and depot. To carry the traffic through the area, another road in the village had to be widened.

"We had to knock down two trees, and we are sorry about that. But we don't understand all this fuss. We have no plans whatsoever for the area at the moment," said a spokesman for Rand Mines Properties.

"Those houses have been there for so long. If we can find the right use for them, we will keep them. But as the village stands now, we don't know what to do with it."

Mr De Waal said the whole village was of historical interest as it was the only one left which showed the architectural development on the Reef at the turn of the century. If any one of the brick and corrugated iron houses was demolished, the value of the whole area would be destroyed.



The sight that started the clamour in Crown Mines — bulldozers move in to widen a street and knock down two trees.

# 'RESPECT' FOR THE AGED

By SAM MABE

ABOUT 2 000 old aged widows and widowers from various parts of the country have been resettled in the Qwa-Qwa homeland by the South African Government, SUNDAY POST discovered during an investigation this week.

They live in an exclusive township called Phuthaditjhaba (bring nations together) in single and two-roomed houses.

Of all those interviewed, none admitted to having gone to QwaQwa voluntarily nor that QwaQwa was their homeland.

"We are from all over this country. Some of us are from Cape Town, Bløemfontein and Johannesburg. You will also end up coming here when you grow old and cannot work anymore," said Mr Ras Motaung, a blockman living in Phuthadithaba.

Mr Motaung said he was born during the Anglo-Boer War. Forced to leave his plot in Ventersdorp about 10 years ago after his wife's death, he was told that he had to live with other elderly people — where there was food and housing provided by the Government.

"We are here to wait for our deaths, all of us. You can see for yourself that this is a township for grey hairs only."

According to Mr A J Van Schalkwyk, Haison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, 420 families from various parts of the reef had been "voluntarily" resettled in their homelands between May and October.

The families, said Mr Van Schalkwyk, had approached the Department and had asked to "be taken to their



Mr Makula Keketsi . . . no pension because he lost his passbook many years ago.

port was offered to them.

However some of the residents told SUNDAY POST that they were given 24-hours' notice to pack their belongings so they could

be taken to QwaQwa where they were to "join their own people, in a land of milk and honey."

Mrs Mmamookho Motaung, who does not know her age but



Mr Ras Motaung . . . "We are from all over the country."

Pics: MAC MGOROSI

SUNDAY

POST

finds

2000

old

people

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care

of . . .

claims to be not less than 70 years old, said they were starving and that the Government's promises had not been fulfilled at all.

A former domestic at Bethlehem in the Orange Free State, Mrs Motaung said she was brought to QwaQwa against her will about 15 years ago.

"I am sick and tired of this place because Bethlehem is my home, that is where I was born and brought up and I cannot understand why I was brought here," she said.

Mrs Motaung arrived in QwaQwa in a Government truck with her four children. She said she was given a ration of mealie meal, beans, salt and samp every month.

"But that was for a short while only. When they started giving me R25 pension money, they stopped the rations and now life is tough for us here," she said.

Mr Makula Keketsi (67) was a cobbler at Gelukspan in the Free State before police arrived and served him and many others in the same area with 24-hours' notice to get ready for their departure to QwaQwa.

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A. James 25/11/79

(271)

# Death for the township of peace

ANGER and despair have come to a peaceful township that has been sentenced to death.

The 6 000 people of Walmer, a black enclave in Port Elizabeth, have been told that their plea to stay in their homes has been turned down.

6 000

They will be "removed" in the next year to a new township, still to be built.

blacks

As the news spread among Walmer folk this week, the mood ranged from helplessness to defiance.

to be

Since Port Elizabeth has an estimated black housing shortage of 12 000 homes, it was hoped the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Botha, would intervene to save the 60-year-old township he did with the Crossroads徙徙 camp in Cape Town.

moved

## Shattered

These faint hopes have been shattered by the announcement by the Deputy Minister, Dr George Morrison, of the Government's decision to remove the estimated 6 000 blacks in June 1980 was finally said they were not prepared to entertain any further representations on the matter.

The Walmer township is a well-led and, until recently, happy community with an exceptionally low crime rate.

When unrest and rioting broke through South Africa in 1976, Walmer was relatively peaceful.

Because it is a black township in the heart of a white city, it has lived for the past 20 years on borrowed time.

Its new home "Zwide 5", not yet built. Part of the main black township of Brighton, it is 22 kilometres away — or R26 a month for six bus rides a day — from the Walmer people.

The township itself has a large housing backlog and recently 350 homes in the area were condemned because of flood damage.

A further 250 homes, also damaged by floods, may still be condemned.

Walmer residents are also tired of friction, which may lead to violence if they are not moved to homes in Zwide ahead of the list.

Official reasons have



One of the "better" houses in the peaceful, but now doomed, Walmer township.

By RAY JOSEPH

been put forward for the removal.

They include "a proposed new highway" which will cut across Walmer.

But, says a senior Port Elizabeth town planner, this would only affect a maximum of 17 houses.

Although Walmer has become a bit fatty — mainly because of the neglect that stemmed from insecurity — many of the residents have gone out of their way to make their homes attractive and pleasant.

They have planted lawns and gardens which they tend with loving care.

"This is our home and it has natural bush, trees and grass, not the flat boxlike sterility of the usual township," said Mr Vusumzi Canjwa, an executive member of the Walmer branch of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

Despite its untarred roads and ugly tin homes, the township has an electric vitality.

There are 15 classrooms in

the township — six provided by the Administration Board, another nine built by the Urban Foundation.

There is a library, and volunteers several churches, a creche, a full-time social centre paid by the Urban Foundation and a clinic.

There are none of the "Zwide" style houses.

# 'They will have to carry me away'



JAMES NTLOKWANA  
Defiant

AN old man vowed this week to defy the bulldozers of apartheid.

In the doomed black township of Walmer, he said "I will not move. They will have to pick up my old bones and carry me away."

Mr James Ntlokwana, 70, who first came to the Port Elizabeth township as a young boy in 1920, is bitter over his impending "removal".

He added "We are a close-knit community and we know and respect one another."

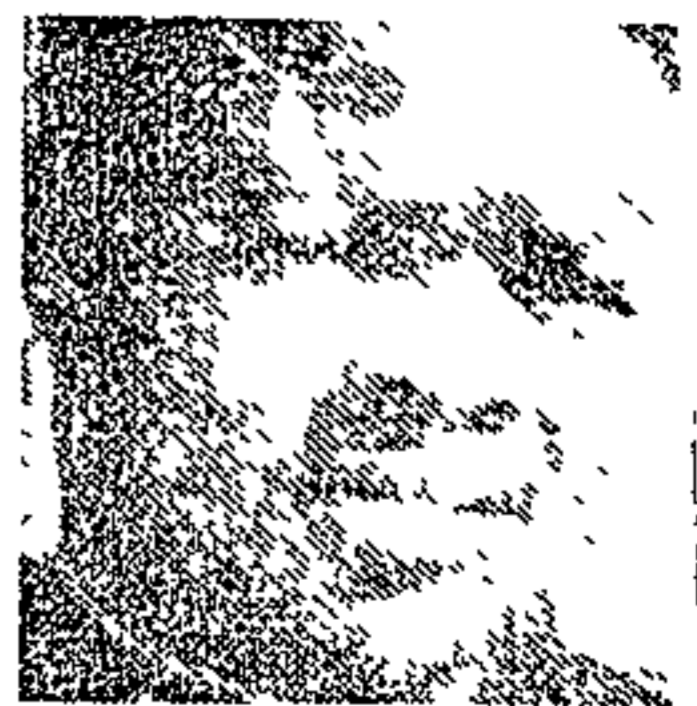
"This is our home. We don't know anything else."

His younger brother, John, 65, who was born in Walmer, said simply: "The graves of our mother and father and other members of our family are here in Walmer."

"This is our home. We do not want to go to this strange place where they say there are many tsotsis and it is dangerous to walk in the streets after dark."

Throughout the township this week, black families faced a future of bleak uncertainty.

Mr Alfred Hole, 66, said many of the people in Walmer were pensioners.



FATHER KANI  
Hardship warning

"I not move... We not move."

"They will have to lift and carry me away. I not understand how they can force us to move to Zwide."

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had

(14) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

"They will have to lift me and carry me away. I do not understand how they can force us to move to a place where there are people living in shacks and waiting for homes.

"The truth is still that they do not want black people living next to a white area. This is their philosophy and no matter what excuses they try and use that is the truth of it."

Shopowner Milton Nhose, 56, who has been in Walmer since 1946, said: "In Walmer I have no problems. I close at 9 pm and open at 5 am. I walk alone to my house.

"I have never had troubles with tsotsis. I do not know what will happen in Zwide."

Father Kani, the Anglican priest in Walmer, said the removal would cause great hardship.

"Here the old people can get garden and char jobs in the nearby white suburbs. The children can caddy at the golf course.

"In Zwide they will not be able to earn this extra money which is vital for survival.

"Koornhof said people should not be removed without



MILTON NHOSE  
No troubles

consultation. Well we have never been consulted.

"They should rather spend the money for the move on improving Walmer and making it into a model township."

A student, who did not want to be identified, said ominously: "We do not want to be moved to satisfy a white man's misguided political beliefs. We will not be moved. It is as simple as that

"For us blacks the Government's intentions are blatantly ideological. The removal of a black spot from a white area."

The potential political significance of the Walmer removals is not lost on black leaders.

One of them, Mr Thomazile Botha, told a wildly enthusiastic audience in Walmer this week that overseas pressure, strikes and boycotts would be used to fight the removals.

"In the same way the Government did not understand the importance of Biko's death to black South Africans, they do not understand the significance of their proposals to remove Walmer."

# Glenmore - Unsettled future



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*25/11/79*  
*(271)*

GLENMORE was meant to be a R26-million model township for incorporation in the Ciskei, housing 5 000 families removed from 'white' areas in the Eastern Cape.

But at the moment it is little more than a poverty-stricken rural ghetto. Suspension of the scheme has left the 500 families already there in limbo — waiting uncertainly for the Government to decide their fate.

They live in rows of temporary 'koko' shacks stretching down to the Great Fish River, more than 40 km from Grahamstown.

The dusty roads, three-roomed shacks and backyard bucket lavatories are a pale shadow of the tarred streets and four-roomed brick houses with electricity, running water and flush toilets envisaged by Administration Board planners.

Halling the project has dried up the main source of employment at Glenmore — site work for the township.

The Government is removing a problem from the urban areas and creating problems out of sight of white South Africa, says Marion Lacey of the History Department at Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

Unemployed men and women are languishing at Glenmore because of the high unemployment in urban centres.

Professor Terrence Beard, chairman of the Glenmore Action Committee, has described it a 'disgraceful' that the 3 000 people at Glenmore have no choice over their destiny, but are at the mercy of administrators.

There is talk about this 'place' said one of the elders of the Glenmore community, Mr Tshu Gqokani. They say perhaps we will move.



**"They say perhaps we will move," says Glenmore resident Tshu Gqokani (left). And maybe this will be so, for all work on the proposed R26-million township has been halted — virtually before it began. For Ivy Manelli (right) the future is just as uncertain. She lives near Peddie, and has been waiting four years for her own plot of land. "It is becoming difficult to get food to eat," she says — a problem which forced resettlement in the East Cape is only making worse.**

Mr Gqokani said there was a school and a shop at Glenmore, but prices at the shop were high. A return bus trip to Grahamstown costs about R2.

There have been indications from officials that the people of Glenmore will be moved again, probably to the Peddie district.

Peddie was mentioned earlier this year as an area where Crossroads families who did not qualify for housing in Cape Town could be resettled, depending on the provision of housing and work.

A Peddie minister estimates, however, that there are 4 000 unemployed in the area. Local white residents laugh at the idea of industrial development in the area.

For Mr Gqokani, mention of Peddie raises the prospect of enough land for a plot. But land throughout the Ciskei is at a premium, and Peddie is no exception.

Less than 30 km from the village of Peddie, on Heaton Trust farm, there is a camp of about 500 families living in self-built houses, waiting for land.

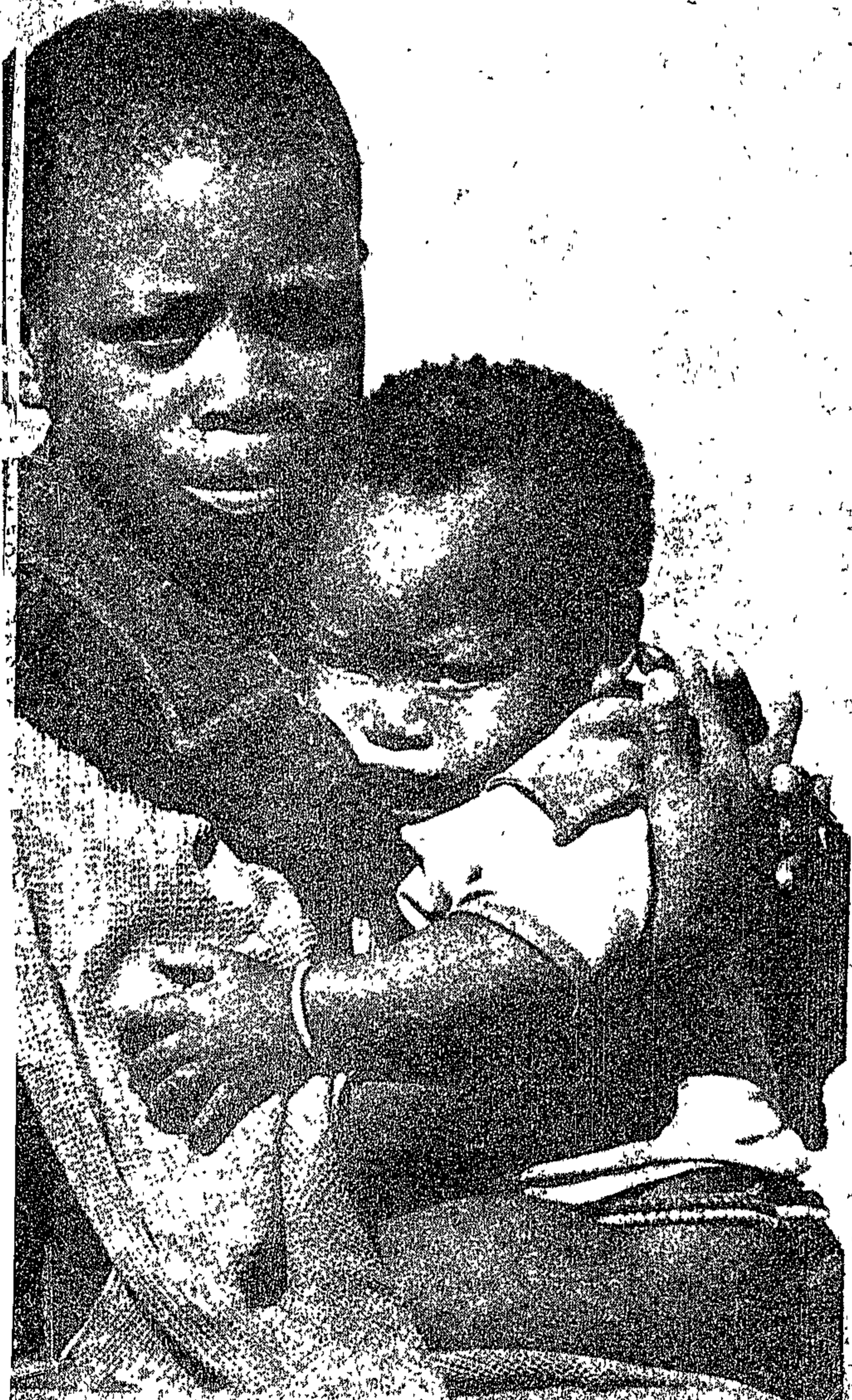
Mrs Ivy Manelli said she and her husband and five children had moved to the camp from a location near Peddie in the hope of getting land to cultivate. They have been waiting four years.

There is no employment in the area, and Mr Manelli works as a migrant labourer on the roads near Peddie, coming home at the end of each month.

"People here are stranded. It is becoming difficult to get food to eat," Mrs Manelli said. — SUNDAY POST

Correspondent

25/11/79



Displacement brings uncertainty — and it's always the children who suffer.

# Potsdam — township of grief

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — It is hot but a group of schoolchildren huddle around a fire.

There is a big, black pot on the fire and teachers tell me soup is being boiled for the children. I further learn the big pots is an incentive for regular school attendance by some of the children.

These children belong to Chief D. M. Jongulanga's tribe and this is the story of Potsdam, which Chief Jongulanga, the Ciskei Minister of Education, calls "a transit camp."

It has been in existence for ten years.

The first residents of Potsdam stayed at Mdantsane for many years. Not Mdantsane as we know it today, but the area which was made up of several farms.

When the farmers were bought out they left behind their farm hands, who had to fend for themselves.

The labourers moulded a pastoral life for themselves, based on the availability of good agricultural and grazing land.

The South African Government's resettlement plans claimed the area and they had to make way for the establishment of Mdantsane. They had to resettle at Potsdam, some ten kilometres from Mdantsane in the Fort Jackson area.

Their refusal to move was dealt with sternly by the government and some of the people appeared in court on several occasions.

The story of the residents' resettlement was related to me by Headman Meford April, 39, and his sub-headman, Mr Kaiser Ludidi, 66.

The government did not make available to them any land where they could

be resettled. They were told to seek work on farms in the Border area.

An interview was eventually sought with Paramount Chief Velele Sandile, head of the



**SUB-HEADMAN LUDIDI**

Rarabe tribe, who asked his Chief Counsellor, Mr Isaac Sangotsha, to take the deputation to Mr C. Hoidt, a high ranking official in the Ciskei at the time.

The upshot was the establishment of the Potsdam Settlement.

A further shock awaited the people when they arrived at Potsdam in 1969. They were told they could not own land to plough and could not keep livestock. The stipulation is still in force and

Headman April said some residents consequently starve.

There are a number of people who work in East London and provide their families with food.

Officially it's to be a game reserve. That's Potsdam where 5 000 Ciskeians live in poverty and squalor and are denied the right to continue their rudimentary pastoral way of life because they are not allowed to cultivate or keep livestock. There are claims of starvation in the area 10 kilometres from Mdantsane, and that children are dying of pellagra. CHARLES NQAKULA visited the area. This is his report of the area officially regarded as a "transit camp".

It is, however, still difficult to provide the families with food, keep children at school and go to work every day, when transport alone is R1,10 a day between Potsdam and East London.

To supplement the little food they get at home, children go to school to get soup, for which they

can thank Sister Msutwana, a visiting school nurse employed by the Ciskei Government, established the feeding scheme when

people of Potsdam live tell the story of a township's grief.

There are a number of good houses but the majority of the approximately 5 000 people are living in squalor. Their fate took a turn for the worse when more people who had been ejected from farms as far as Komga, Moolplaas and around East London were also settled at Potsdam. Chief Jongulanga said there was a time when the labour inspector forced the ejection from some farms of 30 families a time. "And they left behind their ploughed mielie fields and their stock, to go and starve along the road," he said. The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the Potsdam people would be moved to the area where Chief Jongulanga was to be settled, which is believed to be between the Chalumna and Neora Rivers.

Chief Jongulanga added that the negotiation also related to his own resettlement as a chief, "but the Potsdam people's resettlement could be achieved earlier than my own resettlement."

Meanwhile, the Ciskei Government continues with its two-day a week mobile clinic at Potsdam and also maintains a school there which has 893 children (662 at the Lower Primary with the rest attending higher primary).

But that also causes frustration for the residents as they can only take their children as far as Std 5. Beyond that, they have to take their children elsewhere and they must pay for school, lodging and boarding fees. The most reliable source of income for the majority of residents is the old age pension

roomed building to serve as their clinic. The Ciskei Government, I learnt, was going to put up a better clinic in Potsdam, however is destined to play an impor-

tant role in the development of the Ciskei. According to plans on the drawing board, the area will become a game reserve. This was confirmed by Chief Jongulanga.

I spoke to Mr Mbethi Koti, 27, a resident who is able-bodied but cannot find work. He has given up searching for a job because he ran out of money and can only go to East London, or any centre apart from Mdantsane, by bus or train.

The houses in which the



**HEADMAN APRIL**

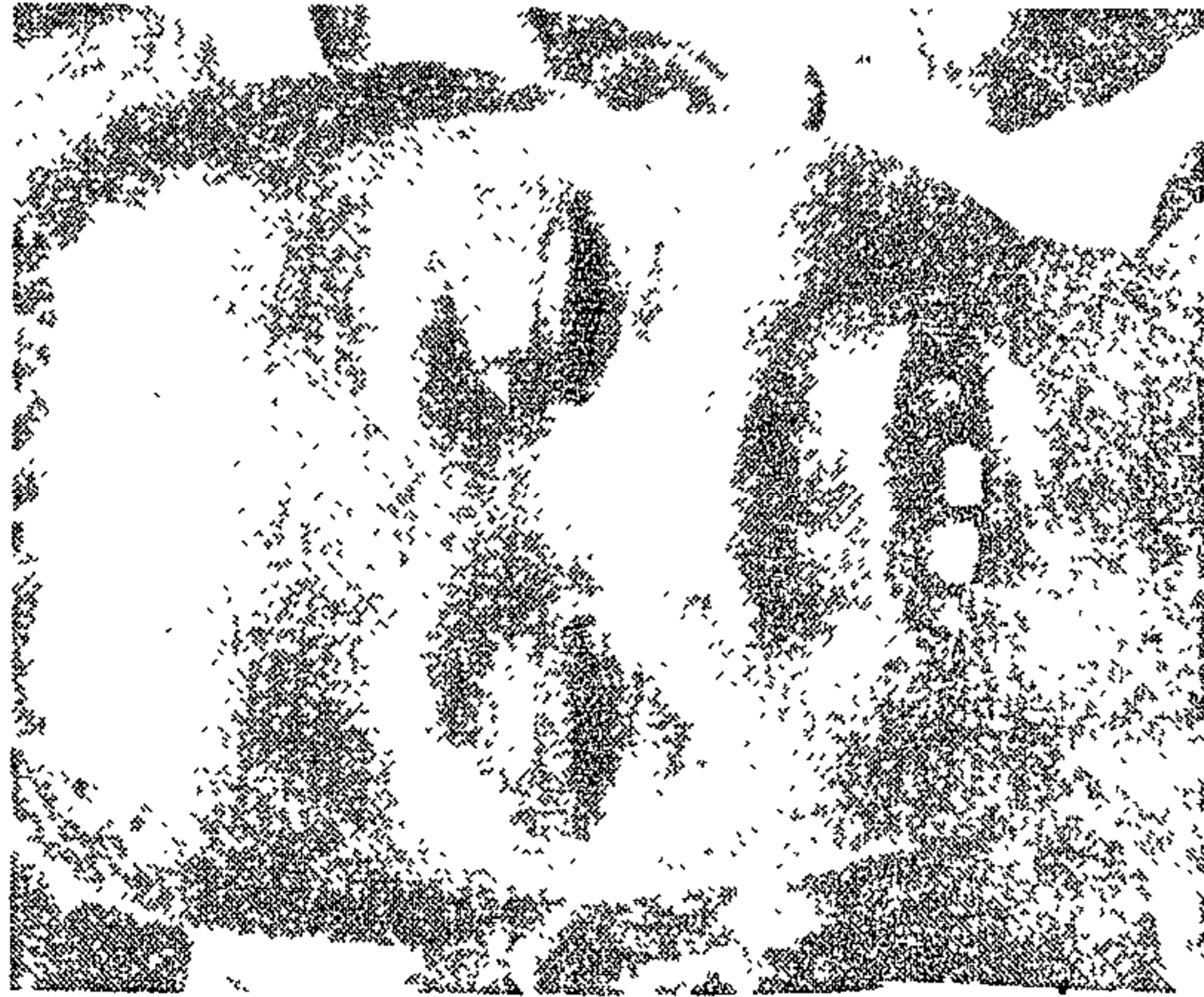
she saw the number of pellagra victims in the settlement.

Cecilia Makiwane Hospital nurses, who conduct a mobile clinic in the settlement, said pellagra had claimed the lives of a number of old people in the settlement.

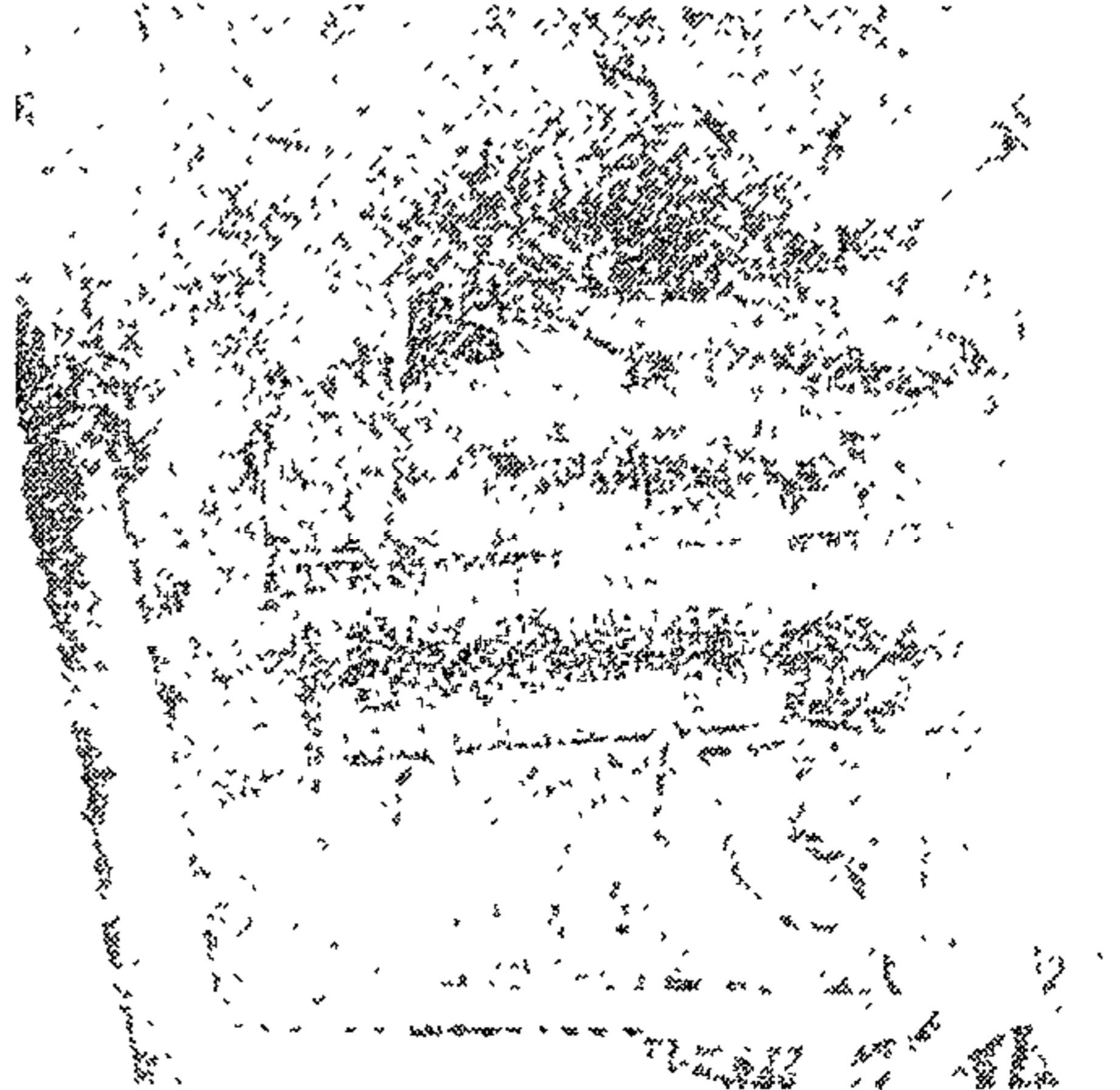
The residents collected money to build a two-



**A makeshift house — but one of the better ones in Potsdam where 5 000 people live.**

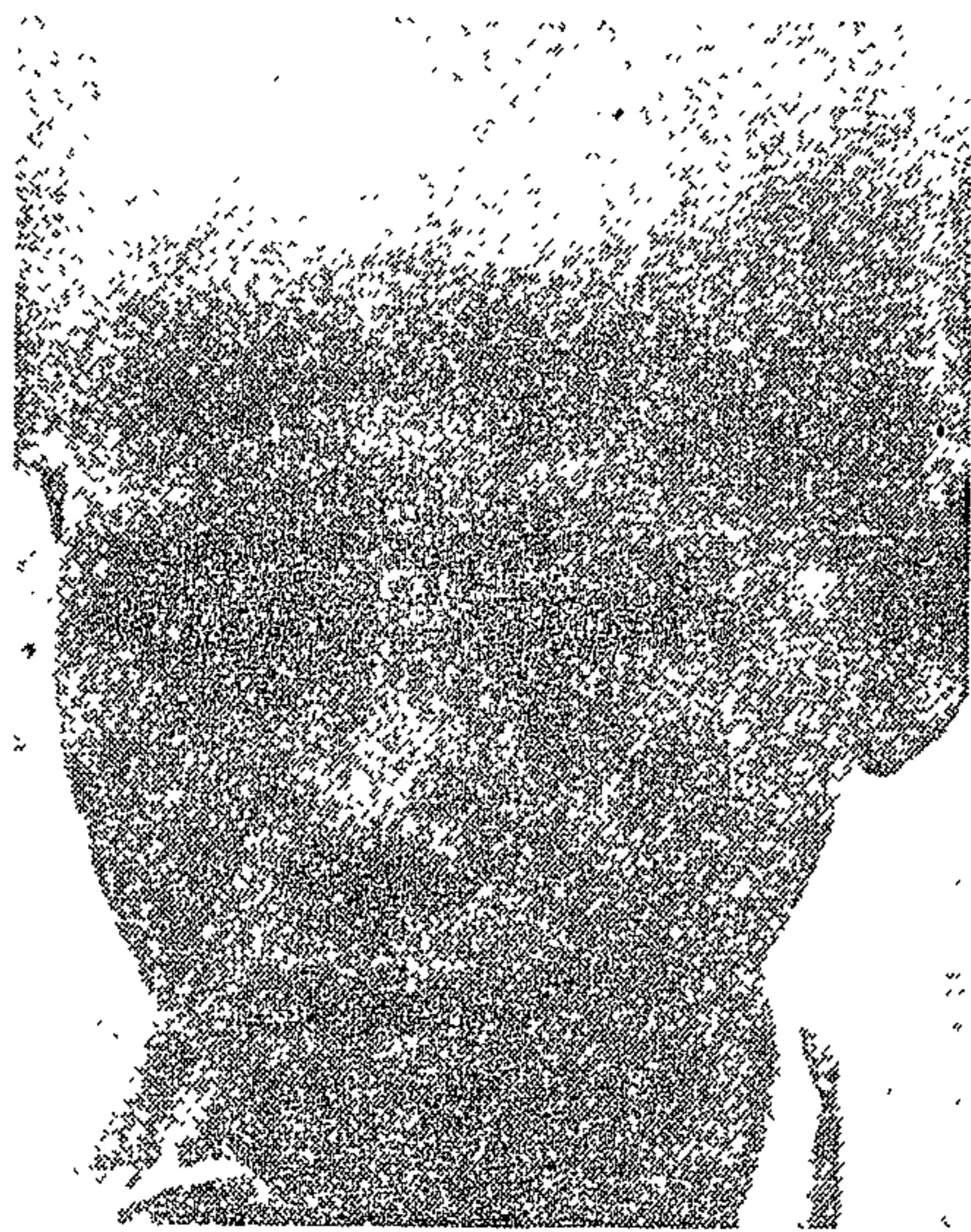


**PHINDILE TAYO, 10 . . . Signs of pellagra.**



**Mr Mbethi Koti, 27, can no longer search for work. He has no money to get transport. He is seen in front of his makeshift home.**

1/12/99



ZAMILE BOOL, 8, also showed signs of pellagra.



Ms M. J. Lana, one of the assistant teachers at Sakhikhaya Lower Primary School, supplies the school children with their daily soup.

according to the Bantu Reference Bureau least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not only in the rural areas. It is estimated that main urban districts are not registered for

related:

Two standard populations were used: one a developed population and Mexico 1960 Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Calculated for 1970, the last census year. This is the mortality experience of a set of conditions which would exist if a were eliminated. It gives an indication of what cause on the expectation of life.

As a knowledge of the base population age rates estimates of this are available for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population age specific survival rates from actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age migration.

There was adopted as a population figure for required. The 1970 age distribution by the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 economic region.

**EAST LONDON** — The East Cape Administration Board has declared the black village at Kei Mouth near here an "emergency camp", temporarily halting the resettlement of its 800 residents

It is believed that the residents were to have been resettled at Mooiplaas in the near future

The town clerk of Kei Mouth, Mr G. Herbert, said yesterday the town council had not officially

been notified of the board's decision.

"If the village has been approved as an emergency camp we will be delighted, because it will mean our labour will be kept here," said Mr Herbert.

The town council had

approached the board on several occasions in the past to halt the resettlement of the residents

Mr Herbert described conditions in the village as "very much the same as in their natural state in Transkei". He said the

village had a school, a church, water had been laid on, refuse removal was done and there were "one or two toilets", but no sewerage facilities

The village, which was under the management of

the administration board, experienced a fairly static influx of population, he said

The town council was maintaining one or two untarred roads to the village, said Mr Herbert.

The director of the ECAB, Mr Louis Koch, could not be reached for comment yesterday, but a spokesman for the board confirmed the establishment of an emergency camp at Kei Mouth saying that it was a temporary measure — DDR

## Resettlement plan for Kei Mouth halted

### DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These *de facto* figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

# Makgato people's misery spells serious trouble

By MATHATHA TSEDU

UNLESS an acceptable and lasting solution to the problem of the displaced Makgato people can be found soon "real trouble lies ahead".

This is the view of Father Sean Adrgan of the St Branden Catholic Mission in Banelierkop which is offering relief to the Makgato families who are homeless due to the forced removals in the area two months ago.

The priest was speaking to newsmen at Sekonye village in Botlokwa during the second delivery of food parcels to 175 families who face a bleak future with no prospect of a permanent home.

He spoke sorrowfully of the peoples' sufferings, the overcrowding, the hunger and their frustration at their helplessness. "What we are doing here might ultimately prove dangerous because this is a temporary relief. These people need a permanent home which we cannot offer and unless an acceptable lasting solution is found immediately real trouble with the possibility of violence lies ahead," he said.

Whilst friends, relatives and sympathisers had been willing to accom-

modate the Makgato people in their small dwellings, they cannot be expected to share these indefinitely and animosity is bound to arise.

Some of the people had all their properties — blankets, pots and furniture — forcefully removed to Kromhoek, Vivo, while they fled to nearby villages with only the clothes they had on. This meant that these families depend wholly on their hosts and this creates problems as most of them are very poor.

Others managed to carry their things to the safety of their hosts' homes but this also tends to bring problems of accommodation.

## RONDAVEL

Mrs Elisa Nakene, in her late twenties, is staying with relatives whilst her husband is in Johannesburg. The total number of people in the extended family is 18. They share two rondavels plus two rooms.

She shares a 1,5 m radius rondavel with six other people. Also in the house are two wardrobes, a table and four chairs. There is hardly any room left and people sleep huddled under the table.

dled under the table.

"It is very bad because we sleep even with boys in the hut but if the alternative is Vivo we shall stand this," she said.

A 50-year-old man who had come for his ration, Mr Magistrate Madou, told us that he was staying with a relative at Sekonye. Altogether there are 12 people sleeping in two rondavels. Young men, old men and women.

"It is terrible. We sleep with our clothes on. You simply forget about approaching your woman. How can you even think about sex when your children and your wife's mother are lying next to you? It is very degrading and runs counter to our traditions, norms and morals," he said.

Mr Madou said he had only one request: "Give me a stand to build my family a home here."

He has been out of work for three months and is not sure what the future holds. "Maybe they will let us stay here. If they don't, I don't know what I shall do," he added.

There are over 400 families living in similar and worse conditions in the area. The Catholic

Mission has to date helped 278 families with mealie meal, powdered milk and soup. The SACC has helped 26 families with blankets and mealie meal whilst Wasa spent over R500 on legal fees for arrested students.

These, however, are temporary measures and according to Father Sean Horgan dangerous, too. "We cannot continue to give food indefinitely. We would have been pleased if we were assisting with hardware material where they would be building permanent homes. But how can we? These people are not permanent here and they can be removed any time."

"What is a packet of soup? It will be finished tomorrow and they will come back for more. Until when? A serious situation with anger and frustration growing by the day is going to arise soon. And when that happens it will be very bad," he concluded.

Already a 50-year-old man, Mr Mosina Sekole hanged himself in October after the demolition of his beautiful house by Government officials.

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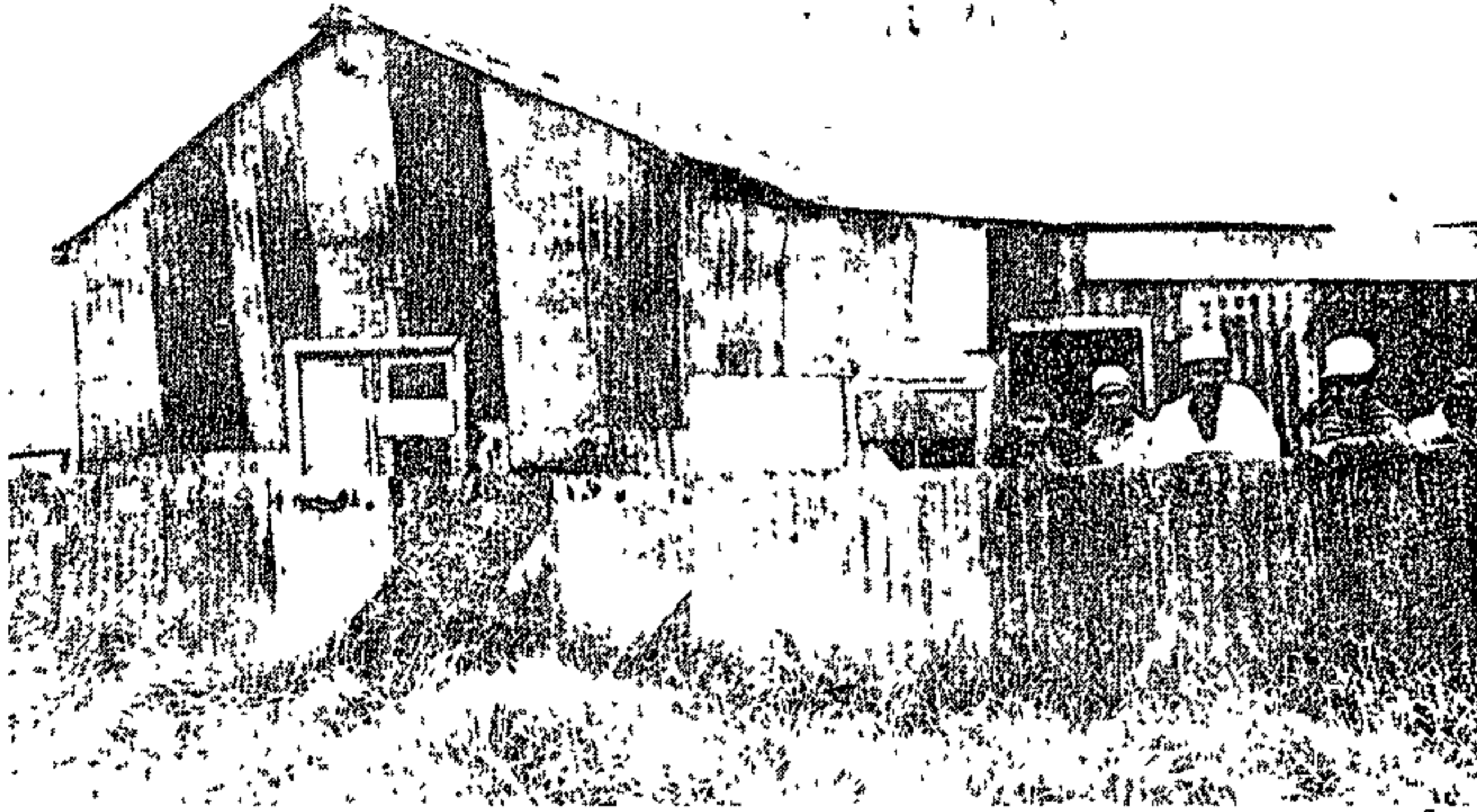
## RESETTLEMENT

### Who and why

The Nationalist government's policy of maximum separation of the races has resulted in massive State machinery to shunt whole communities around. And the pace of resettlement shows no signs of abating.

More than two million people have already been affected.

The major feature of this drive has been



Walmer . . . resettlement policy in action

Financial Mail December 7 1979

the removal of "black spots" — areas inhabited by blacks near to or in the midst of white areas. Over 300 000 people have been relocated in the urban areas, resulting in new black settlements far removed from metropolitan centres, with grave transport problems.

As part of the removal process, many blacks have been stripped of their freehold and leasehold rights, a problem that now constitutes a serious handicap in the provision of houses and business sites for urban blacks.

The rural equivalent of this process partly has its basis in the 1913 Land Act, which abolished black squatting and tenancy on white farms. The Nationalists have stepped up the removal of blacks from white farms, except as labourers, so adding to the influx of blacks into "white" work centres. Closely related to this is the eradication of black-owned land surrounded by white farms. These removals have affected over a million people and exacerbated rural unemployment.

One other manifestation of the programme is found in the Western Cape, designated a "Coloured Labour Preference Area." Pretoria not only wants coloured workers to be employed in preference to Africans, but has also made attempts to reduce the latter population by 5% a year. However, as more coloureds move on to skilled jobs, the need to employ Africans in unskilled positions has increased.

So many blacks are hired as migrant labourers, and over 75% of black workers in the Peninsula fall into this category. The Crossroads crisis arose when African families sought to establish their permanency in defiance of government's plans to exclude settled black communities.

The attempt to keep Africans out of the Western Cape has been matched by the endorsement out of blacks from other urban centres through influx control. Over 500 000 have met with this fate.

The major outcome of these massive removals has been the intensification of the migratory labour system, along with rural unemployment and poverty. This is not only an economic burden on the country, but a major cause of political tensions.



A line of buckets grows as the water truck arrives. Such long queues are a common sight in Onverwacht, even though there are several taps which work.  
Pic by Mac Mogorosi.

# It's a hard life at Onverwacht

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

SIX months after its establishment, the re-settlement area of Onverwacht in the eastern Free State is growing rapidly. But an investigation by SUNDAY POST this week discovered that health and social amenities are not keeping pace.

The 31 000 people have to:

- Share one clinic, which is open only three days a week
- Queue for hours at a time for water, and
- Buy their groceries from vehicles which act as shops.

Residents also complain that there are cases of malnutrition among children, but this could not be verified, as the clinic, which is run in a two-roomed corrugated iron shack by a pair of nursing sisters, was closed on the day of SUNDAY POST's visit.

Although taps have been installed at several points in the area, most of them don't work and people are forced to queue for Government water trucks.

And they have to wait patiently while the trucks make repeated trips to top up their tanks.

Onverwacht, which is near ThabaNchu about 70 kilometres from Bloemfontein, began to grow in June this year when Sotho speaking people in BophuthaTswana claimed victimisation by the BophuthaTswana police.

They were resettled in Onverwacht, which ad-

joins the QwaQwa bantustan.

Since then other families from neighbouring areas have flocked to Onverwacht, where they are provided with Government tents until they can build their own corrugated iron shacks.

"We starve in this area and the children are affected, but what can we do?" said Mr Jewel Phakisi, who works in Bloemfontein.

Like other men in the area Mr Phakisi spends the week at his place of employment and only comes home at weekend. Some workers do however make use of buses between Onverwacht and Bloemfontein.

Residents said that before being allowed to settle in Onverwacht they were made to take out homeland citizenship, even though the area is not part of a homeland.

Those who refused to take out citizenship were told that they could not be given sites, they said.

This was confirmed by the Chief Commissioner for the Orange Free State, Mr Dreyer.

Although Onverwacht was not part of a homeland, his department was awaiting the decision which would result from discussions on homeland consolidation.

"And also the area is next to QwaQwa," he said. "Our instructions are that we should go ahead with the development of the place and that's what we are doing."

He said water pipes would be ready soon and that taps would have wat-



Onverwacht's version of the corner shop. People make their purchases through the window of the vehicle, which is filled with other items for sale.

Pic by Mac Mogorosi.

er from a nearby dam and not from boreholes "within a few weeks".

Mr Dreyer insisted that there was a supermarket at Onverwacht and said he was not aware of people selling from cars.

But residents of the settlement told SUNDAY POST that motor cars and kombis were commonly used as shops, and they reported overcharging by the "smugglers" as these people selling from vehicles are known.

Miss Mathabo Sprinkana, who was selling from a kombi, with other groceries displayed on the ground in front of the vehicle, said she had ap-

plied for a trading licence.

"As soon as shop sites are available I hope to build my own shop," she said. She lives in Onverwacht.

A spokesman for the Department of Health in Bloemfontein, Dr J W van der Riet, said the Department was attending to health matters at Onverwacht.

"We have converted an old house into a clinic which will have a senior nursing sister. We have not received any complaints about malnutrition, and I am satisfied with the health situation there," Dr Van der Riet said.

# Dumped in the rain in a bantustan - the Kwa-Thema squatter's story

BY SAM MABE

A 55-YEAR-OLD

Grandmother this

week told SUNDAY

POST how govern-

ment officials dump-

ed her and her 18-

day-old grandson

in drenching rain

in QwaQwa, and

told her to build

her own shack.

According to the

Deputy Minister of

Co-Operation and De-

velopment, Dr C de V

Morrison, the woman,

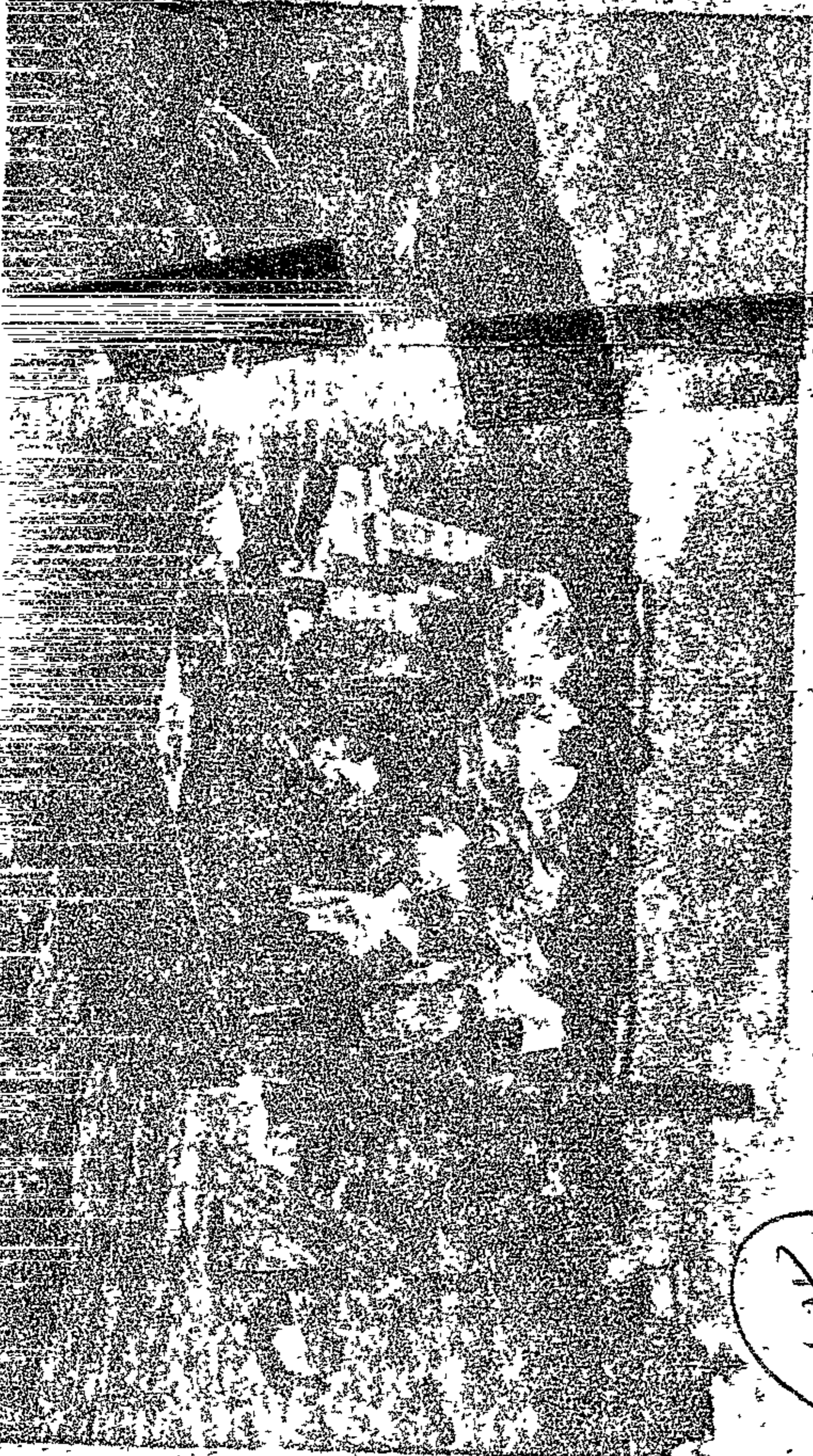
Mrs Emily Modise,

was one of 63 squat-

ters from KwaThema,

Springs, who "asked"

to be moved to the



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Kwa-Phema earlier this year.

"I would never thank anybody for condemning me to a place like this, where I do not even know how long I will live. I would not even thank the Government for the free transport they gave me to come here."

A spokesman for the Department of Co-Operation and Development had earlier told SUNDAY POST that the resettled families were, for a short while after their arrival in the homeland, given rations of milled-meal, meat and beans.

Mrs Modise denied receiving any form of aid from the department and she said she was living on "moroho" (wild spinach). Mrs. Ina Peatman, a member of the Institute of Home Affairs, said

**Bantustan**

Mrs. Modise said Dr. Morrison had said she wished to stay with her brother there. But this week Mrs. Modise went incessantly when told of Dr. Morrison's statement, which was issued shortly after

"How could I have asked anybody to take me to a place I do not know?" she said. "I had only heard about QwaQwa. I did not know where in the country it was, and I have never wished to come here."

She said she had been living in the squatter camp because she had had difficulty in obtaining a house. When her shack was demolished by the East Rand Administration Board, she asked to be given a house.

But instead she was dumped in a homelands. She did not even know where she was until Dr. Morrison said in a letter that she had a brother who came to the Commissioner's office after the

**Mrs. Modise stands with relatives outside the QwaQwa shack**

move and thanked Mrs. Modise for the help given to bring her home, and said that she was very happy. The Department pro-

But this is what Mrs. Modise said. "The officials who ordered my removal from Springs were inconsiderate. The driver of the truck that brought me here was reckless and these transport to their new homes. The Department is satisfied that as usual the utmost consideration was shown to the families."

**Emily Modise went freely**

Dr. Morrison's statement me here was reckless and almost all my belongings were damaged when I was dumped here. I had this 18-day old baby in my hands and got a shock when these peo-

she had visited the Kwa Thema squatter camp, he counted 14 families there, as against the five claimed by Dr. Morrison.

She described the contradiction between Mrs. Modise's claim that she left unwillingly and the Government's claim that she volunteered to go as "blatant and mind-boggling".

Until this sort of human removal is stopped, no South African who has any sort of respect will be convinced that there is a new deal for the people of QwaQwa or anywhere else, except for her own children and grandchildren with whom she lived in Duduza, Nigel before moving to the squatter camp in

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said this week that Mrs. Modise's case was going to be investigated.

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GRAHAMSTOWN — Maximum exposure should be given to the plight of the rural poor, among them more than 200 000 people who have been uprooted and resettled in the Ciskei and who form a fraction of the estimated two million people who have been moved in the last 20 years.

This is part of the message in an open letter distributed to all members of the Anglican provincial synod in Grahamstown yesterday by a group of synod members who took time off to study black removals and resettlements.

The spokesman for the group, a political scientist, Mrs Nancy Charton, said: "Information from the Ciskei indicates that in the past decade, more than 200 000 people have been uprooted and resettled, often suffering consider-

# Church urged to expose plight of poor

able hardship in the process and thereafter."

She noted that "this tremendous demographic upheaval" was not confined to the Ciskei. About two million had been moved in the past 20 years and another million were due for removal, according to informed sources.

The group appealed to members of the synod and bishops in particular to

support a countrywide effort to expose the plight of the rural poor, minister more effectively to their needs and "advocate their just claim to a full share in the rights and duties of citizenship".

Bishops will be asked to:

- Establish the extent and nature of removals and resettlements in their dioceses.

- Try to prevent unnecessary uprooting and

dislocation of settled communities and families.

- Ensure that each parish exercises vigilance in its own area, reporting all planned and actual removals and settlements to the bishops.

Mrs Charton said: "It should be pointed out to the authorities that removals and resettlements, particularly from urban to rural areas and from white farms to overcrowded locations, nullify efforts at rural developments. It fails to cure urban poverty, merely transferring it from an environment which people know and in which they have managed to survive to one in which there are few or no resources for survival except government rations which are not always provided." — DDC.

More on synod, page 11.

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# Franchise call at Cosas' Walmer rally

THE proposed removal of the Walmer people to some 25 kilometres away at Zwide cannot be viewed in isolation. It is part and parcel of the lack of political rights of the black man in South Africa, Mr Silas Nkanunu, a black lawyer, said in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

He was addressing more than 1 000 residents who attended the "Save Walmer" rally at the St Stephens Church Hall, organised by the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Mr Nkanunu, one of several speakers who addressed the rally, spoke on "Civic Rights". Mr Nkanunu said as long as the black man was denied the political rights in the country he will ever be a prey to the evil system of the South African Government.

He said the basic demand should be one of franchise. "If you have no vote you are not in a position to fight for your rights. The basic right is to be able to elect members of parliament." He said the Walmer issue was ne-

## PROBLEM

He said the problem of Walmer was created by the Government. "If Walmer is declared a slum area, it means that it has been neglected by the Government. All that was needed is to redevelop Walmer for future habitation."

Other speakers who lashed out at the proposed relocation of more than 4 000 residents to Zwide were the chairman of the Walmer branch of Pebco, Mr Alfred Hala. Himself born at Walmer, Mr Hala said the people of Walmer were determined that they would not be removed. "Only at the point of a gun shall we leave the area." He said the mood of the people of Walmer was one of angry people.

Other speakers included Mr Phalo Tshume, general secretary of Pebco, Mr Siphos Pityana, younger brother of Mr Barney Pityana, represented Cosas.

The proposed removal of the Walmer people to some 25 kilometres away at Zwide cannot be viewed in isolation. It is part and parcel of the lack of political rights of the black man in South Africa, Mr Silas Nkanunu, a black lawyer, said in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

He was addressing more than 1 000 residents who attended the "Save Walmer" rally at the St Stephens Church Hall, organised by the Port Elizabeth branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Mr Nkanunu, one of several speakers who addressed the rally, spoke on "Civic Rights". Mr Nkanunu said as long as the black man was denied the political rights in the country he will ever be a prey to the evil system of the South African Government.

Post 1/12/79

By Mathatha Tsedu

THE general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday expressed his shock at the living conditions of the displaced Makgato people who fled from their homes when police invaded the area during the removal in October.

The Bishop was speaking immediately after a tour of the Machaka area in Botlokwa where most of the Makgato people have sought refuge. The purpose of the visit was to express the SACC's solidarity with the victims and to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of their needs.

He said what he saw filled him with revulsion and said the living conditions were "horrible".

"I cannot understand how Christians can do this. What I saw and what I heard reinforces my total rejection of removals and resettlements

# Shock at lot of displaced

in the homelands and I am going to continue to oppose these", he said.

The Bishop said he was appealing to the Government to exercise the Christian principles to which they claimed to adhere. He said the Government's present line of action as shown by the Makgato removals, was "unChristian".

Amongst the people the Bishop met yesterday was a widow with seven children who only managed to escape with her children and the clothes they wore. All their other belongings were carted forcefully to Kromhoek, the new area which is 150 kilometres west of Pietersburg.

The widow, Mrs Mamogedi Nakene, is now staying with relatives. There are 20 people in the family who share two rondavels and another three rooms. Mrs Nakene said she used to work for a white farmer for 70 cents per day but has not worked since October. She depends wholly on relatives.

Bishop Tutu was accompanied by Bishop S E Serote of the Lutheran Church's Northern Diocese in Seshego and Mr Tom Manthata, from the SACC's Justice and Reconciliation Division.

The SACC has already sent over R1 000 in relief for families whose belongings were forcefully taken to Kromhoek.

# Unhappy tribe

Mercury 1/10/75

## inherits fine

## cattle country

267

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ALTHOUGH the Madanzini tribe is unhappy about leaving the land it has occupied near Richard's Bay for generations, the removal, soon, is the first I have found acceptable.

Ntambanana, the area to which they are going, is better by far than the land they are leaving which is being taken over for extensions to Richard's Bay harbour.

It has good grazing, fine houses, many dams, game and it will soon have a school, a clinic and a shop.

The Ntambanana area consisting of eight farms once owned by Whites has been allocated to the tribe by the Department of Bantu Administration. It is one of the best cattle areas in Zululand.

In addition to the land, the tribe will inherit some fine buildings and farm houses formerly occupied by White farmers and traders.

### One of best

This week, the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr. Tiny Jordaan, and a departmental engineer, Mr. N. J. Grobbler, took me through the future settlement. All facilities for the tribe have been prepared and once completed, the area promises to be one of the best rural settlements in Kwa Zulu.

There are 12 dams, one permanent spring and the department is constructing a huge dam to hold water from the Enseleni River. Mr. Grobbler said this dam would be capable of supplying water for more than 8 000 families. In addition nine reservoirs will be built.

The water from the existing dams has been tested and approved by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

A house that used to be owned by a White farmer will be altered and used as a temporary school while proper schools are being built. Accommodation for three teachers is available.

Another building will be turned into a clinic and run by a qualified African nurse. The health authorities have approved the building subject to renovations.

On the same premises is a shop which belonged to the well-known A. G. L. Houghting family. This will be allocated to a suitable tribesman by the local chief.

Chief Mphangwa Mthiyane who governs the Madanzini tribe is already occupying one of the most attractive farmsteads left by the White farmers.

The department has provided huts measuring 3,6 metres by 3,6 metres to be used by the tribesmen while constructing their houses. They will cost R100 each should the tribes people decide

ALEX MAPHALALA  
African Affairs  
Reporter

to keep them. If the families do not want them, they will be taken away by the department.

Roads are being built under the eye of Mr. Jordaan who spends most of his time in the area supervising the operations. He retains constant contact with his staff by two-way radio.

Ntambanana is a miniature game reserve. As we drove through the bush with the chief in a Land Rover, I asked him what he would do to preserve the game.

He said he had already instructed his tribe not to hunt except at certain seasons when he would permit it.

Mr. Jordaan added that he had posted 14 guards to watch for poachers until such time as the local chief took over responsibility for protecting the game.

Most of the people still at Richard's Bay are slowly, without disrupting their way of being moved.

In spite of the abundance and fertility of the banana the Madanzini tribesmen complain about compensation for their Richard's Bay properties.

Mr. Ntabeni, the owner of a three-bedroomed and wood-housed five bluegum plantation, received little in the R2 000 in cash and claimed he had received no compensation for his fruit trees and banana plantations.

The tribesmen they were not consulted by the Government about compensation that they have not told whether they the right to go to the Government for compensation nor given right to refuse expropriation.

### Compensation

A spokesman for the department said the tribesmen were told to go to court for compensation and have refused to accept the money handed them last week. Tribal induna, Mr. Mkhize, said no one told he had any option.

I was present when compensation, held in brown envelopes, was handed out to the people. They received large sums, sometimes over R2 000, in notes and coins, but the envelopes contained no statements.

I say families fall into fierce arguments because in many cases only the kraalhead was given money with no indication of how much was intended for other members of the family who had also built

houses or owned property.

Several tribesmen also complained that they had not been given assurance that the Richard's Bay expansion would not interfere with the tribe's burial areas.

Mrs. Meline Mbuyisa said eight graves of her family had been dug up and, she claimed, the exhumations had been carried out without her consent.

Mr. Jordaan told me he would inspect the buildings personally and if he felt they had been undervalued he would ask for a re-assessment.



# Short notice for families

DD  
8/10/75

320  
267

EAST LONDON — Sixteen families have been given notice to leave their Duncan Village homes by tomorrow.

Five families were forced to move yesterday to Mdantsane after being told only days ago they had to move.

The main problem is that school going children will soon be writing for the end of the year examinations.

"We do not know what is going to happen to our children. No school can take new pupils at this time of the year. A year has been wasted after we have paid so much money for books and school fees," Mr. J. J. Matloti of Duncan Village said.

Most of the families said they had hoped to spend Christmas at Duncan Village and they had even planted their vegetable patches.

The houses to which they are being moved in Mdantsane are in a bad state with bare concrete floors and no doors inside. Mr. A. Sitatela 385 has been staying in her Duncan Village house since 1957.

"I am faced with the problem of what to do with my 13-year-old grandchild in Std 3 who has suddenly found herself without a school and a home."

"I rely on my pension and have a very able son to supplement it. I am leaving all that to my

Mr. Milton Betela, a father of nine children who are attending school at Duncan Village said: "Our welfare is not considered at all by those who are moving us to Mdantsane."

"My children are definitely going to be out of school as I will not be able to provide them with transport to attend school in Duncan Village."

"Some of us had already paid our monthly rent of R9.10 for our Duncan Village homes. Now before we move into the houses at Mdantsane we have to pay rent of R6.57," Mr. Betela said.

Mr. J. J. Matloti, member of the East London Joint Locations Advisory Board said: "I view this eviction as unjust and unfair. No thought has been given to school children at all."

Mr. P. S. Opperman, Chairman of the East London Joint Locations Advisory Board, said he knew nothing about the removal.

"As far as I am concerned, the people in Duncan Village want to go to Mdantsane. Requests are received daily from those who want to be moved to Mdantsane," he said.

The Housing Officer for the Eastern Cape Bantu Administration Board, Mr. P. Kietzman, declined to comment. — DDR

# Hint of more control over Blacks in WP

267

3/9/75 The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, hinted last night that stricter regulations might be applied in the Western Cape to force employers to use Coloured instead of Black labour.

'Many people including Nationalists,' he said, 'claimed Coloured workers were no good. I say that approach must be pushed into the back ground. Stricter regulations should be made. People must help us in this whole process.'

'People were asking for more concessions for Black labour saying that Coloured labour was bad. But Mr Raubenheimer said, the time had come for Coloured labour to be

better trained and better paid once he was better trained.'

Mr Raubenheimer said the migratory labour system was regarded as evil and should be removed. He appealed to farmers to train Coloured workers and not to allow Blacks in the Western Cape.

## BOTTLENECKS

Dealing earlier with bottlenecks in the resettlement of Blacks in the homelands, Mr Raubenheimer said the department's great problem was to get funds.

Black spots were being removed first because conditions were not controllable there. Blacks would be resettled in towns where hospitals, schools, businesses and other facilities would be provided.

Sada and Dimbasa in the Ciskei which made headlines in the world Press because it was said people were forced to settle there, now had more people than could be accommodated. There was a tremendous shortage of housing and the department was not getting enough money to catch up with the backlog.

People claimed Blacks did not want to go to the homelands, but Mr Raubenheimer said he could give the assurance that if houses were provided even if other facilities were lacking Blacks would trek there in their hundreds of thousands.

① 267  
② 119  
③ 121

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# Another Doornkop exodus under way

By PATRICK LAURENCE and STEVE KGAME

ABOUT 1 500 African families in the Transvaal are being moved from their homes under the Government's separate development policy.

Taking the average number per family at seven—the figure quoted by a Bantu Administration Department spokesman—this means about 10 500 people are involved, or more than the 1 400 families moved last year.

The Africans are nearly all Ndebeles. They are being removed further east from two centres, Doornkop near Middelburg, and Kromkrans. The families are being resettled on the trust farm of Valschfontein, near Groblersdal.

Doornkop is a "Black spot." Bapedi landowners were forcibly moved from it last year in the first phase of the operation. The present removal of Ndebele squatters is the second phase.

Kromkrans has been tentatively earmarked as a Swazi area. Removal of Ndebeles from there could be a sign that plans for a separate Swazi homeland are being speeded up.

Last week the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, announced the formation of a Swazi regional authority as a first step towards a self-governing territory.



Mr Jan Mahlangu . . . he has nine children to house, and has been supplied with one tin hut.

The resettled Ndebeles are given iron huts and tents as temporary shelter. Building materials — sheets of iron, window frames and so on — are transported for them from their previous homes. They are given emergency rations of soup, milk and mealie meal on arrival.

Valschfontein is already the home of an existing

community. It has two primary schools, a clinic and tap water.

A common complaint among the settlers is that the men had to remain behind to keep their jobs.

Another complaint is that no provision was made for cooking.

Mr Jan Mahlangu, who has been housed in a hut with his wife and nine

children, said: "We who live in huts fear we will suffocate if we make a fire inside. Those in the tents fear they might catch fire."

The Ndebeles at Valschfontein will strengthen the hand of Chief David Mapoch, a semi-independent chief who has long championed the creation of an independent Ndebele homeland.

① 267  
~~3/11~~  
~~3/12~~

# R150 000 paid to Africans forced out of Doornkop

~~Dispatch~~ 18/9/75 Daily Mail

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
NEARLY R150 000 has been paid out to African landowners who were forcibly removed from the "Black spot" of Doornkop last year, the Department of Bantu Administration said yesterday.  
Removal of Bapedi landowners from Doornkop, near Middelburg, to "resettlement centres" in the Lebowa homeland was the first phase of the operation.  
The second phase, removal of mainly Ndebele squatters to the trust farm of Valschfontein near Groblersdal, was already under way, a department spokesman said.  
Payment of R149 650 to Bapedi landowners at the

resettlement centres of Bothashoek, Praktiseer and Hlogotlou completed phase one. Altogether, about 598 Bapedi landowners were resettled.  
The money was not paid as compensation for the land which the owners held at Doornkop, but as compensation for improvements to their houses there, as well as for shops and churches which the community erected.  
In the department's view, the landowners received "compensatory land" at the resettlement centres for the land which they had to vacate at Doornkop.  
But Mr Simon Kgoro, general secretary of the Doornkop landowners' executive committee, yesterday

expressed dissatisfaction with the situation.  
Still unreconciled to the loss of his Doornkop land, Mr Kgoro said: "Mr Vorster went to Victoria Falls to meet Dr Kaunda to talk peace. What kind of peace is it to remove people who have title deeds to freehold land?"  
He said not all landowners had received compensation. He was among them.  
According to the department spokesman, about 600 squatter families have been moved to Valschfontein so far. "They are being moved into an existing community which has running water, a school and a clinic," he said.

# Siyo No to Committees

EAST LONDON — An assurance that people in Fingo Village will not be moved to Committees Drift was made by the Ciskei Minister of Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, in Duncan Village. He was speaking at the Community Centre in support of Mr V. Mbolekwa, the CNIP candidate in the East London Joint Locations Advisory Board election today.

(1) 105  
(2) 217  
(3) 320

Mr Siyo said the South African Government had been told by the Ciskeian Government not to remove people to Committees Drift.

"Committees Drift is a piece of barren land and my government will not allow its people to be thrown in a desert," Mr Siyo said.

He said it was not the fault of his government that people were being removed from Tsitsikama, near Humansdorp, to Keiskammahock.

"My government was not in power when the removal started. That would not have happened if we were in power then," Mr Siyo said.

There was no truth in rumours that the East London municipality was to establish a township at Potsdam.

"Potsdam is in the Ciskei and we shall not have a municipal township there. Anybody who wants to establish a township there will have to consult us," Mr Siyo said.

On the question of influx control regulations Mr Siyo said when the Bantu Administrative Boards were established it was thought they would be relaxed.

"Things have gone from bad to worse. Blacks are still denied the right to sell their labour where they want."

The election in Duncan Village today should serve to show the strength of the CNIP, he added.

Mr Mbolekwa is opposing the sitting member, Mr J. J. Matotie, in Ward One.

The other ward where residents will go to the polls is Ward Five where

the independent candidate, Mr I. Ciliz, will fight it out with Mr Gxashe. Both are sitting members of the board.

In this ward voting will take place at the Duncan Village Extension administrative offices between 08h00 and 21h00.

# Bishop hits at Fingo

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D. Anstetter  
move 6/9/75

GRAHAMSTOWN — Plans to move up to 200 000 people to Committees Drift and the threat to the Indian population here suggested that the authorities were still on the road to apartheid, Bishop Kenneth Oram said here yesterday.

"Having criticised the Government on this as on many other occasions I believe it is right and fair to express appreciation of the Prime Minister's increasing efforts to bring about detente in Southern Africa," he said in his charge to the Anglican synod being held here.

However, he asked: "Where is detente in our own land?"

"It would be churlish not to recognise appreciatively and to thank God for the many changes initiated by the Government of South Africa to reverse racial discrimination, to substitute differentiation for discrimination and to allow people of different races to come together," he said.

"To those, however, who are not allowed to live where they like, work where they like or have some say in the running of their country, such changes seem superficial."

—SAPA.

No cash hits  
Dimbaza  
factory

(26) (cs)  
D. D. Spetch  
4/19/75

(1) 290  
(2) 261  
(3) 105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN—  
Masizakhe Home Industries,  
the self-help project under  
the Border Council of  
Churches has had to temporarily close because of lack of finance.

The council hoped to close for two weeks while trying to solve the financial problems and in the meantime all the staff members will be paid off until everything had been settled, the chairman of the council, Rev James Gawe, said.

Mr Gawe said: "Masizakhe was started as a self-help project and also to provide employment for the many unemployed people of Dimbaza. It also helps to lower the cost of education as uniforms are made and sold cheaper.

"We are appealing to everybody concerned about the upliftment of people in the resettlement areas to assist this self-help project as it would kill the Dimbaza community to have this project dying at its embryonic stages and it will also rob them of employment," Mr Gawe said.

His task as chairman of the council was to look closely at the conditions at Tsholomnqa, a resettlement area for people removed from Macleantown and from the farms around East London.

"We look forward to starting an inter-church aid division in East London to look after the needy people of East London especially Tsholomnqa" Mr Gawe said.  
—DDR.

Daily Dispatch  
398/75  
Ciskei whitewashing  
Welcomewood claim

267

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government had started on a project of misleading people and whitewashing its resettlement areas.

This was said by a group of sociologists who had visited the Welcomewood area. They were reacting to a statement in the Daily Dispatch by the Ciskei officials who said that Welcomewood people lived happily and comfortably.

"I have been in the area four times for my practicals for a senior degree and I know the conditions under which these people live are disgusting," a sociologist, Mr. Mkhomo said.

"I would not be surprised if I found people who live in big, comfortable houses claiming that people who live in shacks like those in Welcomewood were living comfortably."

There were a lot of people still living in the shacks which officials were claiming were storerooms. Even the so-called selfbuilt houses were no better than the shacks because the people could not afford the R5,00 for 1 000 bricks sold to them by the government, he said.

Nobody, especially a sociologist, could ever claim that people living in four metre by four metre shacks are living comfortably. Welcomewood is not habitable, I am surprised there are still people living there."

The conditions there destroy self image and respect as people tended to view themselves as social problems always needing help. Though the people could not talk to me because of obvious intimidation and fear, it was quite obvious from the atmosphere that they needed assistance," said another sociologist, Miss P. Sangotsha.

There were many people unemployed loitering in the streets when I visited the area and it is most surprising to hear the Ciskei Government claim that only eight people were unem-

ployed and these people refused employment."

When I tried talking to them they immediately became guarded and refused to talk. I wonder how Mr Nolutshungu can claim that they talk freely and show no sign of fear or intimidation", said Mr Baba Jordan from Johannesburg, who visited this area as part of a countrywide survey on resettlement areas.

The Border Council of Churches had to issue rations as the government had stopped rations despite the poverty in the area and owing to the rate of malnutrition amongst the children, a soup kitchen had to be set up, said Mr Mkhomo, a social worker for the council.

That they were resettled on agricultural basis is quite true, but how are they expected to plough their lands if the only available tractor costs R8,00 a morgen and they have no source of income," said Mr Mkhomo.

"It is shocking to have the Ciskei government making the people believe that all is well at Welcomewood. Anyone can see that this is nothing but cheap and arrogant propaganda designed to camouflage the human suffering inflicted on black people through these abhorrent schemes," he said. — DDR.



# Tribe rejects peace pipe MISSION

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See also HOMELANDS - Bophutha Tswana

Staff Reporter  
MAFeking — The dis-  
placed people of Rooi-  
grond, a resettlement area  
near Mafeking, have re-  
fused to smoke the "pipe  
of unprincipled peace"  
with the "new" security  
policeman who had come  
to hold talks with them.

The Rooigrond people  
were resettled after being  
removed from Machie-  
stad near Potchefstroom  
in 1971.

Since their arrival at  
Rooigrond, where they  
have been living from hand  
to mouth ever since, they  
have constantly complained  
of harassment by the  
security police from Mafeking.

Mr Simon Makodi, the  
right-hand man of Chief  
Israel Mokate of the Baro-  
long Ba-Ga Mafabe at  
Rooigrond, told the Rand  
Daily Mail this week a  
White security policeman,  
accompanied by two Afri-  
cans, visited Rooigrond  
from Mafeking on a de-  
tente mission.

The White man, who  
introduced himself as Cap-  
tain H. van Breda of Mafeking, told Chief Mokate  
and his men he had been  
kind of their plight and was  
keen to help.

"He said he could find  
a better place for us to live  
than Rooigrond," Mr  
Makodi said.

## HANGUPS

Mr Makodi said Captain  
Van Breda then gave them  
a cardboard box full of  
tobacco which he said was  
part of the help he intend-  
ed giving the people of  
Rooigrond. "I suppose he  
meant we should smoke  
the pipe of peace," he said  
jokingly.

Mr Makodi said the  
tribesmen had agreed not  
to smoke the tobacco  
"firstly because we had  
hangups about the motives,  
and secondly because we  
do not believe in unprin-  
ciple peace which would  
result from our agreement  
with Captain Van Breda."

The people saw the cap-  
tain's promise for help as  
a hollow and futile exer-  
cise — an attempt to trick  
some of us into selling out  
against the people.

## INCITE

If this gentleman is as  
concerned as he claims to  
be about our plight, why

# Resettled Border people without hope SACC told

Daily Dispatch 25/7/75

267

HAMMANSKRAAL — Despite scandals about places like Dimbaza where people in Border resettlement areas were undernourished and without hope, the director of the South African Council of Churches' Dependants' Conference, Mrs Angela Pringle, said here yesterday.

Mrs Pringle was describing resettlement areas in the Transkei and Ciskei, where many ex-political prisoners and their families lived. The SACC Dependants' Conference cares for 680 families of political prisoners and banned persons.

Problems the dependants faced were mass unemployment and malnutrition.

"The atmosphere in resettlement areas in the Border area is one of an all-pervading air of hopelessness. The general condition of people is poor with malnourishment in its severest form.

"I was aghast to find that after all the years and the public scandal of such places as Dimbaza and Sada, there are still no basic foodstuffs available at cost through feeding schemes. I spoke to people who had lost the will to live. Youths are just waiting for something to happen," Mrs Pringle said.

"The very concept of a monthly grant to former political prisoners and their families had a debilitating effect."

An initial grant of R100 was given to political prisoners when they were released from prison, and a maximum grant of R19 a month was given to the family of a political prisoner, usually the father, while still a prisoner.

Meanwhile the assistant director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation (Nicro), Dr Toussiant van Hover, has called for the opening of the new homeland-based rehabilitation centres to the press.

At present they are protected from free investigation by the same regulations applying to prisons. — DDC-SAPA.

17/7/75  
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Some of apartheid's costs can be measured, others cannot. But there is little doubt that they far outweigh the alleged benefits

# Costs and benefits

Last week's anti-inflation manifesto committed government to the use of cost-benefit analyses by all departments. Right on. Here are some departments and policies that are crying out for the fine toothcomb treatment.

● For a start, group areas and residential segregation. Some Whites may believe that "White by night" cities and suburbs enable them to sleep soundly. Maybe that's a benefit — for them. But the cost is borne by Blacks who have to live miles out of town. And it looks as if the economy will start feeling the ripple effects: is the Newcastle bus boycott a foretaste of what is to come as rising costs hit transport companies and Blacks become more resentful of having to pay fares which are that much higher because of the long commuting distances resulting from residential segregation?

● Communication. Newcastle raises a second point. Why is it only *after* a boycott has begun that the bus company starts suggesting discussions with the passengers? So how about a cost-benefit analysis of government's whole approach to communication with city Blacks? Do Urban Bantu Councils play an effective role?

Why not also look at the obvious alternative: accord Blacks full citizenship rights so that they can elect spokesmen to city councils and deal with problems there?

Then, of course, there's the question of Black trade unions versus works and liaison committees. How about a full cost-benefit analysis of both systems?

## Colour bar

● Jobs. White workers may benefit from the industrial colour bar. And some Coloured and Indian workers whose jobs are protected may also benefit. But the costs to the country — though unquantifiable — are enormous: an artificial skills shortage, leading to the high cost (and often rapid turnover) of White labour; failure to develop fully the capabilities of Black workers because, for example, they are barred from serving apprenticeships. So we get one alarming projection after another of what SA's skills shortfall will be in a mere five years' time: one estimate puts it at a staggering 2m.

What implications does this have for productivity? For the economy's ability to produce enough to meet domestic demand, let alone compete in world

markets?

● Education. The skills shortage is of course also related to the policy of Bantu Education. When the system was imposed in the early Fifties, the then Native Affairs Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, decreed that there was no place for Africans in so-called White SA above the level of certain forms of labour and that their education should stand with both feet in the Bantustans. Even today, there's little evidence of a real change of policy.

True enough, government is now encouraging industrialists to train Africans for "semi-skilled" jobs in the common area, but there's still a ceiling on how far up the jobs ladder they can go. The anti-inflation manifesto itself persisted with airy-fairy ideas about Border Areas, when it should have accepted the necessity to train Blacks for the fullest participation in industry in the metropolitan areas.

● Migratory labour. And what about a cost-benefit analysis of the migratory labour system? Employers have benefited in one sense: migrants' wages are low, and it is cheaper to build compounds for "single" men than homes for families. But what of the costs? One need only look at the violence in mine compounds over the past two years, resulting in about 140 deaths, production losses, and the exodus of thousands of workers.

It is known that the police are under orders to handle mine violence with kid-gloves because government — and the industry — fear another Sharpeville, which is about the last thing SA can afford.

● Defence vs housing. The defence vote has increased more than 20-fold since 1960. Yet only a few weeks ago Defence Minister Piet ("Wapen") Botha himself said that the military formed only 25% of SA's peace efforts: the other 75% was a battle for the hearts and minds of the people.

Coming from a minister hardly known for dove-ish views, that's quite an admission. And it's a theme which is becoming commonplace in military speeches these days. The Chief of Army Staff (Logistics), Major-General Gert Boshoff, also warned recently that the battle against terrorism is 20% military and 80% socio-economic.

But one wonders if the message from the military has got through to the Cabinet. In the current fiscal year the

increase in military spending (R256m) is much more than the *total* to be spent on Bantu Education (R151m).

An important part of the socio-economic battle is going to be the defusion of the housing time-bomb. In Johannesburg's African townships, for example, it has been estimated (*FM* March 7) that 14 000 families are in need of housing. For the cost of a single Mirage (R2m), government could build 1 666 standard-size houses in Soweto (R1 200 each, according to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board). So for less than the cost of nine Mirages, Johannesburg's African housing backlog could be eliminated.

## Low productivity

So how about cost-benefit analyses of buying Mirages and building houses? And of providing schools for Africans? For the cost of one Mirage, government could build between 40 and 50 schools. Not only would this go a long way towards winning hearts and minds, it would lay the foundations for a better African labour force. A major cause of low productivity in SA is the failure over the years to provide proper education for the bulk of our workers. The drop-out rate for African school-children is still appallingly high: only a tenth of those starting school reach the secondary standards. A rand "saved" by penny-pinching the African education budget 10 years ago is probably R10 in lost productivity now.

The costs of schools and houses are easy to measure. The benefits — which include non-quantifiable factors like happiness, opportunity, family stability, less crime — are much more difficult. But it's our bet that if government made a really concerted attempt to tackle the Black housing and education backlogs *now*, it would be able to call a halt to the massive increases in military spending.

● Prisons and pass laws. It's also worth taking a look at prisons. The 1975-76 Budget vote on Revenue Account is R66m, with an expected daily prison population of 99 000, costing taxpayers 183c per prisoner per day. On Loan Account R12m has been voted for the extension and improvement of existing, and the construction of new prisons, with a staggering amount of R149m "to be provided later".

Expenditure improving prisons is welcome. But why so many people in jail in

the first place? About a third of the people in prison every day this year are going to be pass offenders. And Natal University's Professor Barend van Niekerk calculates that, statistically speaking, *one in every four* adult Africans is arrested *each year* for technical infringements of laws applicable only to *trans*. Again, some of the costs are quantifiable: police and warders' wages; building more jails; the salaries of a vast army of Bantu Administration *apparatchiks* shunting people around from pillar to post. But what of the other costs? Black resentment of discriminatory laws, family disruption, inconvenience to employers and lost production when workers are whisked off in police vans.

Nor should it be forgotten that Sharpeville, the blackest day in SA's history, began with a peaceful protest against the pass laws. The costs: tough exchange controls; universal opprobrium; escalating defence spending.

⊙ Resettlement. A cost-benefit analysis is long overdue. The costs of physically moving people from so-called Black spots are quantifiable. But what of the enormous human costs, and the seeds of resentment which this policy is sowing? Resettlement is making the Bantustans even more overcrowded. What implications does this have for agricultural viability?

⊙ Decentralisation. The costs of creating jobs in border areas and Bantustans are very high, especially where social and economic infrastructure (telephones, roads, railways, etc) is minimal. And what are the costs to industry of the Physical Planning Act? These should be carefully weighed against the benefits.

In some of their more fantastical flights of fancy, uncompromising ideologues still talk of Black workers being sent to live in dormitory villages (such as Itsoeng) in the Bantustans and then commuting to work by high-speed trans-

port. Can SA really afford such cost-nonsense?

In short, it is apartheid itself which needs a cost-benefit analysis. Blacks in SA have seen Frelimo liberate Mozambique; they see the prospect of major rule coming to Rhodesia; and they see the prospect of a settlement in South-West Africa.

None of these events will leave Transkei untouched. Nor are Transkei independence, the desegregation of the Natal Malan Theatre, the opening of a hotels to favoured Blacks, or even Botha's promises to the UN going to get them off — or, as P W Botha says, their hearts and minds.

The battle is really a socio-economic — and therefore a political — one. All but the most obtuse White South Africans must know in their hearts that this battle can only be won by the abandonment of apartheid in all forms.

# 'Shock facts' if Fingoes are resettled

Own Correspondent

STAR 15/7/75

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei's unseated Chief Minister, Mr L L Sebe, claims he will reveal "hard facts that will shock South Africa" if the Government resettles Grahamstown's Black people at the barren Committee's Drift.

Although Mr Sebe is no longer Chief Minister it is an open secret in the Ciskei that he is still the real head of the Government and is merely waiting to be re-elected.

The acting Chief Minister, Mr J N Mkrola, is a low-profile politician who poses no threat to Mr Sebe's re-election.

In an interview Mr Sebe said he "will move heaven and earth" to stop Grahamstown Fingoes from being dumped at Committee's Drift.

But he is confident the move will be aborted. "I have read in the papers that the central Government has started the first phase of the move, but they are just wasting their money

"I'm sure the matter will be solved. But if it comes to the push I will tell the world certain hard facts that will embarrass the South African Government and shock the rest of the country," Mr Sebe said.

## "A DESERT"

He reiterated that the nation did not want a second Dimbazi and that the people of Grahamstown's Fingo village did not want to move to Committee's Drift — which, according to Mr Sebe, is a "virtual desert."

Furthermore, Mr Sebe is angry that the Government took the unilateral decision to go ahead with the resettlement without consulting the Ciskei.

Committee's Drift is a remote spot on the banks of the Fish River, about 40 km from Grahamstown. The intention is to build a "model township" which will cost R50-million over the next 20 years.

1) 105  
2) 267  
3) 370

267

## African Affairs Correspondent

**MORE THAN 100 Africans living on farms in Colenso face eviction or gaol—some have been gaoled already—but they have nowhere to go.**

Most of the people have lived all their lives on the farms they have been told to leave. Mr. Mantaliano Madondo, born on Vaalkrantz during the Bambata Rebellion in 1906, was told to leave by June 20 last. He has since spent 20 days in prison for trespassing on land he has known since childhood.

Mr. H. A. Dreyer, assistant Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, said: "We will do everything we can to help."

Five kraalheads from Moordkraal, Vaalkrantz and Gannahoek, spoke to the Mercury yesterday

about their situation.

Mr. Pikinkane Mbata has lived and worked as a tenant labourer on Moordkraal since he was born 35 years ago. His kraal comprises 16 people and a neighbour, Mr. Joel Mabaso, has a kraal of nine.

Last year the owner ordered the Africans off Moordkraal by February this year because he was selling the farm.

Mr. Mbata said: "I was also sent to gaol for 20 days, and the police have told me they will put me in gaol again. What can I do? I haven't any land."

### CATTLE

Mr. Bekiza Mbaso (69), born on Gannahoek, part-owned by Mr. A. P. Botha, has appeared before the magistrate in Colenso. "He gave me a warning. He told me I must take my people and my cattle away."

Mr. Mbaso has a kraal of 11 people and on the same farm is Mr. Tunzimpi Kanyile with a kraal of 10. Mr. Mbaso said: "Mr. Botha said he was selling the farm, but we have nowhere to go."

Mr. Mantaliano Madondo, with a kraal of 28 people, on the farm Vaalkrantz owned by Mr. Pat Mattison, is only one of several kraalheads affected by the farmer's decision to sell.

### NOTICES

Mr. Fana Dlimba has a kraal of nine, Mr. Mbalegilo Magubane has 12, Mr. Mnuwa Madondo has 16 and Mr. Killiman Mbaso has 10. They have all been informed of Mr. Mattison's decision to sell and have all received eviction notices.

Mr. E. A. Goedeke, director of the Drakensberg Bantu Administration Board, in whose area the farms lie, suggested the Africans go to a chief in KwaZulu and ask for land or apply to the KwaZulu Department of Community Affairs.

He conceded his Board was responsible for Africans in White areas, but he said: "We can't move these people on to some other White farmer's property and we can't move them into an urban township because they don't qualify."

Mr. H. A. Dreyer, assistant Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, said: "If any farmer has any complaint he should get in touch with this office. In fact we are dealing with the Gannahoek farm now, and I am surprised that action is being taken against the Africans there."

Mr. Pat Mattison, owner of Vaalkrantz, told the Mercury last night that the sale of the farm "is my business and has nothing to do with you".

# Alicedale factory for Dimbaza

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*D. Despot*  
28/6/75

GRAHAMSTOWN — A factory producing mohair textiles with a market throughout the world is to expand from Alicedale to Dimbaza, where adequate labour is available and where the XDC have made premises available.

28/6/75

The factory was opened in Alicedale under the name Barkor by Mr Ian Paul Barnard. He has decided to treble its output but will not expand the Alicedale plant. Instead he will do urgent and complicated orders only at the Alicedale plant where he will personally supervise more complicated operations.

He has acquired premises from the XDC to accommodate 150 spinners at Dimbaza, three times as many as he employs at Alicedale.

Mr Barnard has applied to the Road Transportation Board to run a shuttle service of raw materials and the spun yarn between Alicedale and Dimbaza.

There is already a factory in Dimbaza making karakul rugs which are proving a popular export to the United States. Barkor is spinning sample yarns for possible consumption by this factory.

Another factory producing Khehn-type rugs at Sada, another resettlement centre near Whittlesea, is also a potential customer.

Weaving will continue in Alicedale where Mr Barnard has recently acquired a desanctified church for display purposes. — DDC.

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# Boards 'steal' Africans' land says Browde

RDM 9/7/75

By BERNARDI  
WESSELS

Political Correspondent

**GRAVE CHARGES** over the expropriation of land from African property owners in Alexandra Township were levelled last night at the West Rand Administration Board and the Resettlement Board

The Progressive Party's Dr Selma Browde, MPC, charged that the activities of the two boards were tantamount to stealing the land in her opinion, and that extortion and not expropriation was taking place.

Addressing a party political rally in Parktown, Dr Browde said her investigation highlighted "the cyni-

cal, almost contemptuous treatment of Black property owners" and made nonsense of the Government claim that there was no discrimination, only differentiation.

She said Whites, in terms of the law, were entitled to an amount based on the market value as compensation after expropriation, but this law did not apply to Blacks.

In terms of the Bantu Resettlement Act, Africans were entitled to the "lesser amount" if his property was expropriated under the Slums Act, or the original purchase price plus 6 per cent annual interest from the date of acquisition.

In practice this meant that a property which cost R2 000 20 years ago would entitle an African owner to only R4 400 if it was ex-

propriated today. But industrial land literally across the way was worth R10 a square metre.

Thus, if the African's property was sold for industrial purpose, some properties could be worth R130 000. Across the highway residential land was being sold for an average of R13 000.

An official of the Resettlement Board had informed her that he had been instructed by the West Rand Board to "desist from any further correspondence or negotiations" with Dr Browde.

"This is a totalitarian reaction and shows the tyranny of this bureaucracy. It is terrifying to vest such power in officials", she said.

The boards were taking advantage of the old, the ill and the ignorant.



# Arabs' move on SA shelved

STAR 18/6/75

London Staff Reporter  
GENEVA — Delegates to the International Labour Organisation's annual conference have shelved an Arab move — obviously aimed at South Africa — to condemn forced removal of populations.

The move came in several amendments to the draft of an ILO convention on migratory labour.

The amendments, proposed by the Egyptian workers' delegate, Mr A Karaiwa, in the ILO migratory labour committee, were sent to the ILO governing body for debate at some future annual conference.

Mr Karaiwa, seeking to prohibit "undesirable migratory movements of political motivation," included "compulsory repatriation of certain categories of the population, such as the indigenous or tribal groups, with a view to preventing them from being settled in urban and industrial areas, and to deprive them of being assimilated in modern and more advanced patterns of human society."

## CONDEMNATION

The ILO committee on migratory labour also put off an attempt by Mr Karaiwa, to prohibit expansionary migrations of populations.

This was said to be a condemnation of the migration of Jews to Israel, but an Egyptian spokesman added that it also applied to the "White settlers" in South Africa and Rhodesia.

This proposed amendment was seen by some western countries as an attempt to give political rights in Israel to Palestinian refugees.

They also feared its implications included the granting of full citizenship rights to migratory workers in host countries.

(1) 267  
(2) 154  
(3) 200  
(4) 319  
(5) 206  
(6) 844

# 500 families to move

RDM 12/6/75

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The resettlement of about 500 families from the Humansdorp area at a new township and irrigation farming scheme at Keiskammahoek would begin this month, the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Mr F. Siyo, has announced.

The families will move from African trustlands at Wittekleibosch and Doroskraal, about 30 km from Humansdorp.

The move was ordered some time ago by the Gov-

ernment as part of its resettlement programme.

Mr Siyo has kept a constant watch on the provision of facilities at the Keiskammahoek site. He has postponed the move until adequate facilities were available.

Mr Siyo said that of the 100 houses which were ready, 50 were for people who wish to be resettled under the townships scheme and the other 50 were in the farming irrigation scheme.

Each person in the farm-

ing scheme would have about five hectares of land under irrigation.

While he had not inspected the agricultural land at Humansdorp, Mr Siyo thought the land at Keiskammahoek would be better.

A clinic and school were completed at Keiskammahoek and another clinic and school were being built.

The final move would not take place before all these facilities were complete, said Mr Siyo.

# Condoned farms move

STAR 4/6/75

Staff Reporter

**MAFEKING** — Chief Lucas Mangope, Bophuthatswana's Chief Minister, has been accused of co-operating with Whites and condoning the removal of people from irri-  
gable areas in the homelands to remote  
places.

This was said by Chief Israel Mokate, whose people were forcibly re-  
moved from Potchef-  
stroom farms to Rooi-  
grond, 20 km south-west  
of Mafeking.

Other points made by  
Chief Mokate were:

● They had been  
barred from voting in the  
homelands elections.

● Despite repeated re-  
quests to the Bophuthat-  
swana Government for as-  
sistance in recovering live-  
stock confiscated by au-  
thorities in Potchefstroom  
there had been no re-  
sponse.

● The Chief Minister  
had refused to see delega-  
tions led by Chief Mokate

● Some old age pen-  
sioners in the Rooigrond  
area were not receiving  
their allowances. Their ap-  
plications were turned  
down and no reason was  
given.

● There were no  
schools in the area and  
children walked 15km dai-  
ly to school in the Mont-  
shalwa area (capital town-  
ship).

A room in a four-  
roomed corrugated iron  
shack had been converted  
into a classroom for chil-  
dren under nine.

● They had not been  
given the land they were  
promised when moved  
from Potchefstroom.

## EVERYTHING DONE

Mr D P Khotleng, chair-  
man of the Bophuthatswa-  
na Legislative Assembly  
caucus and head of the  
Homelands Development  
Fund, said everything pos-  
sible was being done by  
his Government to resel-  
tle Chief Mokate's people

Mangope

# The sad saga

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*Reports by Peter Bruce  
Pictures by Boy Johnson*

Fingo Village, the last outpost of black freehold title in South Africa and home to nearly 10 000 Africans, is to die. That, at the moment, is the Government's intention.

The Village, on the outskirts of Grahamstown, was proclaimed a Coloured Area in March 1970, soon after an announcement that its African inhabitants were to be moved out of the city altogether.

The Government intends moving the Villagers to Committees Drift, a desolate piece of veld 40 kilometres from the city on the banks of the Fish River.

Strong opposition from black and white to the move has for years fallen flat against the Nationalist stonewall.

Typical of the Governmental attitude towards the move is the final paragraph of a Ministerial reply to one of the anti-move groups in Grahamstown: "The future will no doubt prove that the Bantu will be happier living in the area of their own Government ... To pursue this matter any further will serve no purpose."

But the matter has been pursued. Now the Government without a total rejection of the Committees plan, is reported to be considering an "alternative" site for the Villagers.

The Ciskeian towns of Alice and Peddie are being mentioned as possible.

One thing is inevitable, the blacks who have held freehold rights in the village for over a century will have to go.

Only when the Fingo have left will the consequences of the loss of an integrated society in Grahamstown become apparent. For small towns in South Africa this is nothing new, nor is the removal of people from their homes.



If this child's family moves to Committees Drift his mother would have to spend hours each day commuting to and from Grahamstown to sell her labour, and he would only be able to see her between the hours of nine at night and four in the morning.

# Poverty and exploitation

Each of industry in Grahamstown and exploitation of the Fingo Village labour market by employers in the city has led to a serious poverty condition among the blacks.

It has been calculated that a decent income for a family of six in Grahamstown would be R158. In 1972 one third of all the blacks employed in Grahamstown were earning less than R10.

As yet no meaningful financial incentives have

been granted or indicated by employers in Grahamstown in order that workers might wish to retain their jobs after leaving Grahamstown and commute from Committees Drift or any alternative site.

The employers seem to regard such a move, perhaps rightly so, as too long-term a project to worry about.

Living conditions in Fingo Village are mean-while appalling. There is no

running water in the homes and no electricity, and people are plagued by a soaring crime rate.

The municipality has proved incapable of easing these burdens.

The granting of border area status to Grahamstown, at first regarded as a major triumph, has proved a failure. Not one industry has come to the city since it was proclaimed four years ago.

Ironically, due to the

efforts of one Government department, the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, some relief has come to the workers in the village.

They have been allowed to take up employment in the Port Elizabeth-Jitenge industrial complex.

"The situation is improving," according to Mrs Mervia Wilsforth, a Grahamstown anthropologist. "With the infrastructure already here in the Bantu Affairs

Board would better spend available money in the city," she said.

She said she was opposed to the enforced removal of people from their homes and the break-up of families. "The blacks always seem to be the ones to carry the burden. The blacks don't want to go. They are Grahamstown residents the same as whites. They do put money into the whites' pockets here but at least Grahamstown provides alternatives as far as spend-

ing is concerned," she said. "Taking them to Committees Drift seems to me to be a way of hiding a problem behind a hill."

If it is economics and not ideology the Government are talking then one suggestion from a local citizen might go a long way towards solving the agonising human dilemma of Committees Drift.

"Why don't they put the industries at Committees Drift and let the whites commute from Grahamstown?"

# They don't want to go

The black in Fingo Village do not want to leave their homes.

Even the uneducated see a move as destructive of their social fibre, their security and their human rights. "I don't want to move, this is my home," is the stock reply from young and old.

And it is home. Most of the freeholders have good homes that never could be emulated by the Republican Government. They of all have the strongest claim to stay.

A noticeable elitist strain exists among the freeholders; once when a photographer and I asked our guide (a freeholder) if he would introduce us to leaseholders in the village, he refused.

We asked him why. "It is because we want the Gov-

ernment to see the good homes they are taking away from us. We don't want to publicise the shacks, it will not do our cause any good," he said.

He was, however, speaking for only three per cent of the population.

According to others in the Village the point more pressing than the loss of title deeds will be the loss of a viable set of social and economic alternatives which Grahamstown provides for the rest of the 10,000 inhabitants of the Village.

Freehold titles changing hands after 1971 were not returned after being submitted to a magistrate. Instead the owners of the titles were sent letters telling them that the property had been "awarded" to

them.

They had one year in which to sell the land to a 'Coloured person.' A tacit agreement now exists between the blacks and Coloureds to the effect that the latter refrain from purchasing property.

Our same guide contemptuously disregarded a request to speak to one Coloured family who had bought a home in spite of the agreement.

"You don't need to speak to those people," he said stopping us outside another freehold property.

Still the Village leaseholders are important to the freeholders case if only because of their numbers and they have not been left out of the fight.

Appeals to them have had to be made on a more

basic level however. Loss of work, of a roof over their heads, are the threats which have put them solidly behind the freeholders.

But for all the misery, community spirit in Fingo Village far surpasses that of white Grahamtown.

Homes and shacks alike are spotless and visitors are usually welcomed by crowds of white-toothed urchins asking for photographs, money and jobs. People smile a lot in Fingo Village.

They are a warm proud people who want to build their lives and educate their young where they have lived and built for more than a century.

But apartheid wants them to go to start again somewhere different — whether it is at Committees Drift or not.



## Her family would be broken up

Mrs Maud Nxuzula (above) for preserving the solid is a widow, 60 years old, and family structure that she has lives in her own house which built up in Grahamstown. she shares with her five children and some relatives.

Moving to Committees Drift would mean giving up her home which she has owned for "many, many years." It would mean the break-up of her family and the possible loss of her job.

## Hardship

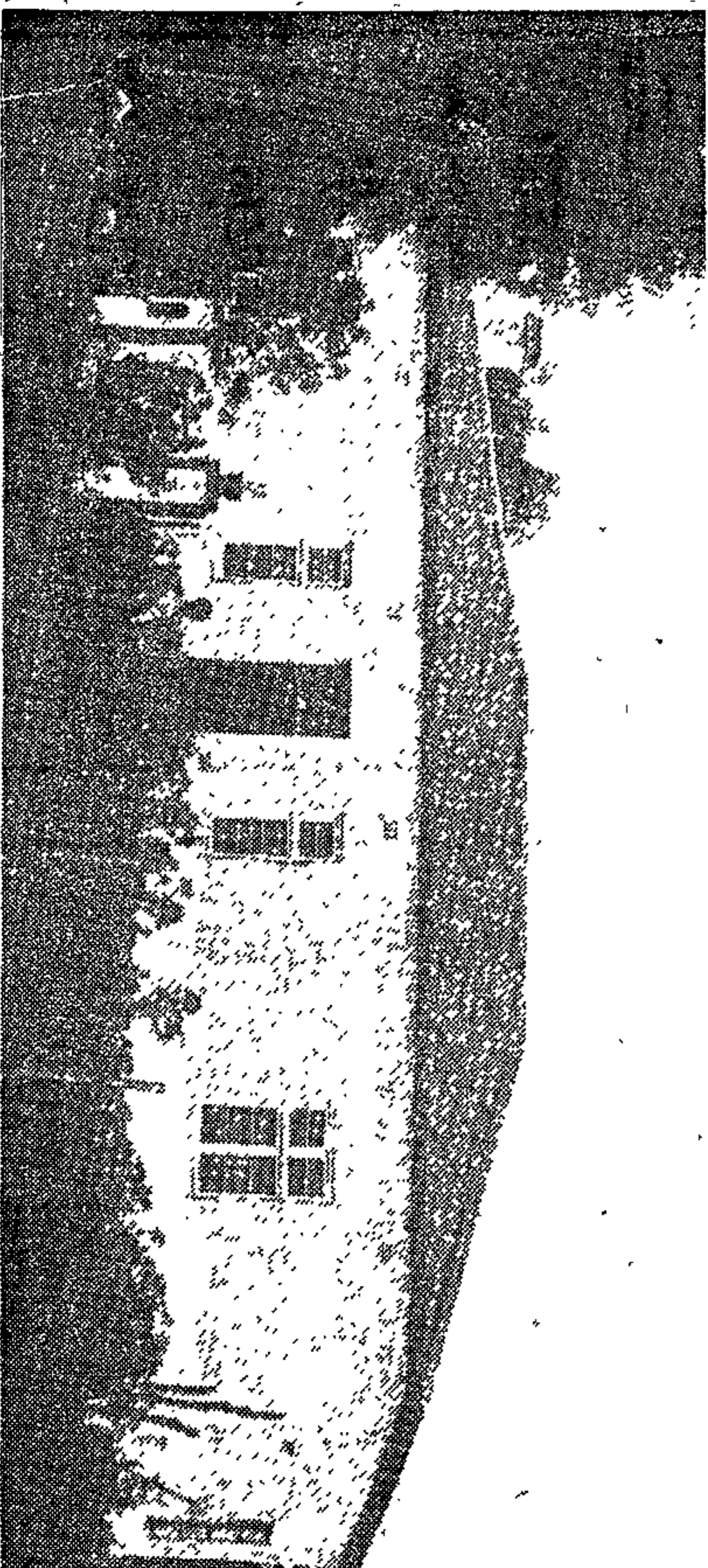
Even without these tragedies her life at Committees Drift would still entail untold hardship.

She would have to rise at four every morning to get to Grahamstown in time for work, only getting back home after nine at night.

She would have little time



The Member of Parliament for Albany, Mr W. Deacon, who is playing a leading role in the fight to stop mass removal from Fingo Village.



Not all the homes in the Village are tin shacks. For this freeholder a move to Committees Drift would lower his living standards appreciably. There are hundreds like him.

History has it that the Fingo were awarded their title to land in Grahamstown in recognition of their services to the Colonials during the frontier wars of 1846 and 1850.

They took this as coming from Queen Victoria herself, a tradition of which they are proud and which they still hold dear today.

Anyone of the villagers, no matter how scant their education, will insist that a visitor sees the road named after the "great queen across the water." It is there, narrow, dusty and badly in need of attention.

The now Anglican dean of Grahamstown, Michael Nuttall, wrote in 1972 "That Fingo levies did serve his beyond dispute. They fought with gallantry which evoked praise from officers of the Napoleonic wars.

## Product

"The Mfengu, meaning 'beggars,' wrote Nuttall, 'were a product of that massive social and political dislocation of the South African interior, known to Nguni history as the 'Difagane' the 'forced migration' set in motion by the successive aggrandisement of Dingiswayo, Shaka and Dingane."

Representations with a view to locating the Fingo permanently were made by the Grahamstown Municipality to Lieutenant Governor Young in 1847.

In 1855, on payment of one pound sterling to the Governor, Sir George Grey, title deeds were granted to the Fingo and this village was born.

A move to expropriate the land was made by the Grahamstown Municipality in 1941 by the town clerk, a

Mr. J. T. Yeomans.

This was quashed as "un-moral" by a government inspector, thus guaranteeing for a time the continued security — albeit hardship — of poverty-stricken Fingo in the village.

It was after the rise to power of the Nationalist Government in 1948 that the first dark clouds rose above the lives of the villagers.

## Started

Under the Group Areas Act of 1950, proposals for the zoning of the city into racially distinguished areas were invited by the Government.

Just before the 1970 general election the group areas were proclaimed, the village being declared a Coloured area.

The Africans were to leave the city altogether. "An ideological pronouncement which in 1957 would have been thought impossible," wrote Nuttall.

After more than a century of progress, hardship, and harmony with the Grahamstown community as a whole, the Fingos were to be torn from their homes.

## Barren

They were to be "dumped" in a rocky, barren Committee's Drift near the Fish River. A more unproductive stretch of land would be difficult to find in the country.

Retaliation by both black and white was swift and admirable and of the quality which Nuttall likened to the work of English humanist William Wilberforce.

There is little doubt that the combined protests of the anti-move groups has had a delaying effect on the implementation of the Committee's plan.

Running parallel to the proclamation was a move by the "conservative" town council to have Grahamstown accorded "Border Area" status. This was an effort to inject some economic activity into the area.

By allowing this to be granted the council played right into the Government hands. Only "Bantu" who live in the Homelands (Bantustans) can work in a border area.

Committees Drift nestles in a protrusion of the Ciskei.

The proposed site of the settlement was visited by Dr. P. Koorhof, the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration. Flushed toilets, clinics and schools were envisaged by him in a city eventually catering for 200 000 people.

"Committees Drift will be the finest township in the Republic (it was actually in the Ciskei), one of which we will all be proud," he said during his 1971 visit.

But despite bland assurances that plans had been drawn up and would be finalised by the end of 1973

nothing has been revealed. In fact the whole resettlement issue has been couched in vague officialese ever since the opposition began to put pressure on the Government.

The MP for Albany in which Fingo Village falls, Mr Bill Deacon, is reported to have said in 1972, "The planning and co-ordination between departments seems to be as well organised and as orderly as the Mad Hatter's Tea Party."

Black and white in Grahamstown agree that Deacon has played a large part in delaying the move. A farmer, he has worked

tirelessly for the villagers in and out of parliament.

After the much-publicised "summit" between Prime Minister Vorster and the Homeland leaders last year the Committees plan seems to have been shelved. Any hope of a reprieve however, was dashed last month when the Government announced a go-ahead on the issue.

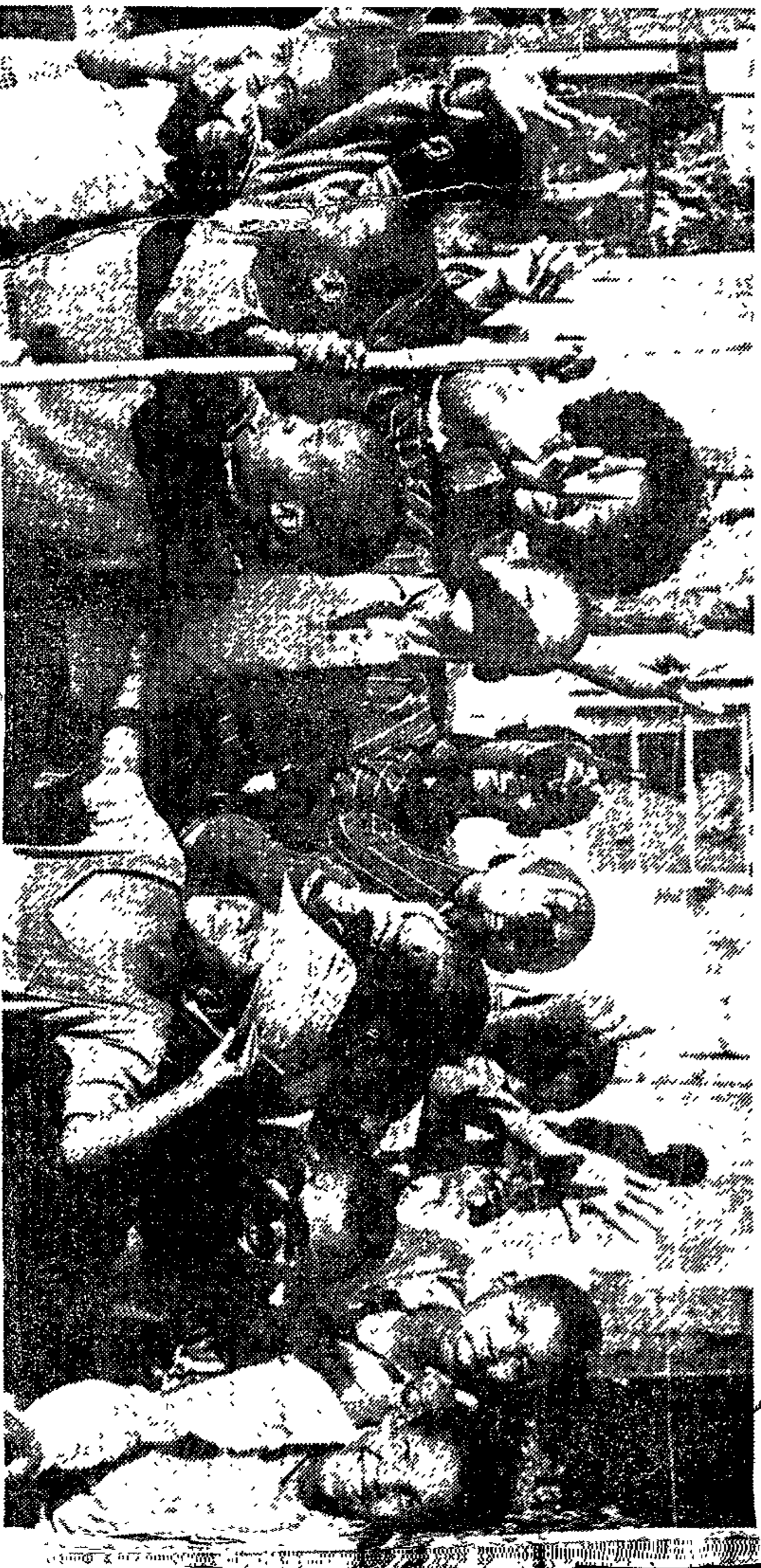
Soon after, in a spirit of seeming reconciliation the Government announced some concessions to urban blacks throughout South Africa, allowing them leasehold title in white areas.

So although there is no

doubt about their freehold title some question, now, is who. Also the Government appears to have realised the futility of the Committee's scheme.

Alternative sites in the Ciskei are being considered and agreement on a suitable one could be seen as a major victory for the Grahamstown anti-move groups.

This is the heartbreak of conflict facing the anti-Committees group in Grahamstown — that they can do nothing to avert the uprooting of a people, or make it easier.



In spite of the threat over their parents' heads, the youngsters still smile a lot in Fingo Village.

**Q. S. J. I. N. A.**  
**O. S. J. I. R.**



Daily Dispatch 21/5/75

# Welcome Wood people will move to Berlin

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — People from Welcome Wood who had been resettled there in July 1973 would be resettled near Berlin, the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Mr L. F. Siyo, said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Mr Siyo was answering a question put to him during the Interior Vote last week by the Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla.

He said the land to be given to these people was compensatory land as had been the case with people from near Komga and East London.

Mr Siyo said these people would receive freehold rights and receive title deeds.

Answering another question from the representative for Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile, Mr I. L. Sangotsha, Mr Siyo said the Mbembeli Training Centre could not be developed into a "sheltered"

training centre to absorb unskilled workers.

Instead his department was considering the establishment of a new "sheltered" factory elsewhere for such workers.

Mr Siyo said there were nine ambulances in the Ciskei — five at Mdantsane and one each at Zwelitsha, Sada, Ilinge and Dimbaza.

On the question of the means test applied to pensioners, Mr Siyo said there would be no change.

Winding up debate on the Education Vote, the Minister of Education, Mr S. Burns Ncamashe said the Government was subsidising trainees at Mdantsane Industrial School apart from financing the running of the school.

When qualified, some of these people were employed by the Ciskei Government, he said.

Mr Ncamashe invited members of the Assembly to visit the training school and see for themselves. — DDC.

# Links will stay, say tribes

Staff Reporter

14/5/75  
RJM  
TAUNG. — The separation of the Majeng tribe has been strongly condemned by both Tswanas and Ngunis who have lived together for more than 50 years.

The Tswanas have been resettled at Vaalboshhoek and the Ngunis and other ethnic groups sent to Magogong, near Taung.

Their separation is viewed as an attempt to weaken the support of Chief Geoffrey Moseki in his claim for chieftanship

of the Majeng people. Chief Moseki has already been stripped of his title as chief of the Majeng people.

"Our being separated is nothing but the perpetuation of divide and rule by the Government. Unity of Africans is what is feared by the Whites," said Chief Moseki.

In their condemnation the Nguni group say separation of Black from Black will not prevent unity because these groups intermarry.

Mrs Eunice Magidela

said she was fed up with the whole removal and she said she and other Xhosas have decided to go back to the Transkei rather than be forced to go to Magogong.

But she said: "What is the use of separating us? My daughters are married to Tswana men, so that link between us, the Xhosas and Tswanas, will still be maintained — even for generations to come."

Miss Rachel Higo said she was born in Majeng. Her late father was married to a Tswana woman

and never lived in the Transkei.

"Even if I'm told to go back to the Transkei I wouldn't know where to start. When I came to Magogong they merely looked at my reference book which identified me as Xhosa. But they forgot that I have lived as a Tswana all my life, and being separated from them made me feel very bitter."

Magogong is an area in Taung where people from all over the Tswana area who are not Tswanas have been settled.

(1) 267  
~~(2) 312~~  
~~(3) 109~~  
~~(4) 109~~

# Majeng expect return of migrant men

ADM  
10/5/75

By STEVE KGAME

WARRENTON.—Members of Majeng families that are working as migratory labourers on farms and in urban areas are expected to return home to get the tribal council's decision about the removal of the tribe to Vaalboschoek.

The removals which were resumed on Monday after a three-month halt because of rains, took place in the absence of most heads of families who work away from Majeng.

Chief Geoffrey Moseki and his tribal councillors still hope for a miracle — that the Government will reverse the removal decision and allow them to continue to live at Majeng.

Even after some houses had been broken down and some families taken to Vaalboschoek, the tribe sought legal opinion on the removals.

When the tribe came out of the bush this week after spending two nights in the open, they congregated outside the St Hilda's Anglican church and waited for Col J. D. Krieger, Kimberley's dis-

trict commanding officer who is in charge of the removals.

After the tribe was told that Col Krieger was not available, they dispersed and went to their homes. The tribesmen were still adamant that "we be physically moved," said Chief Moseki.

Col Krieger was not available to comment if he would allow the tribe to negotiate for another area where they could be settled together under Chief Moseki.

The Majeng tribe has resisted removal from their tribal lands near Taung since 1962.

## DEPRIVED

In the process they have been deprived of essential services and have had their chief deposed by the Government. Bulldozers moved into homes of resisting families in 1972, in the same year Mr Somon Khosing, a tribal councillor, said his tribe refused to move because the Government wanted them to move to a location where they would have to pay rent.

"Our people have been rendered destitute. Men and women are going to industrial centres to look for work, whereas they were originally a farming community," Mr Khosing said.

In 1970 the school was demolished and more than 700 children were left without a place of learning. Old-age pensions were stopped and the irrigation scheme at Taung was closed.

Chief Moseki and the Majeng councillors were never approached on the question of where the Majeng tribe should be resettled.

# We'll stick to the end, says Majeng tribe

RDM 9/5/75

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Staff Reporter

THERE may be open confrontation between the Majeng tribe and the police when the tribe are refused the option to choose where they would like to be resettled.

The Majeng tribe, led by Chief Geoffrey Moseki, have been evicted by proclamation which was signed by the for-

mer State President, Mr J. J. Fouche, and they are to be resettled at Vaalboshhoek, more than 80 km away from Majeng.

After moving from their homes in protest and spending two winter nights in the bush the tribe decided yesterday to go back to their homes after a police warning that they were illegally squatting and were liable for arrest.

One of the tribal councillors, Mr S. Letsholo, said the tribe had decided to return to the village because their livestock, cattle, sheep and goats, would go astray and were in danger of being eaten by wild animals.

Water, food and the wet weather, Mr Letsholo said, were taken into consideration. He said their decision to go back should not however, be regarded as an agreement to move to Vaalboshhoek.

"We are prepared to stick to the very last. After all for the last seven years we have been subjected to various things: the closing of our children's schools, and the Government deposing our chief, who we still regard as our chief," said Mr Letsholo.

Before the final eviction order, Chief Moseki was arrested more than once for refusing to move. At one time he was allowed R50 bail and awaited trial for more than six months.

Since the removals started this week more than 10 houses were broken down.

Some of them were broken down in the absence of their owners. Mrs Emily Serite is ill at Kimberley Hospital and her house was broken down on Wednesday. Her grandson, Mr Ephriam Serite was taken to witness the house being razed to the ground.

"The police found me at my mother's house where I stay and said I should accompany them to my grandmother's house to witness the demolition. When I refused they threatened to arrest me, so I went with them," said Mr Serite.

# Majeng tribe warned on 'war'

RDM 8/5/76

By STEVE KAGAME  
WARRENTON. — Majeng tribesmen, women and children, who fled their homes to escape removal, were warned yesterday by Colonel J. D. Krige, District Commandant of Kimberley, that they would be arrested.

Chief Geoffrey Moseki and more than 900 of his subjects left their homes near Warrenton on Monday and spent two nights in the veld after they were told they would be removed to Vaalboshoek. Colonel Krige arrived at

the camp site with Black and White policemen in four police vans. He warned the tribe that if they resisted removal and refused to go back to their homes to get ready for the move to Vaalboshoek, he would send over a helicopter to throw teargas at them.

Colonel Krige brought with him Mr Esau Montwegi and Mr Zachariah Sehako who, with four others, were arrested for trespassing on Tuesday. They were released yesterday on condition they

persuaded the rest of the tribe to agree to the move to Vaalboshoek.

Colonel Krige warned the tribe: "If you want war, I am ready. And if you continue to refuse to go back to your houses, I shall bring a helicopter to throw teargas at you and arrest you all."

"You will die of hunger and thirst here in the bush and each time any one of you tries to go for food or water, you will be arrested."

After the police left, the tribe decided to go back and

face arrest, said Chief Moseki.

The tribal councillors agreed to go back but not to agree to move voluntarily.

The councillors want to be given a say in where the tribe is resettled.

After they left the bush, the tribespeople congregated outside St Hilda's Anglican Church in the village, waiting for Col Krige's return so they could negotiate a new deal.

I spent the night with the tribe round their fires in the bush. We could hear jackals,

attracted no meat of the watered for food. The ground rain. Most of the fires. Only and the aged comfortable made of leaves

"Most of haven't slept a nights," said Montwedl, one cillors.

The people's Chief Moseki and sang hymn

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17, 207

# Majeng families sleep in the veld

267

RDM 7/5/75

By STEVE KGAME  
Homelands Bureau  
WARRENTON. — When the officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development came yesterday to continue the removal of the Majeng tribe of Chief Geoffrey Moseki, they found the village deserted.

More than 900 people — the blind, sick, aged, crippled and women with babies — aged between two months and 90 years, spent the cold night in the thorny bush and dongas in protest against their removal to Vaalboshoek.

The tribe's removal and arrest orders were signed by the former State President, Mr Fouché, last year.

When news spread about the resumption of the removals, which had been stopped about three months ago because of incessant rains, Chief Moseki and his people left their homes on Monday with their blankets and spent the night in the veld about three kilometres from their homes.

"We spent the whole night singing in praise of God Almighty, calling on him not to forsake us and to give us strength and perseverance against the unjust action of the Government, which has taken our land by

force", Chief Moseki said.

As I spoke to the chief, soft rains started falling and mothers with their babies wrapped in blankets went for cover under thorn bushes.

Approaching the thorn bush from a distance the place looks like a swarm of multi-coloured butterflies, as clothing and napkins flap on the bushes.

The sick were groaning under the trees, mothers were rocking their crying babies in their arms while others pumped gas stoves preparing food for their children.

Others milled around the bush and there was a van running at intervals to War-

renton town, about 35 km away, to buy food.

The biggest complaint of the squatters was lack of water because "we're afraid to go to the village for it because we may be forced on to the trucks to Vaalboshoek," said Chief Moseki.

According to Colonel J. D. Kriege, District Commandant from Kimberley, one arrest has been made.

Col Kriege said a man was arrested for trespassing because he was among the first four families who were moved from Majeng to Vaalboshoek in February.

The man's belongings were moved with those of Chief Moseki and Mr Rambles Wesi, but the families refused to go. They have been staying with relatives in Majeng.

Chief Moseki said he twice went to Vaalboshoek to check on his property and on each occasion he found his belongings unguarded. "But the third time I went there the iron shack in which some of my belongings were stored was locked and I did not know who had the key. I left and came back."

Col Kriege said he addressed the tribe last week and warned them that the removals were to start again yesterday and that those who refused to go to Vaalboshoek would be charged with trespassing.

# Assurances do not apply to all Fingo Villagers

Daily Dispatch 6/5/75

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, yesterday denied that he had ever said that all blacks who qualified under section ten of the Urban Areas Act would be provided with housing in Grahamstown.

Mr Botha was referring to his speech in Parliament last week when the controversial removal of blacks from the freehold Fingo Village at Grahamstown — possibly to Committees Drift 40 km away — was raised by the United Party MP for Albany, Mr Deacon.

The minister objected to a press report from Parliament which he said gave a false impression and raised false hopes with the people affected.

At the same time yesterday he conceded in answer to a question by Mr T. G. Hughes (UP, East Griqualand) that section ten could affect some of the Fingo Village people.

Mr Botha said: "The black people who won land in Fingo Village with their removal from the township will be looked after by us so that they can again have land ownership rights else-

where. "I said 'elsewhere' and did not say where.

"They will, as far as I am concerned, even have a choice in the matter.

"Secondly I said specifically — and I say it again now — that we do not want a single person in Fingo Village who has to be moved from Fingo Village and who works legitimately in Grahamstown, to lose his work by being removed.

"I said in addition that we would look for the closest possible place to settle the people, so that a third possibility is also possible, namely that if people are legally working in Grahamstown and they have to be moved, that they will not be separated from their families if they have to go and live at the new place.

"Even before that I said there were apparently people in Fingo Village who lived there, but were only dependent on people who worked at a completely different place.

"It is not about them that I gave these assurances." — PC.

## Botha vague — Deacon

CAPE TOWN — Mr Bill Deacon, MP for Albany, who raised the controversial issue of the threatened removal of Africans from Fingo Village, Grahamstown, to Committees Drift—a bare patch in the veld 40km away—yesterday hit back at the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, accusing him of being vague.

Mr Botha attacked Mr Deacon in Parliament suggesting he was uninformed over the whole matter, and denied that he had ever said that Africans in the village would under section ten of the Urban Areas Act be allowed to stay in Grahamstown.

Mr Deacon said: "Mr Botha's attack is most unwarranted. He is appallingly vague and I think he owes it to the thousands of people affected to tell them exactly what he plans with their lives.

"I am pleased to see he is to discuss the details with the Ciskei leaders. The sooner he does so he better.

"I will continue to support the people of Fingo Village, and as the MP for the area do my best to help them as I believe they have a right to work and live in Grahamstown.

"The fact that there are slum conditions in this—one of the last freehold African townships in the country—is not their fault. It is due to the policy of the Government which froze housing in Grahamstown for Africans in 1961 despite the appeals from the Municipality," said Mr Deacon.—DDC.

Daily Disp 5/5/75

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## Rhodes woman helps stall Committee's Drift plan

GRAHAMSTOWN — An 11th hour meeting between the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development and a Rhodes University lecturer in Cape Town last week may have prevented the Government go-ahead on Committee's Drift yet again.

At the meeting, Mrs N. Charton a politics lecturer, presented a resolution from the Fingo Villagers to Mr W. Cruywagen calling on the Government to "arrive on a satisfactory alternative to Committee's Drift."

The resolution was unani-

mously adopted by the Village at a mass protest meeting last week after the government about-face in readopting the Committee's Plan after shelving it last year.

A copy of the resolution was handed to Mrs Charton after the meeting. She left for Cape Town the following day.

The day after Mr Cruywagen received the resolution the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, announced that all blacks in Grahamstown who qualified

in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act would be provided with housing in Grahamstown.

This means that 99 per cent of the Village's population would be allowed to stay.

There is, however, some confusion here on whether the Minister meant the whole Section 10 or only to clauses 1a and 1b.

This would include only those who had worked in the town for ten years or who had lived there continuously for 15 years' thus omitting thousands from the reprieve.



HANSARD 12

Q . 845 .

29 April 1975 .

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**Bantu-owned land in black spots X**

\*19 Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(a) What was the total area of Bantu-owned land in black spots acquired during 1974 and (b) what amount was spent on this acquisition

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

(a) 438 hectares

(b) R71 074

*Santa Dispatch 11/5/75*

# Fingo Villagers: No to removal

267

GRAHAMSTOWN—A meeting of Grahamstown's Fingo Villagers have resolved unanimously that they did not wish to be removed to Committees Drift or anywhere else, and asked the Government to meet their representatives on the issue of the intended removal.

The removal of Fingo Village residents, who hold freehold titles on the outskirts of Grahamstown, has been the subject of ministerial visits, deputations and countless representations to various boards and levels of authority since the intention of the Government was made known some years ago to resettle these people 48 km outside Grahamstown at Committees Drift, where a new township would be established.

Since then Fingo Village has been declared a Coloured area and residents may only sell their properties to Coloureds. Last year, following many representations and protests, indications were that the Committees plan was shelved and that the authorities were seeking an alternate site.

In a shock announcement last week the Government gave the go-ahead for Committees.

Mr. B. B. Zondani, Urban Bantu Councillor for Fingo Village, immediately called a meeting of freeholders. This was held in the Fingo Village Hall on Tuesday night.

Mr Zondani outlined to the meeting the developments and their consequences.

Mr J. P. Dlepu, a local headmaster, urged freeholders not to take any firm resolution at the meeting. He said they were involving themselves in dangerous politics and the consequences could lie at Robben Island for some of them. He pleaded that the matter be left in the hands of the Ciskeian Government which, he said, would make representations to the Republican

Government.

Mr Zondani said if people were to be sent to Robben Island for this issue he would be the first to go. Mr V. Nkosinkulu, chairman of the meeting, intervened and said the matter was not at all a political one. "You are here as landowners, freeholders. This is just a ratepayers' meeting, and as ratepayers you are defending your rights under your title deeds. This has nothing to do with politics," he said. The Rev J. Qobo said he

spoke with pain in his heart. "This issue hinders our houses and we do not want to dismantle them and leave our fathers alone. We do not want to go to the land of no hope whatsoever"

A UBC member, Mr C. K. Draai, said the people should exercise their right to voice their opinion, otherwise it would be taken as an attitude of complacency. "It is not politics to decide your fate." He urged the meeting to take a definite stand. — DDC.

Docu Disp. 26/4/75

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# Fingo Villagers to meet over land title losses

GRAHAMSTOWN — Residents of the Fingo Village here, due to be moved to Committee's Drift by Government edict, will discuss their land loss and the breakdown of communication between the South African and Ciskei Governments at a public meeting on Tuesday night.

The Fingo Village representative on the Urban Bantu Council, Mr B. B. Zondani, said the meeting would clear the matter up once and for all from the side of the residents.

"We are concerned about the breakdown of communication between the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the Ciskei Government on this issue and in the end we are going to suffer," Mr Zondani said.

Residents had been given the land by the British Government during the last century in recognition of their services during wars bet-

ween British forces and the Xhosas.

Towards the end of 1971, Dr P. J. Koornhof, then deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, visited Grahamstown with the sole purpose of seeing the situation for himself.

After visiting Committee's Drift, Dr Koornhof had said there would be no more Dimbaza-type townships.

"He promised a model city to resettle 200 000 blacks at Committee's Drift," Mr Zondani said.

Since Fingo Village had been declared a Coloured area, people who held title deeds there had appealed to the Ciskei Government for an alternative site to Committee's Drift "which is not only barren but bleak and solitary," Mr Zondani said.

"Lately it appears the Ciskei Government has been overridden regarding this matter and there has been a breakdown in consultation between the two governments," he added. — DDC.

18/4/75-

Q. Colquhoun

Bantu location in Port Alfred

\*15 Mrs H SUZMAN a.s. of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) How many families are living in the Bantu location in Port Alfred;
- (2) whether it is the intention to move these families if so, when, (b) to what area and for what reason

~~320~~

267

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

- (1) 950.
- (2) Yes
  - (a) and (b) Still under consideration.
  - (c) The present urban Bantu residential area is not considered suitable for replanning purposes.

15/4/1975

**BANTU PERSONS TO BE MOVED FROM  
MARIANHILL AREA**

SENATOR WINCHESTER asked the  
*Minister of Bantu Administration and  
Development*

(1) (a) How many Bantu persons will  
have to be moved from the  
Marianhill area to provide for Col-  
oured housing and (b) to which  
place will they be moved,

(2) whether housing will be provided for  
them at such place?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL  
EDUCATION, for the *Minister of Bantu  
Administration and Development*, re-  
plied

(1) (a) 53 000

(b) Kwa-Ngendezi Bantu Township  
and Ktanzkloof hostels depending  
on circumstances at time of re-  
moval. It is also being considered  
to rehouse a limited number of the  
families at Klarwater

(2) yes, as far as it may be considered  
necessary

# Africans scorn UBC, Progs told

32  
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H.T  
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6-186  
6-134  
2-120  
2 28

**Staff Reporter**  
**THE URBAN** Bantu Council was useless and the youth of Soweto were tired of it and its talks, members of the Young Progressives were told at a meeting with some members of the UBC at the weekend.

The Young Progressives had asked for a meeting with the UBC members to find out what the UBC felt about the West Rand Administration Board taking over the running of Soweto from the City Council, and also to discuss issues affecting Blacks in general.

They were told that since the West Rand Board took over the administration of Soweto, things had gone from bad to worse.

"We are not consulted in any manner. Rents have been increased without us being consulted - but we are supposed to be the voice of the people in Soweto. The young are angry and call this institution a puppet body," the UBC members said.

Mr Peter Lengene, a former mayor of Soweto, said that when the UBC was formed there was talk that it would be given executive powers to run the township,

but that had never come about.

Mr Lengene said money collected from Soweto for rents and other amenities was being used for the removal of Alexandra Township instead of being ploughed back into Soweto.

"We only see estimates for the township in newspaper reports. That may be because we are an advisory body without any powers at all," he said.

Mr T. J. Makhaya, the "mayor" of Soweto, told the Young Progressives it was difficult for the council to stick to civic matters when all they had to deal with were laws from Parliament dealing with the people of Soweto.

"We were told that Blacks had to run areas where Blacks were living. But there is not a single Black at the head of the administration of Soweto in the municipal offices. The UBC is out of date so the youngsters call us stooges and other names."

Asked for his opinion on the homelands, Mr V. Sqwebu said some people in the urban areas had no connection with them.

"Many Africans even have White names and have lived with Whites for generations. What are they going to do

in the homelands?" said Mr Sqwebu.

Asked about trade unions, the UBC members said these were something Blacks needed.

"If trains are late, our Blacks are the ones to suffer through loss of wages. No one will go to the employers to complain or go to the railways for compensation. If there were trade unions, such things would not occur," said Mr Lengene.

It was also claimed that shop site rents had been increased threefold to force Africans in Soweto to give up their shops. Then other racial groups could move in to run them, on the plea that Blacks could not run the shops, he said.

"We are told we overcharge our fellow Africans in Soweto, but the issue is that we buy the goods from wholesalers who run chain stores and charge us the same as they sell the goods for in their city stores. How much then are we supposed to sell our goods for?" asked Mr Lengene.

The Young Progressives were asked to tell other Whites that unless something was done soon the youth in Soweto would react in a way that would "not be good for the country."

# CISKEI <sup>26.9.71</sup> <sup>Agus</sup> ANGRY

① 267  
② 195  
③ 320

267

## *Reference* African city plan runs into flak

From Peter Goosen

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — The Government green light for the establishment of the controversial R50-million Committees Drift African township 45km from Grahamstown to house 110 000 people has been greeted with shock and anger by its opponents, who thought it had been permanently shelved.

The angriest of all is the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe. Not only is the township being built against his and his Cabinet's express wishes, but the South African Government is building it in his territory.

In August last year after plans for the future African city had been announced, Mr Sebe flew to

Cape Town for a three-hour meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster. After the meeting Mr Sebe said: 'Committees Drift is off... it could have been another catastrophe.'

Told this week that the project had apparently not been shelved but in fact was to go ahead immediately, Mr Sebe said the

move would cause a serious breakdown in relations between his Government and the Department of Bantu Administration.

The go-ahead for the scheme was given to the control committee of the Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board (BAAB) on April 3. It took even Government officials by surprise. Some of them had said privately that the township would never be built.

When an inspection of the site was held in August last year, members of the control committee—which consists of about 20 officials of the BAAB, the Department of Bantu Administration and the Ciskei Government—were highly sceptical about whether the township was a workable proposition.

### MISGIVINGS

It was known that the BAAB had serious misgivings and although any connection between this and later events was hotly denied by the Government, the Minister of Bantu Administration replaced Mr Boet Erasmus, the chairman of the control committee and also chairman of the BAAB with the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Eastern Cape, Mr T. R. H. Gafney.

Mr Gafney is the control committee's sole spokesman and has refused to answer any criticism of the Committees Drift scheme.

The Government's main reason for building Committees Drift is to provide alternative accommodation for the inhabitants of Fingo Village in Grahamstown. Their freehold property has been declared a Coloured area and all the land is to be expropriated. Africans from other areas, including the Western Cape, will also be moved to the township.

### OPPOSITION

267

Bantustan danger

10/7  
20/3/75  
19/3/75

# Drakensberg plan

See also HOMELANDS - KwaZulu

## a mistake

Newman  
Robinson  
report  
from Na

UP HERE in the Natal Drakensberg it is not only the precipitous scenery that makes you catch your breath. It is the Government's plans for the area. They not only imperil national interests. They conflict with the Government's own policies. Hundreds of sad and angry people here, Black as well as White, believe that the Government is about to make a grave mistake.

Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration, proposes to reshuffle thousands of Zulu peasants and evict an appreciable number of White farmers in order to consolidate the century-old Drakensberg Bantu 'locations' that run down the Drakensberg foothills between Giant's Castle and Mont aux Sources

His proposal has some superficial attractions. It would reduce the number of KwaZulu's fragments. It would compress the now separate Drakensberg locations into a neat bloc. It would move Whites as well as Blacks. It would thus have an air of racial justice. And it would skim Zulu peasants, with their regrettable farming practices, off the higher catchment zones and move them to lower ground where theoretically they would do less damage to water resources.

But in spite of all this the plan would do nothing to consolidate KwaZulu as such. It would in fact en-

trench the principle of fragmentation by making one of the fragments larger and more likely to try for UDI, without making it economically viable in any way.

It would place a Zulu bloc in the middle of White Natal and frustrate any meaningful White consolidation or coherence. For instance the town of Estcourt, now an important border industry centre, is outside the affected area and is intended to remain White. But because of the well-known power of blocs to expand, the more far-seeing heads of Estcourt industry are preparing now for a Black take-over.

Meanwhile both in Estcourt and in the surrounding rural areas people are speculating on the risks to national security of creating a potentially independent state between Lesotho and Zululand.

It is being observed that this state would form a convenient staging post linking Mozambique, via KwaZulu proper, with Le-

sotho. True, this western KwaZulu would be separated from Lesotho by a corridor about 80km wide and owned and controlled by the South African Government for conservation purposes. But it is a corridor cut by hundreds of sheer kloofs, almost impossible to police and affording admirable cover for guerrillas.

But most significant of all, Mr Botha's plan would mount a potentially foreign state KwaZulu astride the main tributaries of the Tugela - South Africa's best river and the only good one still in reserve.

The plan would also place that potentially foreign power in command of the projected Mooi-Bushmans-Tugela aquaduct which is intended to supplement the water the Rand is to get from Natal.

Moreover, the latest part of Mr Botha's proposal would merely scrape

African squatter farmers off one catchment zone (the Upper Tugela) and place them on another, the high, presently White-owned country between the Bushmans and the Mooi. It would thus undo all that the Government has itself done to protect the higher slopes of the Drakensberg because it would imperil the lower.

Today, for example, the Bushmans sparkles like silver as it bursts out of the flank of Giant's Castle. But after running for 15km alongside a Zulu territory it is like railway coffee. Mr Botha's plan would ensure that it emerges at Estcourt like sump oil.

Whites, predictably, do not want to hodge from their mountain country which has a zing and splendour excelled only perhaps, by the better parts of Alpine Europe.

But they no longer persist in the conventional White South African demand to 'move the Blacks but don't move us'.

What they and their farmers' associations do

say is that the Drakensberg's water, a national treasure in its quantity and quality, is imperilled by amounts to rural and by bad farmers never mind what bad farmers say, it would be as if the Zulu, who comprise the majority of the farmers, were to take this treasury of water altogether.

But this is a lie. The Drakensberg is not a national treasure. It is a source of water for the Zulu and the White farmers. The Zulu farmers are not the majority of the farmers. The White farmers are the majority of the farmers. The Zulu farmers are not the majority of the farmers. The White farmers are the majority of the farmers.

This means that the Black farmers' associations have provided a state and have by South African conform to practices.

Afrikaans do not surrender the homes either suspicious of the proposal. He is going to say that he would share in the land. Mr Botha give KwaZulu whom the victim know you know who some live with neighbours of association.



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# Hom

Homeland plan out -

## 130 000

# Blacks to be moved

By **BERNARDI WESSELS**  
Political Correspondent

**CAPE TOWN.**

**THE GOVERNMENT** yesterday announced its final plans for the Black homelands which consolidate 113 areas into 36.

They involve shifting 130 000 Africans — 50 000 in the Transvaal and 40 000 each in the Cape and Natal.

The announcement was made by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Bram Raubenheimer.

The proposals will be submitted to Parliament for ratification by way of a resolution.

Yesterday's announcement by the Ministers revealed:

- The Transkei coastal resort and White enclave of Port St Johns and numerous other small White villages will be handed over to the Black Government.

- The small East Cape holiday coastal town of Hamburg, where many Whites and prominent Nationalists and Broederbonders own properties, will also finally go Black.

- A large chunk of land east of the Zebediela Citrus Estate, in the process of being bought by the Bantu Trust, has been declared Black.

- Mr Botha, during the course of a Press conference, made it clear the South African Government would have no objection in principle to the Glen Grey and Herschel areas of the Ciskei becoming part of the Transkei.

- In Natal the whole of the upper Tugela River catchment area becomes White while the whole of the Makhatini Flats — including the Josini Dam irrigation area — and all State land north of the Mkuzi River to

## Exchanged

KwaZulu will be consolidated into 10 areas, BophuthaTswana from 19 to six, Lebowa from 12 to six, Venda from three to two, Gazankulu from five to four, the Ciskei from 17 to three, Swazi from three to one and Ndebele from three to one, while Qwaqwa remains one and the Transkei two.

The Minister revealed that of the 6 209 700 ha established in terms of the 1936 Land and Trust Act, a total of 6 148 800 had now been provided for. The remaining 60 900 ha was being kept for adaptations and adjustments locally.

There were still 159 000 ha of Black spots—Black-owned properties which were not taken into account in the 1936 legislation and which still had to be purchased or exchanged for homeland areas and turned into White areas.

In the Transvaal the 1936 quota was 4 306 600 ha, of which some 3 649 600 ha had already been obtained. The consolidation adds 634 200 ha with 22 800 ha being kept for reserves.

In Natal the 1936 quota was 450 500 ha. Some 395 500 ha had already been obtained and the consolidation adds

HANSARD. 7. Q. columns. 546-47.  
21 March 1975.

**Bantu townships of Ilinge/Sada/Dimbaza** X

(y) 267  
~~105~~

\*3. Dr F. VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) what was the total population of Ilinge, Sada and Dimbaza, respectively, as at 30 June 1974,
- (2) how many of the population of each of these townships were (a) adult males, (b) adult females and (c) children,
- (3) if any of the above townships were engaged in any form of employment for students were there in each township at that date, (b) what was their nature, (c) how many males and females, respectively, were employed in each undertaking and (d) what were the average monthly wages paid in each undertaking,
- (4) whether any undertakings have been established in any of these townships since 30 June 1974, if so, (a) in which township, (b) what undertakings, (c) how many males and females, respectively, are employed in each such undertaking and (d) at what average monthly wage,
- (5) whether any males or females, respectively, of employable age are at present unemployed in any of these townships, if so, how many in each township.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION

(1) to (5) The information required in reply to this question is not readily available in my Department. I had to approach the Ciskei Government for the required information, but they inform me that they do not wish to furnish such information.

HANDBOOK 3

Q. column 182

118 February 1975.

Bantu removed to homelands from certain areas ✓

\*36. Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many Bantu were removed to their homelands from the metropolitan areas of (a) the Witwatersrand, (b) the Cape Peninsula, (c) Pretoria, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth and (f) Bloemfontein during 1974.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

- (a) 978
- (b) 1 161.
- (c) 5 864.
- (d) 2 784.
- (e) 7.
- (f) 301

(1) 319

(2) 267

HANSARD 3 Q. column 181.

18 February 1975.

**Blacks to be moved from Marianhill  
Coloured area**

\*34 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked  
the Minister of Bantu Administration and  
Development

Whether the Blacks living in the  
Marianhill Coloured area have been or  
are to be moved, if so, to what place

{The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU  
ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION

Yes, are to be moved to Kwa Ngendezi  
Bantu Township and Kianzkloof hostels  
depending on circumstances at time of  
removal

① 267  
~~② 86~~

14 ANSWARD 2 Q. column 125-126  
14 February 1975

Rehousing of residents of Alexandra Township

\*26. Mr D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) How many persons living in Alexandra Township (a) were rehoused during 1974 in (i) hostels for males, (ii) hostels for females, (iii) family housing in Thembisa or Soweto and (iv) the homelands and (b) are intended to be so rehoused during 1975;
- (2) at what estimated dates will the rehousing be completed of all the inhabitants of Alexandra Township who are to be rehoused;
- (3) whether any of the persons rehoused in the homelands to date, are still unemployed, if so, (a) how many and (b) what are the reasons for their unemployment;
- (4) what steps have been taken by his Department to find employment or create employment opportunities for such persons

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) (i) Nil.  
(ii) Nil  
(iii) 2 230.  
(iv) 54  
(b) Not possible to say at this stage because the resettlement depends on the availability of alternative accommodation in Thembisa, Soweto and the homelands.
- (2) Depends on the rate at which alternative accommodation can be provided and the availability of the necessary funds
- (3) (a) and (b) The persons settled from Alexandra in the homelands consisted of the families of breadwinners who elected to settle their families there whilst continuing their work in Johannesburg, economically inactive people, for example, old-aged who do not work any more, a small number of businessmen who commenced undertakings in the homelands and a small number of persons, fit for the labour market, who had no permission to be in the prescribed area.  
The information is not available in respect of the last-mentioned category.
- (4) No steps are taken by my Department to find employment or to create employment opportunities specifically for such persons but the normal channels for employment and employment opportunities created in general, are available to them

127  
23  
267

HANWARD 3

Q. column 215

21 February 1975.

Bantu persons removed from Black spots  
since 1948

\*18 Mr W G KINGWILL (for Mr R  
M. Cadman) asked the Minister of Bantu  
Administration and Development

What is the estimated total number of  
Bantu persons who have since 1948 been  
removed from Black spots, small sche-  
duled areas and outlying parts of other  
scheduled areas, and resettled in the  
Bantu homelands

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU  
DEVELOPMENT

Approximately 190 794 persons

267

HANSARD 2 Q. column 107-108

14 February 1975.

267

**Black spots: Resettlement of Bantu**

\*3 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) How many Bantu were resettled during 1974 in consequence of the removal of Black spots and the consolidation of homelands,
- (2) (a) what is the number of persons who are still to be resettled in the course of (i) removal of Black spots and (ii) homelands consolidation and (b) when is it expected that resettlement will be completed in each case

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) 5 226
- (2) (a) and (b) In view of the fact that consolidation proposals in respect of certain areas must still be considered by Parliament it is not possible at this stage to furnish the information as requested. It is also necessary to mention that the removal of Black spots and the consolidation work must be seen as one interlocked undertaking and that in view of Parliamentary procedures, necessary proclamations, availability of funds and manpower it is not possible to indicate when the resettlement will be completed

267

① 101  
2 267  
3 257

# Dumping angers Minister

STAR  
23.1.75

RESETTLEMENT

Political Correspondent  
 CAPE TOWN — Strong disagreement emerged between the Government and the homeland leaders yesterday over the resettlement of Blacks.  
 At the urban Black summit in Cape Town, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, objected to the use of the word "dumping" by Dr Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa.  
 Dr Phatudi had criticised the lack of facilities in the areas to which people were moved. He said they suffered when they were "dumped" penniless in areas with no facilities.  
 Mr Botha said it was a principle of the resettlement programme that nobody was sent to a place which did not have essential facilities. Those moved were always compensated for what they had to leave behind and normally only the workless were resettled.



# Land payout 'is too low'

23.1.75  
STANC

267

1 267

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~~3-127~~

The Bantu Resettle-ment Board has offered to review expropriation payments to Alexandra Township Blacks who complain they have been offered too little compensation for their land and houses.

Many of the 32 householders who are the latest to have their property expropriated, have briefed an attorney to represent them.

The attorney, Mr H Munro of Malcolm Lyons and Bobroff said today he regarded compensation offered to his clients as far too low.

The attorneys have had sworn valuations made of

the properties involved. The board's compensation offers ranged from 30 percent to 73 percent of these sworn valuations, Mr Munro said.

Amounts involved ranged from R3 000 for a property allegedly worth R8 000, to R14 000. Mr Munro said the board had now agreed to review these offers.

Alexandra is to become an area of hostels and recreation facilities for Blacks, and all the expropriated householders will be moved out when alternate accommodation is available in Soweto. In the meantime they will remain in their houses and pay rent to the West Rand Administration Board.

~~2/2/75~~

~~2/2/75~~ JAN. 75 - SEPT. 77

RESETTLEMENT.

# It seemed like hell'

267

Nov 15/10/75. ①267 ②705

Almost eight years ago a batch of people from a location in Middelburg (Cape) were uprooted from their homes and re-settled in a township called Dimbaza, about 18 km from King Williams Town.

For months after their arrival, their plight was unknown to the outside world. Then an Anglican priest in King William's Town, the Reverend David Russell, brought the attention of the Government and the people of South Africa to miserable conditions under which Dimbaza people lived.

Dimbaza has undergone painful and slow changes in the past few years.

Where there were no houses, are today some beautiful and well-furnished six-roomed or eight-roomed homes. Schools have sprung up from bare veld. A few factories have been built on the perimeter of the township to provide employment for a few hundred township folk. There was also talk of linking the township to the railway.

## Like cattle

The widows and their families, women whose husbands were serving long prison sentences, pensioners and disabled people who were no longer useful in labour markets were like cattle, hot and weary.

They came — not only from Middelburg — but from urban areas in the Western Cape. From towns like Worcester, Wellington, Mossel Bay, Knysna, Burgersdorp, Cape Town and Beaufort West.

They were brought there because the Government termed them "non-productive Bantu" who must be returned to homelands.

Let Mrs Nomvula Mapanga tell her own story. "When we arrived we were given tents and told this is your new home and left to fend for ourselves."

## Terrified

"I was terrified of the place, as I am up to this day. My husband was not with me when we arrived, so the Government people pitched the tent for me."

She and a few hundred others who were being brought to the camp each day by Government trucks lived in tents for about a month before moving into one-roomed wooden houses, with no walls or floors.

"This brought a bit of relief, because we could take some of our belongings into the houses. We could not all sleep in the room I had to sleep in the tent while others of my family slept in the room."

"Another thing...

to collect wood from a neighbouring farm, but some people got arrested, so we stopped. We had to buy wood or get hand-outs from church people."

Mrs Thembeke Madlomo and her six children, who still live in the wooden houses (sometimes called emaplangeni — "at the planks") feels that Dimbaza is "little hell," and has not improved since her arrival in 1968.

## No job

"I am without a job and have no hope of finding one in the neighbourhood" says the 55-year-old widow from De Aar. "It was cruel to move me and my family out of mud huts on the outskirts of town."

"My hut near De Aar, unattractive as it was, at least gave me adequate protection against elements, not like this leaking room."

She complained bitterly of lack of recreational facilities at Dimbaza, saying: "We just sit and look at the sun all day."

In 1971 the Rev David Russell complained strongly

ly about conditions in Dimbaza, pointing out that poverty was the biggest single problem.

"I have never seen such concentrated and depressed poverty as here in Dimbaza. You go into a house where the floor is damp, they've got very little furniture. They tell you, 'Mfundisi, just go and see if you can find any food in the cupboards.'"

"Or somebody comes tapping on the car window. You're about to go, and he says 'Mfundisi, please come, I've got a sick child,' and you go into that house, and they've got no way to phone an ambulance or get the child to hospital. They feel so helpless, because the clinic is probably without medicine."

Dimbaza those days had very little by way of basic amenities.

## No drainage

There was no drainage. People had to dig sluices from their houses. Again they had to resort to the bucket system for sanitation, with each house hav-

ing its own toilet (which was often flooded during rainy seasons).

Medical facilities were extremely poor. A clinic had two full-time nurses and a doctor. At times the clinic would run out of medicines.

Three primary schools were built, accommodating a number of pupils from the area. The problem that faced the pupils were books and uniforms — to the extent that teachers did not mind if pupils played truant because they had no books, after all.

Churches were non-existent, and services held either in open veld or in houses.

Dimbaza — eight years ago — could certainly fit the description that it was "hell". It prompted Mr Russell to ask: "Why were these people moved there at all?"

Star 15/10/75 (3) 267

# Better—but a dump for 'politicals'

Dimbaza today is a dumping ground for former political prisoners and opponents of the South African Government.

There are at present 97 ex-political prisoners, including a woman, who have either been banned or banished to this remote area about 18 km from King William's Town in the Eastern Cape.

Compared with Ilunge, another resettlement camp in the Eastern Cape, Dimbaza holds second spot in the number of political prisoners. Ilunge has 124 banned or banished people. Sada, a stone's throw away, has 25, and Mdantsane, near East London, boasts of 80 opponents of the Government.

A few of these people at Dimbaza were released from jail and sent straight to the settlement, to be re-united with their families later.

At least 13 of these Robben Island "graduates" are in regular employment in factories near Dimbaza or in King William's Town

## Jobless

Technically they are not confined to Dimbaza but can visit King William's Town, the nearest big town.

"What worries them most," says a social worker from the Border Council of Churches who periodically visits them, "is the difficulty of finding employment in Dimba-

za or King William's Town. These people are confined to these two areas, and cannot sell their labour anywhere.

"There is also another problem facing them. We have to find suitable employment matching their skills. If we cannot, as in most instances, they have to depend on a R10 or R20 grant from the churches for a living."

Mr James Koya, a former African National Congress member, is one of the prisoners living in Dimbaza. He is banned. He served a five-year term on Robben Island for sabotage, and on his release was sent to Dimbaza. He is unemployed and depends on charity.

## Schools

Mrs Vuyelwa Bisset was imprisoned for eight years for sabotage. She hails from Port Elizabeth. She was released in 1970 and taken to Dimbaza with her family. She has no means to support herself.

Another former prisoner is Mr R Hodi, a former Pan Africanist Congress member who served 10 years and was forcibly taken to Dimbaza on his release three years ago. Hopes of getting employment for him in the area are slim.

Mr N J Erasmus, manager of Dimbaza, believes "our township has grown

since the first people were settled there." He has been manager in Dimbaza since April 1972.

He says "There are now five primary schools and one secondary school in Dimbaza, and there have been additions in the past year of five classrooms to each of the schools. These additions will provide additional accommodation for 1 500 pupils

## Water, power

"Business sites which have been purchased for the establishment of other businesses have been levelled in preparation for building operations."

A Black businessman, Mr T Mchoyiyane, is due to erect a general dealers' premises soon, and a firm manufacturing clocks and wristwatches has also moved to new premises in Dimbaza.

In the vicinity of the industrial area is a high-pressure water tower to serve the factories, and in future the residential areas

Mr Erasmus says the entire township will be electrified soon, and powerlines have been erected

A big consortium is building houses, and plans for about 500 additional houses have been finalised. The house-building programme provides work

for many of the local residents.

At present there are 9 000 people living in the village, and more than 500 stands have been sold to those keen to build bigger houses

The majority of people living in two-roomed-type or four-roomed-type dwellings were poor, "but with the growth of the township better living standards will evolve."

For better transport service to the area, Mr Erasmus had suggested to the Railways that it links Dimbaza with a sub-station. His suggestion was turned down (for the moment) because the population in the area did not warrant it.

A clinic dealing with about 3 000 cases a month is visited by a doctor five days a week, and is fully staffed with seven sisters and three staff nurses.

In August, 110 cases of kwashiorkor were treated, 417 venereal diseases, 88 pellagra and 69 special medical cases. More than 2 000 minor cases were dealt with.

On looking back — Dimbaza is a far call from what it was eight years ago

Mr L Sebe, chief economic adviser to the Ciskei Cabinet is also confident that Dimbaza will one day be a giant industrial centre.

① 267  
② 105  
③ 220  
Moving

# Fingos — 'a wedge of hatred'

The story of Grahamstown's Fingo Village falls into the class of oft-told tales but its poignancy sums up the whole dreadful business of people being uprooted and "re-settled" against their will.

These people are today deeply cynical about White authority but are still proud of their record of service to the old Cape Government.

Their rights of home ownership are based fairly and squarely on title deeds issued on the orders of Sir George Grey in the 1850s.

Oral tradition holds that he was rewarding them for their services on the Colonial side in frontier wars with the Xhosas.

## They stalled

The Fingos have lived in Grahamstown so long that it is in fact their "homeland" — they have no ties elsewhere. Yet now they must prepare for a move to a barracks town somewhere in the sticks.

There are "little more than 300 Fingo properties, many of which are today overcrowded slums badly in need of renewal. The

Fingos wouldn't mind this if they could occupy the new houses — but the area has been rezoned for Coloured and Indian occupation.

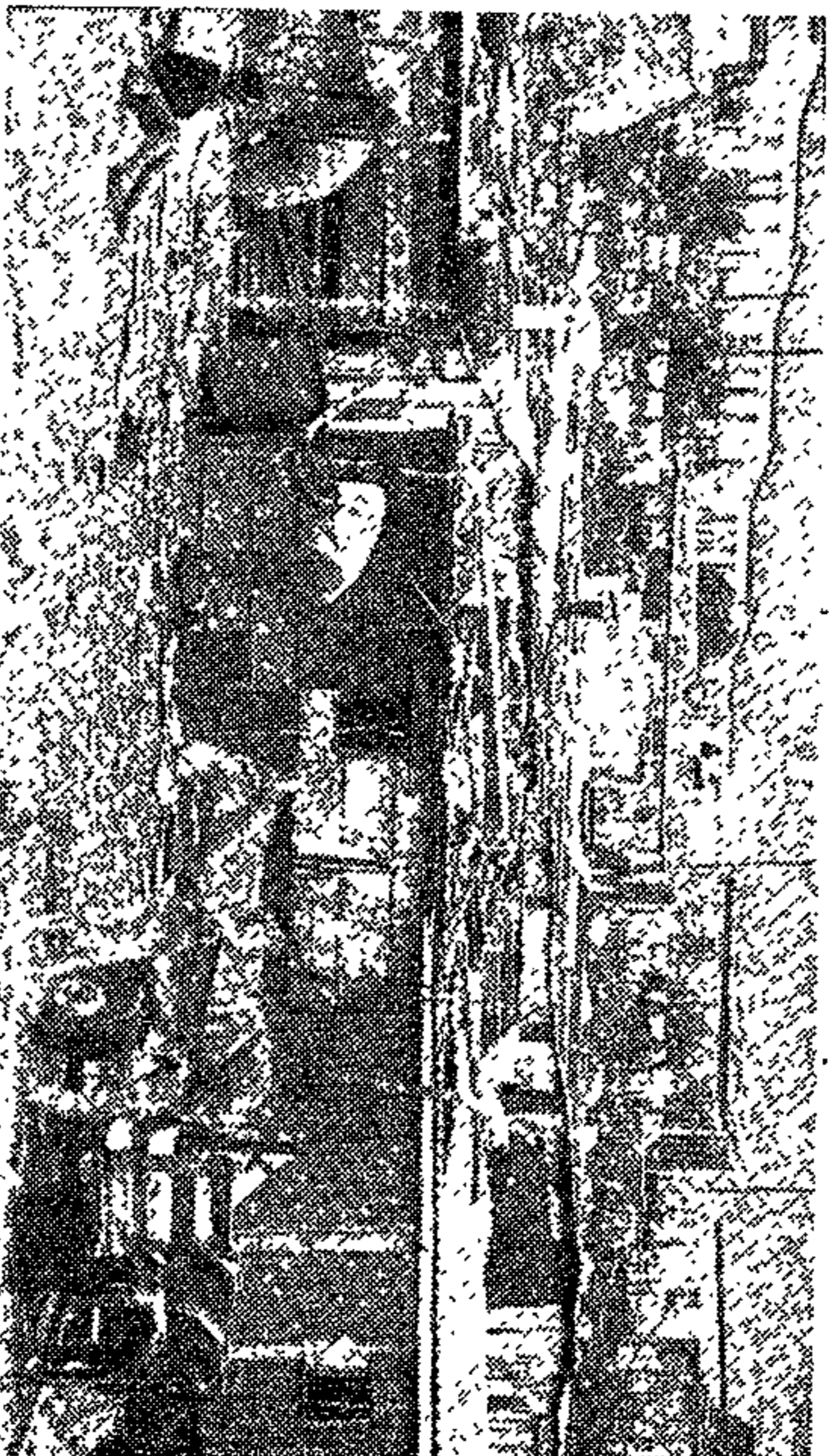
Though the Government has been talking for two decades about moving them, the Fingos have sat tight and fought every move against them.

They have stalled action, but they can't go on winning. Whites who have stuck

loyalty by the Fingos throughout their protests are now urging them to prepare a self-help programme to make the resettlement at Committee's Drift (or wherever) something less than hell.

## Final straw

But the Fingo leaders are understandably not keen to show any willingness to go, so they are doing nothing.



The Fingo village — pockets of poverty, a few new, tidy homes, and deep anxiety over what the future holds.

If they and the rest of Grahamstown's 44 000 Blacks are removed, says Mr John Stuttaford, chairman of the local chamber of commerce, it will spell "economic disaster" for the town.

It will also drive the final wedge of hatred between Black and White, and take the Cape back 150 years to the days of racial conflict along the frontier, he says.

The Grahamstown City Council is trying a more diplomatic approach.

The newly installed

Mayor, Councillor Leon Reich, gave a statement to The Star on behalf of his council.

He said the council had initially opposed the scheme because it wanted Blacks to remain part of the community. But then, because the council wants the Government to help it establish industries, it gave its support.

It is hoping that when the move takes place, good housing, schools, social centres, and hospitals will be ready.

None of which, as far as the Fingo Villagers are

concerned, will conceal the basic injustice of the thing.

## Will fight

"We hate what's being done to us," says Mr B B Zondani, their representative, "and we will fight it to the end."

Time was when some of his people, or their fathers, had the vote under the old Cape franchise and could feel they had some little say in their own destinies. Their Ciskei vote is useless in this situation

# Township *Star 16/10/75* scheme 'inhuman'

African leaders have strongly condemned as "inhuman" the Government's proposed scheme to start a huge resettlement township at Committees Drift in the Ciskei.

They said they believed the move would break up family life, perpetuate poverty among Blacks and deny them free hold rights.

The leaders were reacting to a report in the Star yesterday that the Government was planning a city of up to 200 000 people to be established over the next 15 to 20 years at Committees Drift, about 40 km from Grahamstown.

Mr Leonard Mosala, a Soweto Urban Bantu Councillor, said: "This is a continuation of the inhuman policy of the Nationalist Government. We still vividly remember the uprooting of people from such places as Sophiatown and Edenvale where people were forcibly moved out.

"In recent years pockets of rural communities have been dispossessed in this fashion.

"A large number of these people had free hold rights and lived or settled there continually for generations. These people have established a reasonable stake by way of property and possession."

He felt that the money for the scheme could be used to build old age homes in all major urban centres for Blacks.

The Chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr T J Makhaya, angrily said: "We've tolerated this for many years. It's enough now. Can't they stop."

Mr Shimane Khumalo, a Johannesburg social worker, said the poorest community in the country was called upon to bear the cost of a costlier life.

He said resettling the families would break them up.

Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Transvaal secretary of the YWCA, said the move was intended to blot out the past and the roots of Black people. "This is a sore point to all of us," she said.

Chief Tidimane Pilane, leader of the Seoposengoe opposition Party in the Bophuthatswana Government, said: "We feel removals of any community brings dissatisfaction. We are definitely opposed to them."

267

① 267  
② ~~320~~  
③ ~~105~~

# Newcastle: Progref's bus appeal

*Mercury 17/10/75*

(1) 321 (3) 107  
(2) 40 (4) 267

**Mercury Reporter**

**LIVING** conditions for Black workers in Newcastle should be investigated by a State Commission of Inquiry. Mr Ray Swart, acting leader of the Progressive Reform Party said yesterday.

"And in the meantime, immediate relief should be granted to Newcastle's Black bus-users," he said.

Calling for the inquiry in a Press statement, Mr. Swart said he was "singularly unimpressed" by the apparent superficiality of the Govern-

ment's response to the Newcastle situation.

The Government was showing a dangerous lack of sensitivity in regard to a potentially explosive situation.

He said the sparking point for the unrest appeared to be the increase in bus fares, but

that this should be seen against the background of a soaring cost of living with low wages.

"With this background even a minimal increase in bus fares becomes a major calamity to the individual.

"Many of those involved in the boycott are people who have been previously displaced in some of the Government's notorious forced removal schemes, and are bitterly resentful of this fact.

"Longer distances to travel to and from work are often made necessary by officialdom's desire to move the homes of Black workers further away from the areas in which they work.

"All these aspects need to be thoroughly but urgently examined by a top commission which will study all the sociological implications of the conditions of employment and residence of Newcastle's Black workers," Mr. Swart said.

# Removal of Blacks is condemned

(267)

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, has flatly condemned the Government's plans for a huge resettlement scheme at Committees Drift in the Ciskei as "ridiculous."

And the acting leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Ray Swart, warns that such compulsory mass removals cause bitterness and can provoke unrest, as at Newcastle.

The leaders were asked for comment on articles which appeared in The Star this week dealing with plans for a resettlement of up to 200 000 on the banks of the Great Fish River, 40 km from Grahamstown.

Sir de Villiers said from his office in Cape Town that the United Party had objected to the scheme from the start, about six years ago.

"The establishment of townships where there is no possibility of economic viability is ridiculous," he said.

"This is another example of 'grand apartheid' — highly expensive ideological schemes that cannot be justified economically."

## "KRAGDADIGHEID"

Mr Ray Swart, standing in as leader of the Progressive Reform Party while Mr Colin Eglin is abroad, described the scheme as pure National Party "kragdadigheid."

He said this type of mass forced removal made South Africa spiritually and materially bankrupt.

"The Blacks in the Ciskei and elsewhere who are affected by schemes of this kind must be consulted and give their approval first."

17/10/75 The Argus Correspondent 267

**PRETORIA.** — All Black resettlement schemes will go on, the Minister of Bantu Administration Mr M. C. Botha said today, in spite of urgent calls to him to halt these schemes.

The calls to the Government to drop the plans were made in the wake of yesterday's announcement that the homeland consolidation programme has been frozen.

Both Mr Botha and the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, were approached after reports appearing in newspapers dealing with plans for a huge resettlement scheme at Committee's Drift in the Ciskei.

The scheme — one of many resettlements throughout the Black homelands — will cost the taxpayer millions during the next 15 to 20 years. Estimates range from R36-million to a staggering R250-million.

The scheme at Committee's Drift involves settling 200 000 people on the banks of Great Fish River.

### Question

Mr Botha was asked: Has the Government any plans to curtail spending on resettlement schemes, such as the one proposed for Committee's Drift in the Ciskei?

His answer was: 'No, we will not curtail on monies voted in the Budget. But the amounts for next year's Budget are not yet determined — that is to say, to what extent increases on this year's allocation may be possible.'

Sir de Villiers has flatly condemned the Government's plans for a huge resettlement scheme at Committee's Drift 40 km from Grahamstown in the Ciskei as 'ridiculous'.

### No viability

Sir de Villiers said from his office in Cape Town that the United Party had objected to the scheme from the start, about six years ago.

'The establishment of townships where there is no possibility of economic viability is ridiculous,' he said.

'This is another example of "grand apartheid" — highly expensive ideological schemes that cannot be justified economically.'

### PRP opposition

No one in the United Party knew why the Government had chosen Committee's Drift for the city. It was a most unpromising site with bad roads, no railway, unreliable water, and poor chances of industrialising, said Sir de Villiers.

'There are places with infrastructures like Alice and Peddie, already zoned for Blacks. What's the Government going to do — let them fall to pieces?' he asked

# SETTLING BLACKS

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr Ray Swart, who is standing in as leader of the Progressive Reform Party while Mr Colin Eglin is abroad, said the scheme was pure National Party 'kradadigheid'.

He said this type of mass forced removal made South Africa spiritually and materially bankrupt.

'The effects of removals are impossible to determine at this stage, but we do have a very real example before us with the unrest in Newcastle.'

'There is evidence that this has created very deep bitterness. When it is aggravated by other factors such as increased bus fares you have all the ingredients of an explosive situation,' said Mr Swart.

He said it was 'irresponsible' of the Government to plan a city for displaced persons far from any real economic growth point.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Reform MP for Houghton, said the Government had put its foot in a hornet's nest by its decision to cut off funds for the consolidation programme.

Right across the colour line, vigorous criticism has been directed at the Government on this issue.

White farmers are up in arms at the decision, and

the South African Agricultural Union has indicated through its chairman, Mr A. Basson, that strong representations are to be made to have the decision reconsidered, because of need for the Government to honour its undertakings to affected farmers.

Homeland leaders, the other hand, have welcomed the announcement as a step on which to attack the whole concept of consolidating the homeland through land purchases.

In line with that attitude on Government policy they have welcomed the fact that no funds are available to continue with the consolidation programme. The financial position proves. They have seen as new evidence that Government separate development policy is failing.

(News by J. Patton, 47 Street, Johannesburg.)



# The on-off Ciskei city is shelved

267

STAR  
20/10/75

Graeme Addison

The stop-go, on-off plan for a huge Black city at Committees Drift in the Ciskei has been shelved yet again — but not cancelled for good — and thousands of Blacks in the Eastern Cape will continue to wait and wonder what they face.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration Mr Janson, said at a National Party meeting in Grahamstown at the weekend that the Government had decided to shelve the plan for economic reasons.

His statement followed the publication of a series of in-depth articles in The Star last week giving details of the scheme.

It was pointed out in the articles that a city of up to 200 000 people stood little chance of being economically viable because there is no rail link with major centres, the water supply is unreliable and industries were unlikely to be attracted to the site.

Committees Drift is at present a patch of scrubland overlooking the great Fish River about 40 km from Grahamstown.

Mr Janson's announcement, coupled with the Government's cut-back on buying of White farms to consolidate the homelands, is sure to annoy Whites living in the Pedi area, now zoned Black, because of uncertainty.

## WATER

Mr Janson said that he had ordered an investigation into the water supply at the Drift. Last week The Star revealed that the Secretary for Water Affairs, Mr J.P. Kriel, had said that by the time water from the Orange-Fish River tunnel reached the Drift it would have been re-used for irrigation so often that it would be unsuitable for agricultural

The United Party MP for Albany, Mr Bill Deacon, has called the scheme "lunatic," and he, like the Ciskei Government and Black and White protesters in the Eastern Cape, want it scrapped altogether.

## PRIORITY

Mr Janson has said that the Government would give priority to the Fingo villagers of Grahamstown — about 300 Blacks there hold legal title to their properties, which over the years have degenerated into slums.

It is not clear whether Mr Janson intends these people to be removed from Grahamstown or whether an urban renewal scheme will take place in the town.

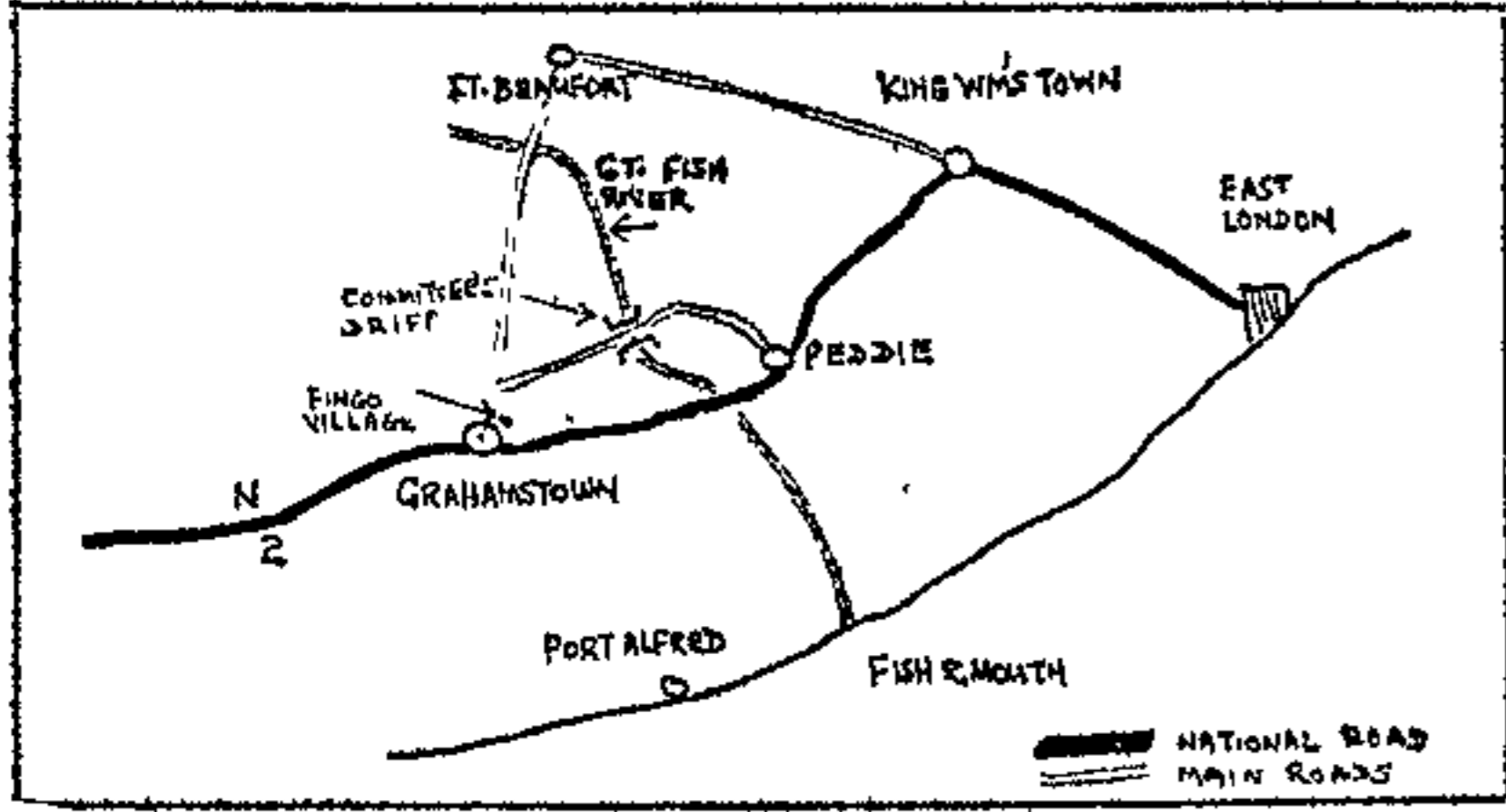
Their area has been zoned Coloured and the Department of Community Development is going ahead with the expropriations.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports the Government maintained a firm silence today about its decision to shelve the Committees Drift resettlement project.

Mr Janson's office referred callers to Mr Willem Cruywagen, the other Deputy Minister, and said Committees Drift was actually his baby.

Mr Cruywagen's office said he had given instructions that he would speak to no one about this project. His attitude was that Mr Janson's statement stood and that was the end of the matter.

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Government has decided to shelve the controversial Committees Drift resettlement project.



Lack of cash is the official reason given.

The bombshell announcement at the weekend by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, came only a day after the Minister Mr M. C. Botha, had said the resettlement would definitely go ahead, despite the Government's cutback on spending.

Speaking at a National Party meeting here Mr Janson said that owing to financial questions the Committees Drift scheme was not possible at this stage.

Informed sources earlier in the week indicated the removal plan had, in fact, been dropped entirely by the Government.

Observers here who have been watching the progress of the government's plan to resettle 200 000 blacks from Grahamstown, Port Alfred and surrounding areas, are now convinced Committee's Drift is a thing of the past.

However, one major question remains unanswered. Despite an appeal by Rhodes University politics lecturer, Mrs. N. Charton, who has been involved in negotiations with Pretoria on behalf of Grahamstown's black title deed owners, Mr Janson side-stepped the question of what is to happen to the Fingo Villagers.

Mr Janson's exact words on the resettlement project (translated from Afrikaans) were: "A further investigation has been ordered by me into the position of the water supply at Committees Drift as clarity has never been reached on this.

There is a second question which needs to be considered by the Department of Planning.

I have requested a report on the possibility of further industrial development in Grahamstown because we were not aware of further possible raw materials available here.

"There is also the problem of money — which is always one of priority. The present position is that as far as the resettlement of Bantu who must be moved from Fingo Village and elsewhere on a dense settlement or township basis is concerned, this is under consideration. But as far as the greater scheme going ahead is concerned, I can tell you that owing to financial questions (dinge) this is not possible at this stage."

In reply to a question from Mrs Charton on Fingo Village, Mr Janson spoke at length about the government's present moves to permit employers to build houses for black employes in urban areas.

These houses, he said, could be handed onto children and could be inhabited by black employees' families.

Some observers have taken this answer to Mrs Charton's question to indicate Mr Janson's department has in mind some kind of housing scheme for Fingo Villagers in the Grahamstown urban area, probably at Makana's Kop.

They also believe it is clear that the Fingo Villagers — the last black people in the country with free ownership rights will be housed in a Mrs Charton area — meeting beyond shed beyond nt mig

be considering Committees Drift as a possible resettlement.

"We are grateful that financial problems have apparently made the larger scheme impossible", she said. But this does not change the plight of those, like the Fingo Villagers who Mr Janson has not ruled out from being moved to Committees Drift. "Have they not learnt anything from Newcastle? And here in Grahamstown the wages will be half those at Newcastle and the distance to travel twice as long", she said.

The Urban Bantu Councillor for Fingo Village and chairman of the Fingo Village Residents Committee, Mr B. Zondani, who is himself a title deed holder, said the Government should consult with local leaders of the community and the freeholders themselves before making any decision. "The people of Fingo Village will not move to Committees Drift," Mr Zondani said. "That is out of the question. The Government must consult us if this is still under consideration as Mr Janson apparently said. We want clarification on what is happen to our freehold rights and what value the Department of Community Development making on our properties." Mr Zondani said if the Government was considering allowing home-ownership rights then they should not include Grahamstown. DDR

(1) 267

(2) 320

(3) 105

# Committees plan not scrapped — Janson

Daily

Dispatch 21/10/75

PRETORIA — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, denied yesterday he had said that plans for a black city at Committees Drift had been scrapped.

Mr Janson said in a statement that some newspaper reports of his remarks at a meeting in Grahamstown at the weekend were incorrect.

Committees Drift had been raised during questions, he said, and he had explained that at the time when he had dealt with the matter, aspects such as water provision and the possibility of industrial development had still to be investigated.

"I also emphasised that it would be impossible to start the scheme immediately and on the large scale originally announced because all planning had necessarily to take avail-

able funds into account. "In my answer to the question I added that the clearing of the Fingo location and the resettlement of Bantu people in slum areas would have to be given priority in the planning stage.

"I deny most strongly that I ever said the scheme at Committees Drift had been scrapped," Mr Janson said.

A Rhodes University politics lecturer, Mrs N. Charton, said yesterday she did not recall Mr Janson saying the scheme was to be scrapped completely. She thought he said the entire scheme, as it stood, would have to be shelved and the clearance of the Fingo location given priority in planning.

The chairman of the National Party branch in Grahamstown, Mr V. Olckers, said he did not recall Mr Janson making the alleged controversial statement.

"My impression when I saw the news reports was that I had missed that

point, that I had been thinking of something else.

"I was surprised because I know of the importance of the Committees Drift scheme and my impression is that he did not say it."

The chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Prof T. Davenport, said Mr

Janson's statement was correct.

However, he said, Mr Janson had not replied adequately to a query of his about the possibility of more land being made available to blacks.

"So it looks as though no slum clearance is envisaged—no comforts and Dordrecht had high

~~17~~ 105  
2 267  
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# ~~Scheme~~ NOT scrapped - Janson

The Argus Correspondent  
 PRETORIA: — The Deputy  
 Minister of Bantu Ad-  
 ministration, Mr T. N. H.  
 Janson, has again made it  
 clear it will be impossible  
 to implement the resettle-  
 ment scheme at Commit-  
 tee's Drift near Grahams-  
 town immediately.

But he said in a state-  
 ment, issued in reaction  
 to news reports yester-  
 day, that he emphatically  
 denied ever having said  
 the Committee's Drift  
 scheme had been scrapped.  
 He emphasised it would  
 have been impossible to  
 implement the scheme im-  
 mediately and as ambiti-  
 ously as previously an-  
 nounced because all  
 planning had of necessity  
 to take cognisance of  
 available funds, Mr Jan-  
 son explained.

## PRIORITY

He added in his reply  
 to a questioner at the  
 meeting that the clearance  
 of the Fingo location and  
 the resettlement of Blacks  
 living in the slum areas  
 would have to receive  
 priority during the plan-  
 ning stage.

The Committee's Drift  
 scheme was not referred  
 to by him in his main  
 address to the meeting,  
 but was raised during  
 question time.

Replying to the ques-  
 tion, Mr Janson said he  
 told the meeting matters  
 such as housing and re-  
 settlement of Blacks had  
 since April this year been  
 the responsibility of his  
 fellow-Deputy Minister, Mr  
 W. A. Cruywagen.

During the period Mr  
 Janson had dealt with the  
 matter, aspects such as  
 water supply and the  
 establishment of industries  
 had still to be investi-  
 gated.

1107  
2767

PATRICK LAURENCE

# Land for homelands a human problem

Bophutha-Tswana about to press ahead for independence, the question of whether the homelands are to be consolidated to make independence a real proposition again comes to the fore.

Basutoland, the first homeland to opt for independence, consists of two pieces of land only and a decision has been made that it has a reasonably good geographical foundation on which to construct an independent state.

But Bophutha-Tswana is a different proposition altogether, under the final consolidation plans it consists of 12 scattered pieces of land in the Western Transvaal, Northern Cape, and Orange Free State.

Most observers, and many Tswanas believe it is hopelessly inadequate as a basis on which to build an independent state — as are the consolidation plans for KwaZulu (10 pieces), Lebowa (six) and Gazankulu (four).

But Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Development and the man mainly responsible for the consolidation plans, disagreed.

From the political point of view, the best consolidated pieces would be Venda (two pieces), and the Ciskei which becomes one unit, he told me.

But the other people are functioning properly now and administering their areas. I can't see why they can't go ahead to independence on the same basis.

The only requirement is good human relations. They pass through our areas easily and we have to pass through their areas. It is a real opportunity to test cooperation on both sides.

They say the whole British Empire was administered from London for almost 100

years and there was development. Has there been more development since? I very much doubt that. 250 million have been poured into Africa over the last decade and I don't think much can be shown for it.

"But on the other hand if these homelands think they can do better by having fewer pieces, they can come forward and we can negotiate an exchange of land. That's what the Prime Minister has said."

What of the idea put forward by some homeland leaders of simply drawing a boundary to give the homelands single pieces of territory — and leaving people, Black and White, where they are and thereby avoiding uprooting people?

"You can't leave Black squatters where they are. You have to move them in any case."

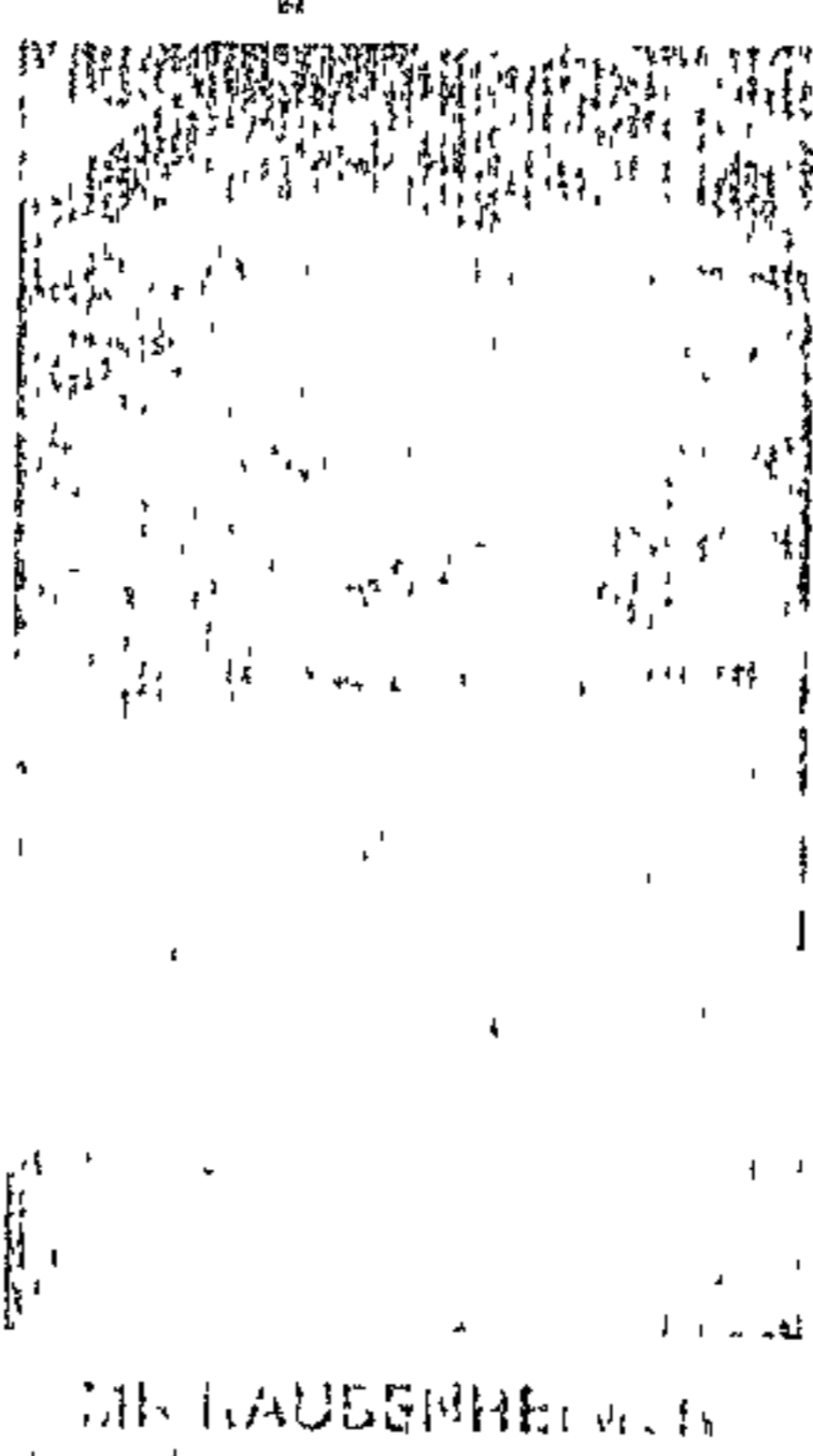
"They (the homeland leaders) seem to think you just include the Black spots in homeland territory and then you've solved the problem. But you have not solved the basic problem — the social needs and so on."

"You will have to resettle them. Even if you move them 10 km instead of 100 km, you have to resettle them."

Mr Raubenheimer had earlier spoken of Black squatters living on Black-owned land and of the failure of landlords to cater even for their most rudimentary needs.

"The Black landlords can't be bothered about these people. Real land-owners seem to be only five per cent of the total of people we've moved. The others are squatters."

"I could show you a list of



smaller Black spots in Natal Pastcourt — 400 ad-owners and 1 500 squatters; Free State — seven owners and 438 squatters. That is the sort of pattern.

We are moving these people and settling them on a properly planned basis where they get schools, social services, the lot.

"We've settled these peasant farmers and planned for them in a way that they can be productive in the farming fields."

Mr Raubenheimer estimated that a million people still had to be moved under his department's consolidation scheme.

Still a million?

"Well, we have moved quite a lot. But they are increasing and so we can say a million. But I think about 950 000 are people who are not properly housed, who are not living in properly planned quarters."

But — Mr Raubenheimer continued —

proposal of simply drawing frontier lines around the homeland would not eliminate the need to move people. It would create another problem.

"Homeland leaders say draw a line and hand over the land with the white farmers. They want to buy that land if Blacks need it — and they will need it."

"It would be a land distribution problem. The need for land will still exist. It brings you nowhere. You'll have a clash of interest in no time."

What of the homeland leader view that consolidation proposals based on the 1936 Land Act can only be regarded as a first instalment towards a just distribution of land?

"We are not re-dividing land. We are fulfilling a promise made in 1936. If you want a redistribution of land, it's an entirely different argument."

"We are not contemplating that at all. It's Government policy to give them the land promised and to help them work it."

"You can't say there is an unfair division of land because land was divided by history. In 1936 the Government decided to add what had been divided by history."

"They can't now come along and say because of numbers they should have more land. If you grant them that argument and they have a faster growth rate, they'll keep on demanding land."

"We've pegged it down and that's final."

"If we have to give the whole of the Republic to the Blacks, and agricultural production drops to one-third, then we'll all be without food."

# TEAM HELPS BLACK FAMILIES TO MOVE

Mercury Reporter

*Mercury  
18/11/75*

**LADYSMITH** — The first 300 African families from Roosboom, an African area which straddles the main national road about 5km south of here, are to be resettled in the next two weeks.

This first step in a concerted resettlement programme of Roosboom started yesterday when a special Department of Bantu Administration Development team from Pretoria moved in to transport the first families to their new homes in Ezakheni in KwaZulu.

Three hundred families will be resettled before the end of November and then early in January a start will be made on resettling a further 700 families.

Ultimately as many as 2 000 families involving about 10 000 Africans will be resettled from Roosboom to Ezakheni.

The African leaders in Roosboom specially requested that their people should be resettled on a site and service basis and the Department has complied with these requests.

When the team arrived at Roosboom yesterday morning it was to find the families packed and ready for the move and the first bus-load drove off with the people happily singing. No incidents were reported.

The people from Roosboom have elected to build their own homes under the supervision of the Superintendent at Ezakheni.

Meanwhile each site has been provided with a Fletcher building which can be bought for R100 or otherwise it will be left for six months before it is removed.

Those wishing to have tents in addition to the Fletcher buildings have been able to ask for them and they have been provided free of charge for three months.

Land owners of less than 40 acres have been given a free site in addition to the compensation they have received for

their properties in Roosboom.

People who are not landowners will pay a small monthly rental for their site, building and service.

However no rent or charges for services or township registrations will be made for the first six months they are at Ezakheni.

Every attempt has been made by KwaZulu officials to make the move for the families as smooth as possible and KwaZulu social welfare officers Mr. Mqadi and Sister Savela have been delegated to assist with the adjustment of the families to their new environment.

Special arrangements were made for the school term for the Roosboom children to end early so that they would not be affected by the move.

Food parcels are being handed to each person for the first three days after their arrival in Ezakheni, while fire wood is close at hand and a wood and coal merchant also operates there.

1. (267)  
2. 107



A FAMILY OF TRIBESMEN, some clutching the wire fence, await the arrival of a truck that will move them from the only home they know.

# 8000 moving for White settlement

The Argus Correspondent  
**MARITZBURG.** — More than 1500 families, an estimated 8000 people, in the Roosboom township outside Ladysmith, Natal, are to leave their homes because the land they have occupied for the past four generations has been taken over for White development.

The first 100 to 120 families will be moved by Department of Bantu Administration and Development officials this week to Ezakheni, a KwaZulu township 25 km away.

It is expected that the resettlement will take at least a year as families will only be moved as housing becomes available at Ezakheni.

Mr J. C. Eyssen, the liaison officer for the department in Pretoria, confirmed that the move was taking place. He said it was part of a long-term plan to resettle all the Africans in White areas around Ladysmith, as the department had been doing all over the country.

be paid out for their land.

Roosboom will be taken over by the Department

of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure.

Mr Eyssen said many of the residents of Roosboom were squatters living in

shacks and keeping a few animals. The land was over-grazed and the people over-crowded, he said.

**SERVICES**  
 As housing, water, and other services become available, the people will be leaving Roosboom. At present there are about 100 houses in Ezakheni, and we are working on a type house block, but this time of thing does take. Inspectors supervising the move have told me the people are willing to go, and they will all be compensated for their homes and shacks. Those who presently occupy more than 20 morgen (about 19 hectares) of land will be given compensatory land, but the squatters will be given money and will be given Eyssen said. a house, Mr

**BUILD ON**  
 As Ezakheni is in KwaZulu, the people will be able to own the land and build on to their house. The town already has a sewerage system, a clinic, and a school. Many of the residents of Roosboom work in Ladysmith, but some are farmers. Those who cultivate land smaller than 20 morgen will not be given equal sized farms as the department feels it is not feasible to work on such small land, and they will

Five years after being removed from their farms in Potchefstroom and resettled in Rooigrond in Bophuthatswana, Chief Is- rael Mokate and his tribesmen are still waiting for the promised land. Their plight began late in 1970 after their farms

were proclaimed "White" under the Group Areas Act by the Potchefstroom Municipality.

They were uprooted and taken to Rooigrond, which squats 18 km from Mafeking, only a stone's throw from the national road to Lichtenburg.

The authorities told them they would be given other land "in due course."

But Chief Mokate and his tribesmen watched helplessly as their dreams of the "promised land" slowly turned into nightmare and frustration — and nothing has been done about their plight.

### Vain attempt

Chief Mokate led several delegations to various authorities including the Department of Bantu Administration and wrote numerous letters to the Potchefstroom City Council and to the Bophuthatswana Government in a vain attempt to get "a better place" for his people.

The chief also tried to fight for the "promised land" in the courts of law but he abandoned this because of lack of funds.

"Most of my people are destitute," said the outspoken chief. "They were removed from their houses and brought here to live in tents. All the tents have now been worn out and they don't know what to do."

"I have tried all possible means to make authorities aware of our plight without success."

Other points mentioned by Chief Mokate were:

- They had not been compensated for their farms in Potchefstroom.

- A large number of their cattle had died because there was no grazing for them.

- Ploughing has been made impossible in the sandy and stony soil.

- There is no school in the area. Children walk 22 km daily to schools in Montshwa township

- Although there is a borehole on the farm it is erratic and families are sometimes without water for long periods.

Another fundamental problem in Rooigrond is lack of employment potential. This has resulted in grinding poverty in the area.

Chief Lucas Mangope, Bophuthatswana's chief minister, said his govern-

ment was not involved in the tribe's removal from Machavestad.

"Chief Mokate and his people made agreements with the Potchefstroom municipality which later sank a borehole for them in the area," explained Chief Mangope.

"We were not in any way involved in the deal. We do not know what agreements were made because our government was not consulted by these people before or after their removal."

Chief Mokate accused the Bophuthatswana Government of co-operating with the Potchefstroom authorities in his people's removal.

He confirmed however, that his people refused several offers by the Department of Bantu Administration to be moved to other farms.



Cattle feed on sparse grazing land.





Many children must walk 22 km daily to attend school.

# Town hits at big removal

STAR 18/11/75

① 267 ③ 40  
② 321 ④ 184

267

Volksrust Town Council is objecting to the removal of thousands of Africans from nearby Charlestown to Newcastle because it will deprive Volksrust of key workers and Black spending power.

An estimated 6 000 Swazis and Zulus who have inhabited the slopes of Majuba mountain since early this century are having their homes bulldozed while they are removed by truck to Osizweni township, 70 km away.

Removals began some weeks ago and are expected to continue for a few months until all Africans have left the area.

On Tuesday next week, the Chief Director of the Southern Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr J. J. Joubert, will address the council on the removals. He has been invited to explain why the people are not being moved across the Natal border into Volksrust.

A spokesman for the

council said today that Volksrust stood to lose about R12 000 in weekly spending if all the Africans moved.

Two clothing factories at Charlestown will face difficulties once the workers have been removed.

# Board's offer was too low—by R 10 500

RDM 19/11/75

Do not write in this margin

Staff Reporter

A BUSINESSMAN whose property in Alexandra Township was expropriated by the Bantu Resettlement Board in December last year is to be paid R10 592 more than the Board originally offered him.

The arbitration proceedings were the first involving property in Alexandra Township.

In September, 1974 the man, who did not wish to be identified was asked to sell his property for R5 400. He refused this offer when an independent valuator said his property was worth R13 500.

A final offer of R7 144 was then made by the Board in July 1975.

This offer was also refused and, on Saturday, nearly a year after expro-

priation, two arbitrators—one nominated by the Board and one nominated by the businessman — and a referee chosen by both awarded him R15 992.

This amount was based on the formula which the Board uses to assess the value of property — but the value of improvements and whether they were made before or after acquisition was in dispute.

The property consisted of two shops with store-rooms, a residence of three rooms and two blocks of five rooms each.

From the date of expropriation the former owner has had to pay rent and he has been deprived of his former tenants' rental.

The matter was brought to arbitration only after a threatened application to

the Supreme Court to compel the Bantu Resettlement Board to nominate an arbitrator.

Mr Willem Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, who was "unable to comment" yesterday, told the Rand Daily Mail earlier this year he was satisfied owners of property in Alexandra Township were fairly treated.

An attorney yesterday said, however, that only after a long and expensive process was this particular

owner given fair compensation.

Dr Selma Browde, MPC for Houghton, who has been acting as adviser to Alexandra homeowners, is to call on the Minister of Bantu Administration to institute an urgent inquiry into the way in which expropriations are being carried out.

Spokesman for the Bantu Resettlement Board and the Department of Bantu Administration would not comment.

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## Homeland

### rule to register at birth

The Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Africans applying for birth certificates for their children are compelled to register them with a particular homeland even if they were born in an urban area.

This was intended to assist the children when they wished to go back to their homelands, said a spokesman of the Department of Bantu Administration in an interview in Johannesburg.

The spokesman said the homeland governments wanted their citizens to be registered with them and 'if they want to go back we help them that way.'

If for any reason, the spokesman said, a homeland government rejected the application for citizenship, the parent was free to apply to another homeland.

It was also revealed that if parents of a child, say, born in Johannesburg, came from outside South Africa, that child's citizenship was regarded as alien.

In a case where the father came from outside South Africa and the mother was a South African, then the citizenship of the mother is taken for purposes of classifying the child.

1. ~~101~~

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# Zulu clan wins battle for land

ARGUS  
2/12/75  
1. 107  
2. 294  
3. 267

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Dunn clan — descendants of the legendary White Zulu chief John Dunn — have won a double victory with a Government promise to resettle 600 homeless Zulu squatters.

Last week, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, ended the Dunns' 60-year battle for their inheritance of 4 070 ha of land with two pledges

● The last legal steps for giving the Dunns title deeds to their sugar-land farms will be finalised in January.

● The homeless Zulu squatters who have taken over large sections of the Dunn farms will be given their own land elsewhere, with compensation for homes and crops and help in moving to their new homes.

'We are numb with joy over this settlement for all,' said Mr Dan Dunn, chairman of the clan's association.

## TRAGEDY

'We could not have settled for less than a fair deal for our Zulu brothers as well as our own inheritance.

'Now the anger and frustrations of the past can be forgotten. A human tragedy has been averted and we can build a new future together.'

The resentment of the Zulu squatters reached a flash-point in the past two years when they feared being thrown off the Dunn lands without alternative homes.

Arson attacks on Dunn sugar crops and houses threatened a murderous resolution of the squatters' and the Dunn clan's plight when the matter was first reported in the Press eighteen months ago.

## RESTRICTIONS

Now, with full title to their farms in sight, the Dunns will be able to insure their crops and finance the full development of their lands.

'We are producing



MR A. J. Raubenheimer . . . two pledges.

new relationship with the Department of Coloured Affairs will begin in the new year

'It appears that a new Act of Parliament may be necessary to give us a suitable position within the aegis of the department,' Mr Dunn said.

'The existing Act on which Coloured adminis-

tration is based is in many ways most inappropriate to our community and we have been assured of official co-operation in eliminating anomalies,' he said.

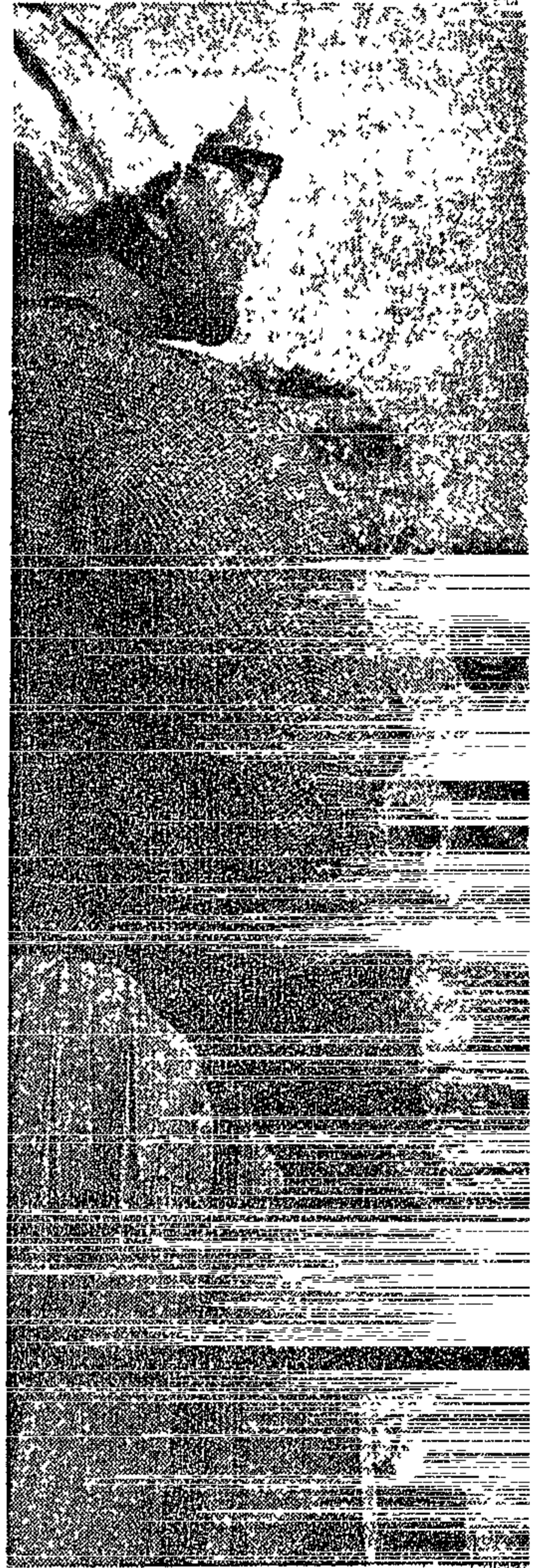
Mr Dunn said he had called an urgent report back and planning meeting of the clan — now estimated at about 1 000 — at Mangete on December 6.

## COMMERCIAL

'There is a great deal to be done,' he said. 'not least of which is the preparation of our claim to about another 808 ha of our land not included in the current settlement.'

'We also hope to continue our practical help and advice to our Zulu brothers when they move to their new land. Many of the younger men are keen on commercial farming and we have pledged our help to them.'

'There is so much to be done to take a full part in the economy and, thank God, we now have a legal basis from which to begin the job.'



ZULU squatters . . . to be given

- Caesare, Coriolanus )
- Hamlet )
- Richard II ) (New Arden preferred)
- Twelfth Night )
- The Duchess of Malfi (Revels Plays, Methuen)
- The Alchemist (Revels Plays, Methuen)

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#### RESTRICTIONS

Now, with full title to their farms in sight, the Dunns will be able to insure their crops and finance the full development of their lands.

'We are producing 30 000 tons of sugar a year under great difficulties and restrictions, at the moment,' said Mr Dunn. 'But with legal titles we can push this up to at least 100 000 tons a year by the end of the decade.'

The Dunn delegation's Pretoria meeting with Mr Raubenheimer included officials from the Department of Coloured Affairs.

The Dunn clan exists in an administrative no-man's-land at the moment and negotiations for a



MR A. J. Raubenheimer . . . two pledges.

new relationship with the Department of Coloured Affairs will begin in the new year.

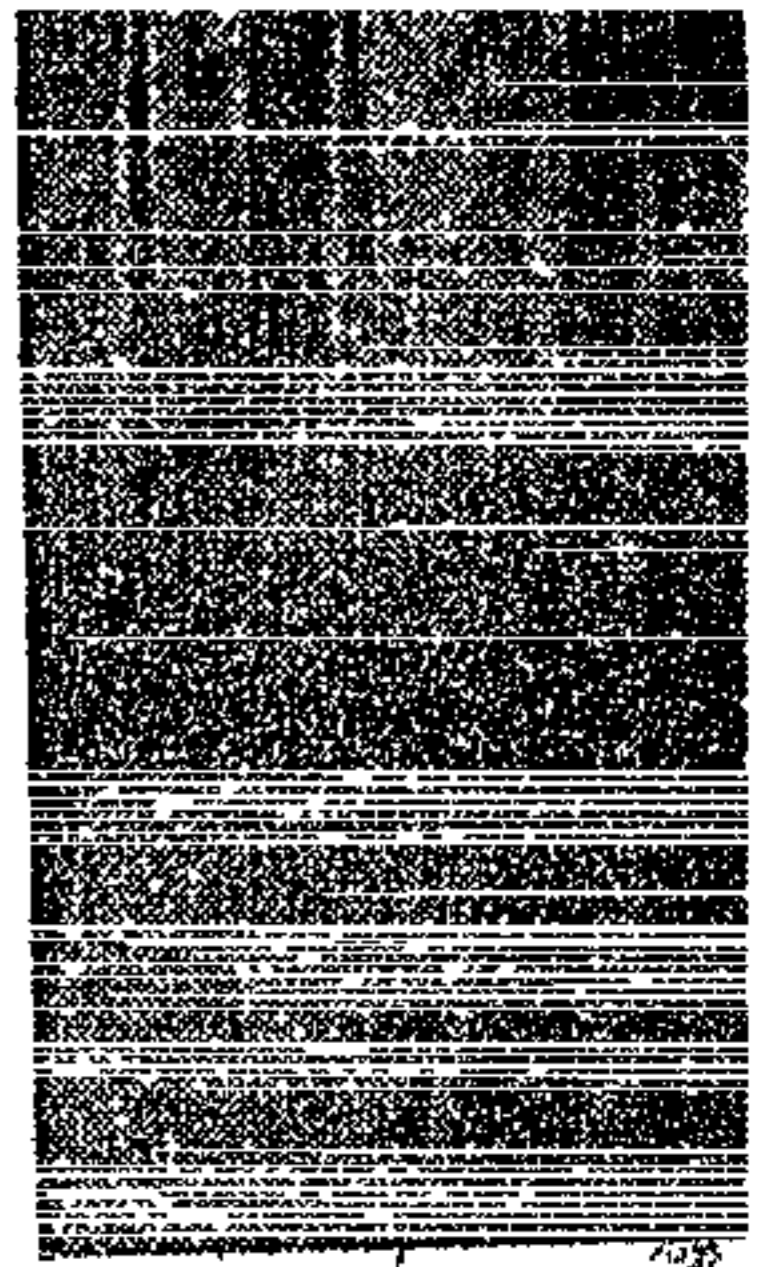
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ZULU squatters

- care, Coriolanus )  
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Richard II ) (New Arden preferred)  
Twelfth Night )  
The Duchess of Malfi (Revels Plays, Methuen)  
The Alchemist (Revels Plays, Methuen)

Cape Times 8/12/75

## CHANGES IN DIMBAZA OVER SEVEN YEARS

① 105

② 267

# Conditions better but poverty remains

I VISIT King William's Town often and have always been interested in Dimbaza, which is about 10 miles out on the national road to Alice.

I visited Dimbaza in 1968, 1969, 1971 and 1972, finding conditions slightly improved each time, but always seeing it as a "village of misery".

My most recent visit was in July, when I visited Dimbaza many times and found conditions slightly better but, on the whole, still not as good as one would expect after seven years.

Among the population, now 15 000, are many old people and far too many children. In 1968 there was one school; now there are four lower primary schools, four higher primary and one high school with approximately 100 teachers. There is a great need for playing centres for children after school hours, also for a creche — I have recently learnt that R2 000 has been donated towards this project and a site provided by the Methodist Church, — the balance of the cost must still be raised.

### Wait for pension

Pensioners receive R20 every two months but many have to wait a long time — too long — before receiving their Ciskeian citizenship card which entitles them to receive a pension. Many people are quite destitute and receive Government rations of R2,50 to R3 a month. The number of people, I was told, who were receiving this aid has been reduced from 600 to 413 and most of them have been told to seek work (which of course means migrant labour), while others have been referred to the social workers to apply for whatever grants they are entitled to.

The Church supports many destitute families every month and other emergency cases in crisis situations. There is a soup kitchen which feeds not only old people but also 30 children — this is run

## LILY HERBSTEIN describes a fresh visit to the "village of misery"

by social workers and operates from Monday to Friday. At the latest resettlement camp, Welcome Wood, Border Council of Churches supplies rations as there is no work available for this community of 300 people, recently endorsed out of Riemvasmaak, near Upington.

When someone falls seriously ill in Dimbaza and needs hospitalization the fee by ambulance to Grey Hospital, King William's Town, or Mt Coke Hospital, is R2.

For cases treated in the township clinic the charge is 40c for transport from the patient's house and back. Thus another urgent need is an ambulance. The Government clinic is well equipped and staffed and patients are treated daily for a fee of 20c. A doctor is in attendance four times a week. I suggested a "meals on wheels" scheme to the social workers, for the benefit of old and feeble people, and they added this idea to their "needs".

During my tours of Dimbaza I was pleasantly surprised to see how the inhabitants had been encouraged and taught by members of the Gardens and Grounds Project (sponsored by Border Council of Churches) to try to improve, at least, their outer home appearances. Almost every little house had a garden flourishing with essential vegetables grown to supplement the starchy diet and to control the scourge of kwashiorkor among the children. There were colourful flowers, too, and shrubs, and some of the dreary box-like houses even had creepers climbing up the walls. Enthusiasm is encouraged by competitions organized by the Dimbaza Health and Welfare Organization. Many prizes are distributed for the best efforts — all very functional, I was told, such as

watering cans, plants and seeds — items which the people cannot possibly afford to buy themselves.

The houses are basically the same as before, namely two, three and four roomed, colour-washed outside in pastel shades and with the usual outside amenities. People, mainly from large towns, are buying sites for R45 and building larger houses with inside bathroom and toilet. They intend to settle in Dimbaza when they retire. These houses, here and there, certainly tend to give a slight air of affluence to the township.

The water situation is better — in 1968 there was only one dam and water was brought to the residents by tractor once a week. When the supply ran out it had to be fetched from the small dam half a mile away. Today there are two large dams and a very large sewerage dam, and water is laid on to the houses.

Five factories are operating in Dimbaza and I believe nine more are planned. Of the five, one is Ziphakamase, and makes spectacle cases. This industry was started by the Dutch Reformed Church in co-operation with the Xhosa Development Corporation and has 50 men and women employees. Wages range from R4,50 to R8,50 a week for women and R7,50 to R10,50 a week for men. There is the Ciskei paint factory making PVA paint, owned and financed by XDC. Here 22 people are employed — women earn R4 to R5 a week and the men R6 to a maximum R10. Then there is a weaving factory known as Dimbaza Handicrafts, also owned and financed by XDC. This employs 21 workers earning R4 a week. The Black Forest clock factory is a branch of an East London concern — there are 12

R3,50 a week. Another East London firm has a branch in Dimbaza making overalls and plastic bags, and employs 60 people.

During a visit to one factory the manager told me that eventually 50 factories would be established in Dimbaza and that labour would have to be recruited from elsewhere. This, I'm afraid, I found difficult to believe as the five factories operating permanently employed about 170 workers altogether.

I must mention that in addition to those factories, there are a few women who are doing beadwork in the Anglican Church premises once a week, and a grass-curtain group three times weekly.

Employment is still the greatest problem and it is hoped that more people will be employed in the building of township houses and in the additional buildings for the nine factories to be established in the future.

Dimbaza in comparison with Sada and Ilinge has received much publicity and help over the past few years and is perhaps on the way to becoming an integrated community. But in spite of active steps by the Government, churches and other agencies to improve conditions, poverty, hunger, and lack of work are still the major problems of the Ciskei.

My last thought is: "Even a cinema would make living brighter at Dimbaza" — the nearest one is in Zwelitsha — about 24 km distant.

# Visit Sada, Sebe tells Botha

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. Sebe, has dismissed Mr M. C. Botha's statement concerning the Glen Grey and Herschel people, temporarily sheltered at Sada, as an attempt to divert the attention of the country from blunders created by the government.

He said Mr Botha's statement was typical of "a man grabbing at any straw when he is swept by the stream of a strong current."

"His use of terms like 'I have established' indicate clearly he has a body above the Ciskei Government that feeds him with information to enable him to make such a statement on a national, delicate issue affecting people."

One of the terms of the motion of agreement, Mr Sebe said was there would be direct negotiations between the Ciskei and South African governments.

"No amount of irresponsible statements would move the blame from Mr Botha that he had mishandled the Glen Grey affair completely," Mr Sebe said.

He challenged him to visit Ilings and Sada and called on Mr Botha to "tell the world if the compensatory land was given to the Ciskei."

The stand of the Ciskei Government was that the proclamation handing over the Herschel and Glen Grey districts should not have come into effect before compensatory land was ready for the Ciskei.

"We have been avoiding confrontation because we believe in negotiations, but if Mr Botha wants confrontation we are ready for it," Mr Sebe said.

He divulged the five points of agreement entered upon by the Ciskei Government, with the South African Government.

They were:

(1) It was agreed that concurrently with the pro-

clamation of the excision of Glen Grey and Herschel, land would be bought and given to the Ciskei but this was not yet done.

(2) It was agreed that excision would in all respects be handled without embarrassing or damaging the image of the Ciskei Government. According to Mr Sebe, Mr Botha was intent on doing exactly that.

(3) Glen Grey people wishing to remain Ciskei citizens would do so without loss or intimidation and would not suffer politically, economically or otherwise.

Despite promises, Mr Sebe said, the Ciskei Government was forced to act because of a dishonoured agreement.

(4) The Ciskei Government would receive in full, compensation for the capital works undertaken by it in the excised territories.

"Can Mr Botha honestly say this has been done?"

Mr Sebe said:

Lastly it was agreed there would be full and satisfactory negotiations between the two governments.

Mr Sebe said his government had refrained from publicising the matter as it was still negotiating at high level, but because of Mr Botha's attitude, they were forced to divulge to the public some terms of the agreement.

"The attitude and action of my government is prompted by the interest we have in the residents of these two territories who are pro-Ciskei."

The Ciskei Government cannot be blamed for the delay in acquiring land. The land excised should have been neutral territories for the Ciskei and the Transkei.

Until such time as the promised land was released, any other decision favoured one party, and that party is not the Ciskei," Mr Sebe said. —  
DDR.

① 103  
② 105  
③ 267



# New factories for Dimbaza

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, has announced that the industrial development of

the Ciskei has been given a boost with the agreement of two industrialists to set up new factories at Dimbaza.

The factories, which will be established in terms of the White Paper Agreement in conjunction with the Xhosa Development Corporation, will manufacture radiators and prestressed concrete roof shells.

Mr. Helmut Schwart, a Paarl businessman, is putting up a R531 000 radiator factory. This is an extension of his plant in Paarl. The plant, which has the contract for the original radiators for Oshkosh trucks, is the Ciskei's first motor component factory, and will create new job opportunities for 60 blacks.

Premastruc Ciskei (Pty) Ltd, manufacturers of prestressed concrete roof shells, will also be establishing a R400 000 factory at Dimbaza, and will provide further employment for 35 blacks.

Contracts already in hand include the roofing for the markets at Port Elizabeth and Springs, valued at R1.5 million. More than 10 million square metres of this product is already being used on four continents.

Mr Sebe also said that the XDC is currently negotiating with a further eight industrialists who are interested in establishing projects at Dimbaza. If successful, the number of industries at Dimbaza will be increased to 15, employing nearly 2 000 blacks.

Another factory, which will soon be in production at Dimbaza, will manufacture bicycles.

— Business Editor

1/105  
2,267

# Botha backed on Sada removals

13/1/76 DD

1 103  
~~103~~  
3 267

EAST LONDON — A former member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly who lost his seat when Glen Grey was transferred to the Transkei last year, Mr W. T. Jaxa, has supported the claim that the Ciskei government is to blame for the plight of people housed in schools at Sada.

The claim was made by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

Mr Jaxa said Ciskei Government agents purporting to sympathise with the people they persuaded to move from their homes hoped for unwarranted promotions by the Ciskei Government.

Advancing reasons for his claim, Mr Jaxa said: "Mr Botha clearly stated that people from Glen Grey and Herschel had six months within which to decide to identify themselves with the Transkei or remain in the Ciskei.

"The people from Glen Grey were told by

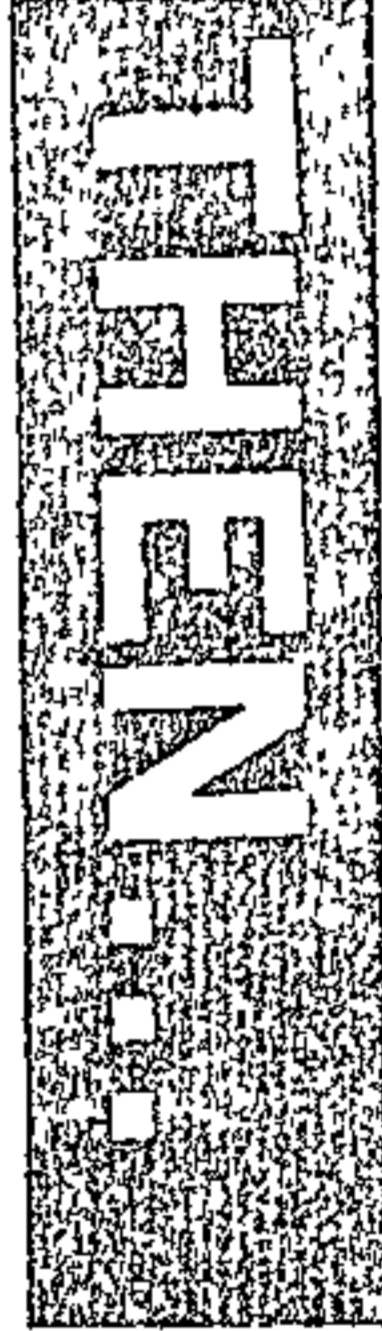
Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima not to leave their homes, and that if anyone wanted to leave the Glen Grey area, enough time would be given for doing so, and that such movement would be done with the knowledge of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

"The excision of Glen Grey and Herschel from the Ciskei was initiated by the Ciskei ruling party with the express proposal by Sebe himself. The Opposition Party under Chief Justice Mabandla warned Sebe repeatedly in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly of the dangers lying ahead of this hurried action but Sebe remained adamant."

He said Mr Sebe had decided to go it alone when he came to a decision on the matter with the South African Government.

Blaming Mr Botha for the plight of the people at Sada was a crafty way of calling "thief" to divert attention from the real culprit, Mr Jaxa added. — DDR.

# THEN AND NOW



ABOVE: One of the shanties in the old Dimbaza. RIGHT: The new-order Dimbaza, with houses and well-organised streets.

# UP, NOW

By NICHOLAS VAN QUIDTSHORN

**DIMBAZA**, the notorious resettlement "dumping ground" which was the subject of the anti-South African film "Last Grave at Dimbaza", has grown into one of the Ciskei pieces of the Ciskei with permanent waiting lists of people who want to settle there.

During a visit this week to the town, 14 kilometres from King Williams Town, I found a thriving community of more than 10,000 people living in neat homes and well-supplied schools, medical centres, sports and shopping facilities, transport and a well-organised

was highlighted in the town, 14 kilometres from King Williams Town, I found a thriving community of more than 10,000 people living in neat homes and well-supplied schools, medical centres, sports and shopping facilities, transport and a well-organised



ABOVE: One of the shanties in the old Dimbaza. RIGHT: The new-order Dimbaza, with houses and well-organised streets.

areas. New factories are being added to the six already in operation. This week the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennor Sebe, announced an agreement with two more industrialists to set up factories in the town. They will manufacture radiators and prestressed concrete roof shells. The radiator factory, which is being put up by a Parli business man, will cost R531 000. The roof shell factory will cost more than R400 000. Mr Sebe said the Khanga Development Corporation was negotiating with a firm of eight industrialists who are interested in establishing projects in Dimbaza. The XBO planned to spend R5 million on development at Dimbaza in the next three years. Should the negotiations be successful, the Dimbaza Government and its last Secretary of Industries at Dimbaza will be increased to

The once high destitute in the town which played a key role in "The Last Grave at Dimbaza" has dropped to the level normal among White South Africans. A well-organised clinic with a doctor in daily attendance and staffed by seven nursing sisters and aides provide for the medical needs of the community. Patients pay a nominal 20 cents for treatment and medicines — and if everything is provided free this includes the issue of birth control pills. Dimbaza today is not a place where people are forced to settle against their will. The last enforced settlement took place almost four years ago and since then the

population has increased by about 3 000. "During the past few years we have been keeping a permanent waiting list of people wanting to settle in Dimbaza," said Mr V. Hoyana, principal information officer of the Ciskei Government. More than half of the population of Dimbaza children, and they receive their education at schools: 320 primary, three high, primary, two lower primary. All children 1 year were fed, healthy and happy. Although most of houses at Dimbaza are still rented, a group of people are building houses of their own and to build their own land. Prices vary between R20 and R50 a

Handwritten notes: (1) 105, (2) 267

X(N/D)

RDM. 11/2/76

# 60 told to live away from husbands

Staff Reporter

SIXTY African women have been ordered to leave their husbands and live in homelands.

They do not qualify to live with their husbands, who have been ordered by the authorities to find alternative accommodation at hostels.

Some of the women have

been living with their husbands for more than ten years at an old township in Devon.

The township is being demolished because the area in which it was built 26 years ago has been declared White.

P3 HOME 16 cTas CP

Scores of families moved last September to a new township, 7 km away,

but there are not enough houses.

Mrs Magdeline Sithole, mother of three, said her husband had been in Devon since 1959.

"We were married nine years later. But it is impossible for me to get a job here because I don't have a permit.

My lodger's permit was withdrawn in 1974 and

I was ordered to go back to the rural area without my husband.

"It would be much better if one died than to suffer like this."

The township manager, Mr D Heydenrich, said: "There is nothing we can do about it. We don't have accommodation for these people. They must just go to the homelands."

(1) 204  
(2) 209  
123  
(4) 267

EVERY year thousands of Africans are moved from their traditional homes and "resettled" in the Bantustans, as often as not with the help of the police.

These removals cause deep resentment among the affected, particularly when they have title deed to the land which they are forced to leave.

But the process continues.

Most removals do not reach the attention of the wider public, but sometimes they do. The forced removal of the people of Doornkop, near Middelburg in the Transvaal, was one instance.

The removal of the people of Majeng is another.

The tribe resisted the decree that it be moved by all means short of violence, including an attempt to hide away from police sent to

# Tribe that went back home

Report: STEVE KGAME Pictures: HAROLD FIGLAN

supervise the move. In the end, the sullen tribe was "resettled" at Vaalboshoek.

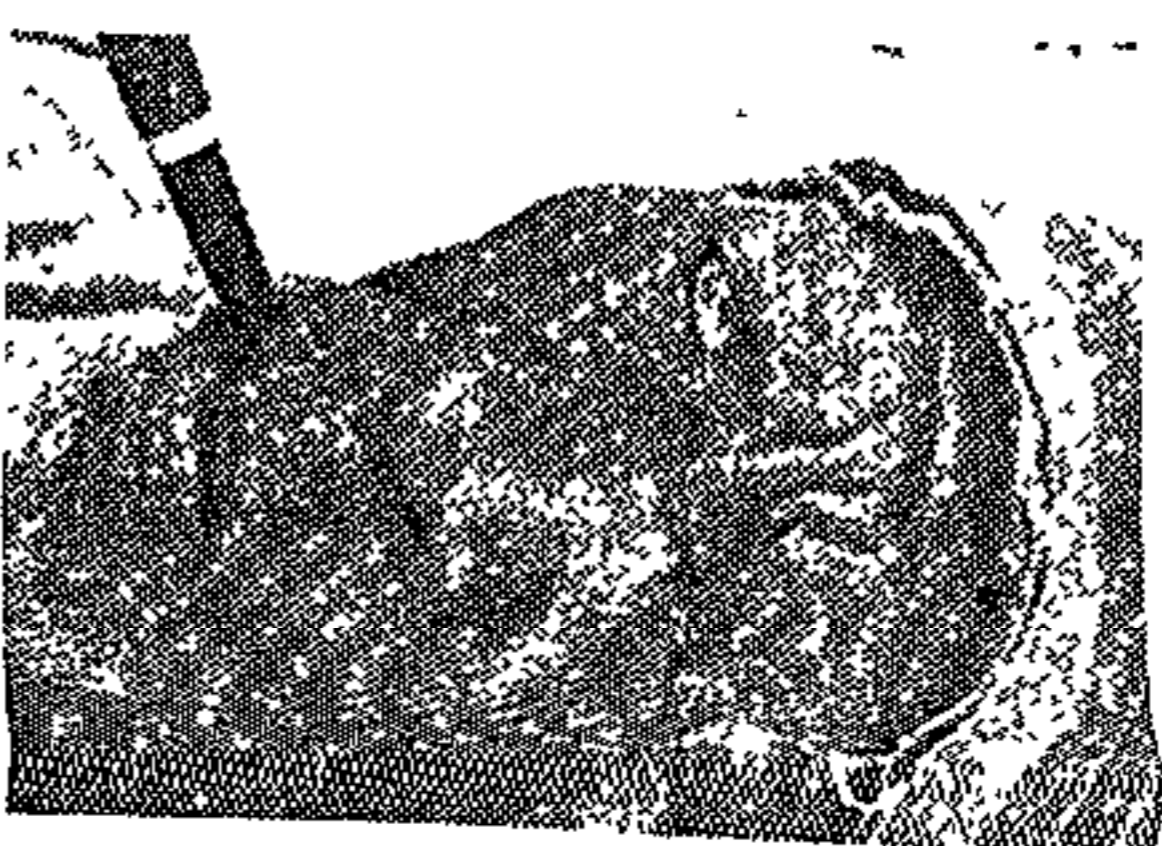
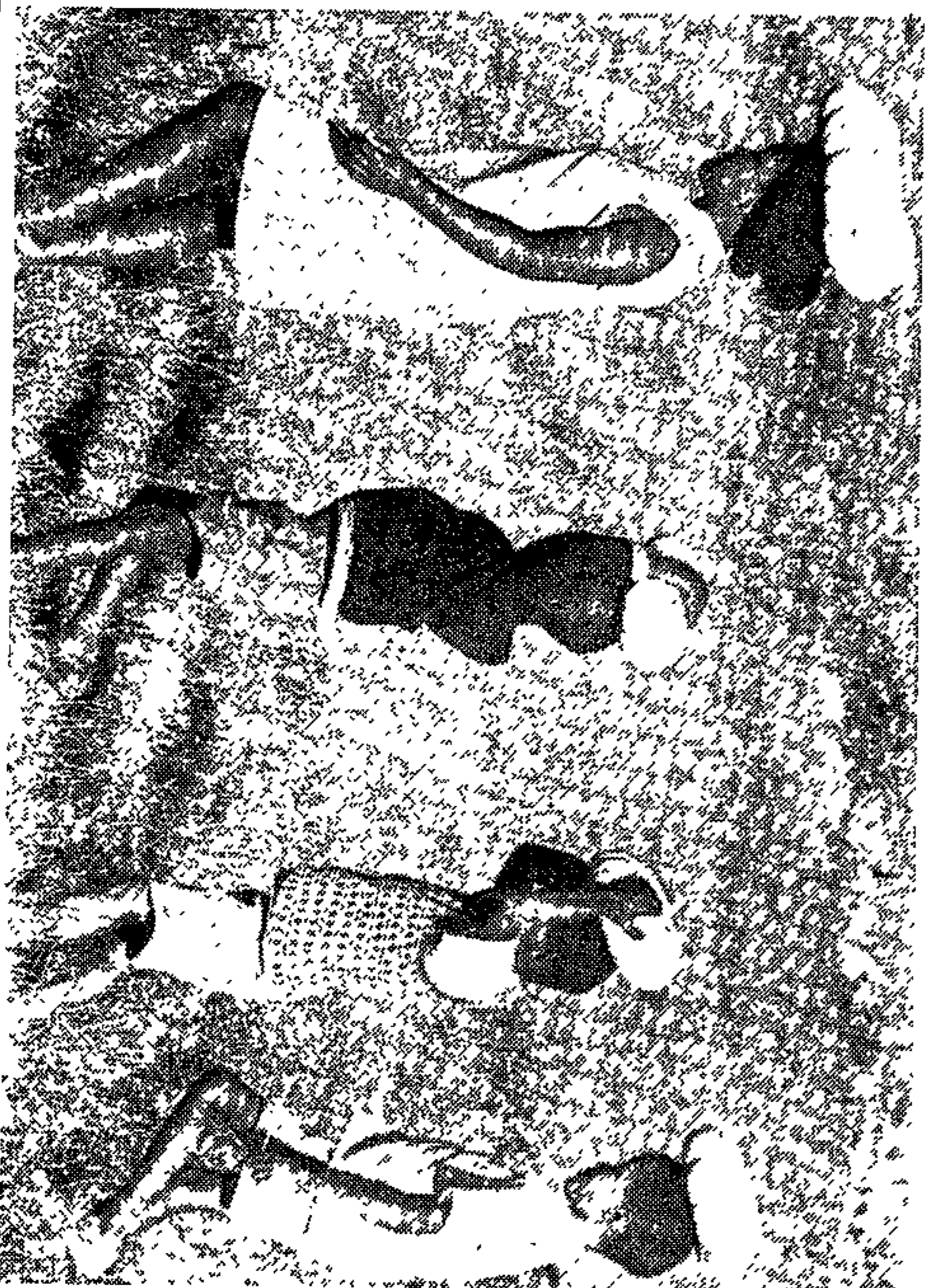
Then, suddenly, the women of the tribe decided to return to Majeng and even now they are streaming back.

Not even charges of trespass and jail sentences of 60 days (10 women were sentenced last week) have stopped the flow.

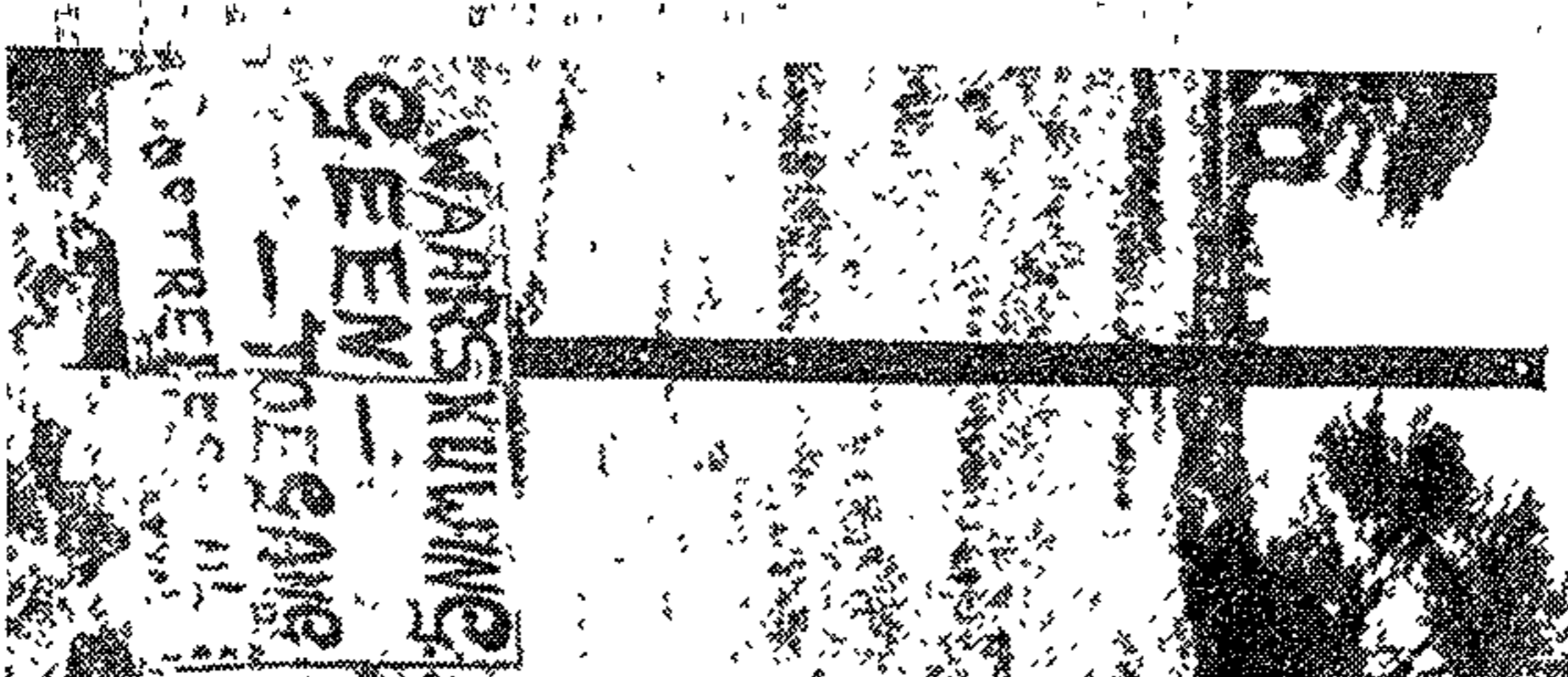
Meanwhile, other removals continue.

According to the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, a million people must still be "resettled".

Children file home (below) with pumpkins which grew in the abandoned fields of Majeng while the tribe was away.



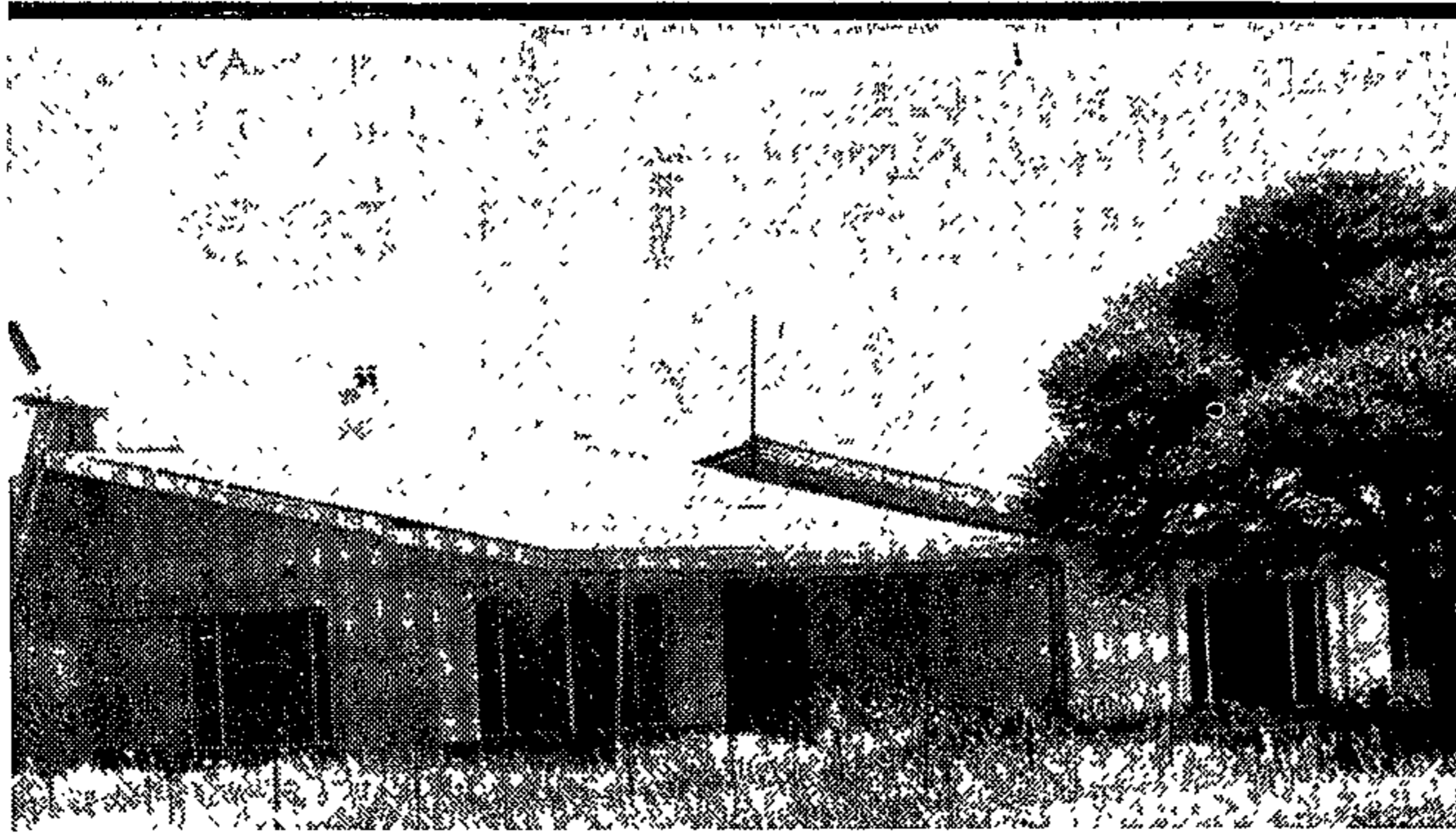
Mr Tihelo Dikoko, said to be 103 (above), "My soul will rest if I can go back home." His aged wife, Bartsie (below), is totally blind "I want to be buried next to my husband at Majeng."



They defied this "keep out" sign to return to "our land".

267

25/2/76



From this (above) at Majeng . . . to this (below) at Vaalboshhoek.



# A housewife's appeal for 2 000 unhappy Coloureds

R DM 26/2/76

088  
2523  
3267

A SPRINGS housewife who has the plight of the Payneville Coloureds at heart has appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, to do something to ease the lot of the residents living in appalling conditions in the township.

The 2 000 Coloureds are living in some of the worst slum conditions on the Reef while patiently waiting to be resettled in their new group area, Geluksdal, at Brakpan. Government red tape is delaying the big trek.

Mrs Angela Byrne, a Pollak Park resident, said in a personal letter to the Prime Minister: "I appeal to you Mr Vorster, in the name of humanity, to intervene personally and to see to it that a speedy and thorough investigation is carried out, so that the people of Payneville are allowed to lead their lives in some sort of security of tenure and reasonable comfort."

Mrs Byrne said that people of all colours and creeds, concerned over the misery of the unfortunate Coloured community, have attempted through protests, publicity and speeches in the council

Far East Rand: JOHAN BUYS

"to bring this terrible situation into the open, so that something might be done."

But nothing has been done and "the buck has been passed from the council to the Bantu Administration Board, to the provincial and Central Government and back to the council.

"We have tried every other avenue of protest, to no avail."

Mrs Byrne led a public demonstration when the R13-million town hall and civic centre was opened by the former State President, Mr Jim Fouche, to draw attention to the despair of the Payneville Coloureds.

Payneville, dubbed "Painful" by its unhappy Coloured community, is being run by the Bantu Af-

fairs Administration Board while there are still Africans in the township waiting to be resettled in Kwa Thema.

Homes are demolished as African families move out. The township has since deteriorated into a slum area as Coloureds wait to be resettled in Brakpan.

They have been living in Payneville for 54 years on a "temporary basis" and three generations have been waiting for their "place under the sun".

Health services have broken down, there are virtually no recreational services and families are living in shockingly overcrowded conditions in shanties that one councillor has described as "a blot on Springs' name".

# 6 000 Africans have to move

Mercury Reporter

**EMPANGENI** — Six thousand Africans are being moved from the Richards Bay area to make way for industrial development.

The Africans, occupying reserve six, a 10,000-hectare area along the coast towards Kwambonambi and inland along the road linking Richards Bay to Empangeni, are being moved by 60 trucks to the Ntambsanana area under a 1971 Government deproclamation order.

Mr. T. R. Jordaan, Empangeni's Bantu Affairs Commissioner, said about 60 percent of the community and 1 200 head of cattle had been moved.

"They are not being forced to go," he said. "Those who doubt the development in the new reserve, also of 10 000 hectares in extent, are shown the area. Most are then keen to move."

Reserve six consists of large tracts of swampy land, unsuited for cultivation, but the Ntambanana reserve is wholly suited for crops.

In addition to clearing the land for cultivation, at a cost of R25 000, three homesteads in the area had been adapted for use by the Department.

Two were now occupied by tribal officials and the third, under the supervision of staff from the Ngwelezane township hospital, was being converted into an eight-bed clinic. A school for 1 000 pupils is being built.

Mr. Jordaan said the move is expected to be completed before the opening of the Richards Bay harbour by the Prime Minister on April 1.

(1) 267  
(2) 40  
(3) 107



TABLE 11: DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (TOTAL) CASH AND KIND BY TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE, RACE AND ECONOMIC REGION - 1972/73

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE	RACE - AFRICAN											
	YEAR - 1972/73											
AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 20.82												
DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION												
EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
EC REGION DEVIATION	-2.57	-2.58	-2.77	2.20	-4.01	-4.55	4.20	4.28	-8.00	-5.46	-4.36	-1.80

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE	RACE - AFRICAN											
	YEAR - 1972/73											
AVERAGE MONTHLY DEVIATIONS FROM												
EC REGION DEVIATION	17											
EC REGION DEVIATION	1											
EC REGION DEVIATION	2											
EC REGION DEVIATION	37											
EC REGION DEVIATION	63											
EC REGION DEVIATION	49											
EC REGION DEVIATION	-2.37											

Hansard 7 col 502  
9/3/76

275

\*3. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) Whether the areas of (a) Ilinge and (b) Ezebelini in the Glen Grey district have been included in the Transkei; if not, why not.
- (2) whether Bantu from the Western Cape are being resettled in these areas, if so, how many (a) were resettled in each area during 1975 and (b) are to be resettled during 1976

†The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) and (b) No, it is as yet not considered expedient.
- (2) Not at present
  - (a) Nil.
  - (b) Unlikely that any will be resettled there during 1976.

†Mr H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG: Mr. Speaker, arising from the hon. the Minister's reply, are Bantu from other parts of South Africa being resettled there?

†The MINISTER: No, because they do after all have to fit in with the town.

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, does the Government have any intention as to where these two areas should go? They have been excised from the Ciskei and not included in the Transkei. What is the Government's intention for the future of these two areas?

The MINISTER: In the near future time will tell. [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

① 267

② 109

# Police hold RDM 27 women 9/2/76 on march

By STEVE KGAME

POLICE have arrested 27 women, ranging in age from 15 to 70, who were marching back to Majeng, their original home near Warrenton, from where they were moved to Vaalboschoek by the Government.

The women will appear in the Barkly West Magistrate's Court tomorrow.

The women belong to the Barolong tribe of Chief Geoffrey Moseki, which was resettled at Vaalboschoek last year. The tribe has repeatedly complained that the area is uninhabitable and members of the tribe have been returning to Majeng.

The first batch of 10, all women, were each fined R30 or 60 days' jail last month. They elected to go to jail. Another group of 42 has been released on their own recognisances and told to appear in court on March 20. No charge sheet was drawn up and they were not asked to plead.

# Transfer of towns delayed

PP 10/3/76

CAPE TOWN — Two black resettlement towns on the border of the Transkei have not been transferred to the territory because the Government does not consider such a move "expedient."

The two towns, Ilinge and Ezebelini, were part of the Glen Grey district which was recently added to the Transkei, after being excised from the Ciskei.

But in the House of Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, said their inclusion in the Transkei was "as yet not considered expedient."

The Minister was replying to a question tabled by Mr H. E. van Rensburg (PRP, Bryanston).

Mr. Botha also told the leader of the PRP, Mr C. W. Eglin, that "in the near future, time will tell" what the Government's intentions were with the two towns.

The amendments to the Transkei Constitution to bring parity between nominated chiefs and elected members in the territory's legislative assembly are now official.

The State President, Dr N. Diederichs, has assented to the Transkei Constitution Amendment Bill which was approved earlier this year by both houses with the support of the two opposition parties.

Now that the amendments are law, preparations for the pre-independence elections in the Transkei can be made.

— PC.

① 267  
② 103

① 267  
② 109

# Court releases roaming Barolong tribal women

RDM  
11/3/76

By STEVE KGAME  
WARRENTON. — The 27 African women of the Barolong tribe, who were moved from Majeng near Warrenton and started streaming back home in groups were released after appearing in the Barkly West Magistrate's court yesterday.

The women appeared before Mr A. J. Groenewald, who after an agreement between the prosecution and counsel for the defence, released them because "a solution to the problems which landed them in court should be found."

The women are part of

the 2000-strong tribe who were moved to Vaalboschoek by an order of the State President last year, after several years of legal battle against the removal.

Vaalboschoek was unacceptable to them, and after a year trying to negotiate for land acceptable to the tribe, they started streaming back to Majeng which is now a prohibited area for them.

They returned in groups, and the first group of 10 were arrested. They appeared in the Windsorton Magistrate's Court where they were fined R30, or 60 days' jail. They decided

to serve the sentence.

A second group of 42 appeared before Mr Groenewald on February 19 there was no charge sheet and they were told to go back home to Vaalboschoek and warned not to return to Majeng. They were to appear in court again on March 19.

Then the group of 27 women were arrested and they appeared before Mr Groenewald yesterday.

He said the position of the women should be investigated in order to reach a solution to their grievances, which he said were genuine.

"The area is always swampy and because of this year's excessive rains, damage running into millions of rands was done to the crops and many houses have collapsed", said Mr Groenewald. He added: "Because of mosquitos, animals have died."

"The Vaalboschoek problem does not only affect

# Reprived women pose a problem

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE reprive from a charge of trespass for women of the Barolong tribe has landed the Bophutha-Tswana Government with a problem, it was learnt yesterday.

They were part of the 2 000-strong tribe which was removed from its home at Majeng, near Warrenton, and resettled in Vaalboschoek in Bophutha-Tswana last year by Presidential decree.

Heavy summer rains made their life at Vaalboschoek miserable and women of the tribe began to walk back to Majeng in search of the old life. Some have been prosecuted and jailed for tres-

pass, but those who appeared before Mr A. J. Groenewald in the Barkly West Magistrate's Court were allowed to go free.

They were not prosecuted because both the prosecutor and the defending counsel agreed that "a solution to the problem which landed them in court should be found."

But Mr Groenewald said yesterday: "It is a matter for the women to settle with the homeland authorities concerned."

Mr Groenewald made it clear that he recognised that the heavy rains had caused genuine problems at Vaalboschoek, including illness because of damp conditions and mosquitoes. But he made it equally

clear that Majeng was now a "prohibited area" and that if they returned they risked prosecution.

Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of Bophutha-Tswana, said last night: "I raised the question with the Minister when I saw him on January 28 and he was very sympathetic."

Later, early in February, he saw the people at Vaalboschoek and put forward the idea of moving them to a safer place on some farms nearby.

"I have submitted proposals that the South African Government buy the White-owned farms. If that can be done the Bophutha-Tswana Government will pay for the removal costs," Chief Mangope said.

① 267  
~~109~~

# Professor outlines removal difficulties

GRAHAMSTOWN — Prof R Davenport, Professor of History at Rhodes University and a former city councillor, yesterday outlined to the Black Sash conference here snags in the proposed removal of Fingo villagers in Committees Drift.

He said there were fears of brak soil in the Fish River and the cost of building a tarred road through Pluto's Vale raised the problem of finance.

Prof Davenport said there was still no news of possible jobs for people at Committees Drift, whether they would have amenities like flush

sanitation and whether the new settlement would be able to sustain life.

The Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board had opposed the proposed resettlement policy as far back as August 1974. Mr L. Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, also objected. Although the proposed township was in his territory, it seemed he had never been consulted.

Nearly 3 000 Grahamstown whites had petitioned the Government against the removal of Asian traders from shops in the city centre to the Asian group area straddling Raglan Road at the

lower end of its Fingo Village.

He called on the Government to look to local susceptibilities when applying a "great national blueprint" at a local level.

Grahamstown's instinct was to oppose group areas as an alien ideology and highly suspect method of handling real estate.

Prof Davenport criticised the secretiveness surrounding the Fingo Villagers' plight and called for a full enunciation of all aspects of the proposed policy timing and cost before the security of the people affected was further undermined. — DDC.

## Fingo Villagers assured of rights at Committees

EAST LONDON — An assurance that people with freehold rights in Fingo Village would enjoy the same privileges when resettled at Committees Drift was given by Mr M. I. P. van Onselen, Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development in Grahamstown.

Mr van Onselen gave the assurance at a meeting with members of the Grahamstown Urban Council.

A member of the urban council, Mr B. B. Zondani said the meeting was told the people keen to buy sites would have them at R20 for 160 sq m.

Mr van Onselen said

people would get four-roomed houses, shops, clinics, a hospital and creches.

A bus service was also guaranteed and people would not lose their work in Grahamstown.

Mr Zondani said they would have a report back meeting at the Nolutando

Hall, Grahamstown, on March 30.

"After this meeting we will put any objections and recommendations in writing to Mr van Onselen.

"At our meeting in April last year, the freeholders were totally opposed to removal," Mr Zondani said. —DDR

① 320  
② 261  
③ 105

JAAR	Kontant	Bonus	Sakke milies eeter die masjien	Meel	Vleis	Melk	Groen- te, vrugte	Ander	Weid- ing	Bewerk- bare Bantoe- land	Be- huis- ing	Totale Loon	Aantal Arbeiders per plaas	
1975			30	17,20	3,30	3,40	-	6,40	7,90	27,10	0,60	109,50	8	
			40	10,50									109,30	6
			40	17,50									110,80	9
			20	17,70									110,50	9
			50	18,70									122,60	10
1974/75			20	26,80								164,90	11	
			50	26,70								186,90	13	
			30	-									-	-
			20	31,30									223,20	14
			50	33,60									271,80	14
1976,30			20	35,30								332,20	14	
			10	45,30								400,40	15	
			10	57,40								501,40	15	
1970,00			30	29,30								228,40	13	
			20	31,30								223,20	14	
			50	33,60								271,80	14	

1971. Hoëveld  
en W. TVL.

Conditions at Vaalboschhoek

\*9 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether women of the Barolong tribe were prosecuted for returning from Vaalboschhoek to Majeng;
- (2) whether the magistrate who tried them remarked on conditions at Vaalboschhoek;
- (3) whether his Department is taking any steps to improve conditions at Vaalboschhoek; if so, what steps; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter

1974/75

1976,30

1970,00

120,70

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes
- (2) No.
- (3) Yes, positive steps have been taken to improve conditions. Water supply, sanitation and storm water drainage are very satisfactory and under control
- (4) No.

Mrs H. SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, has he not seen the report of the comment of the magistrate who tried the women who were prosecuted?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I have not seen the report of the magistrate, but only a report in the newspapers. According to the record of the proceedings of the court, however, the magistrate did not refer to circumstances at Vaalboschhoek, he only asked the defence whether the homeland Government had been approached.

Mrs H. SUZMAN: Further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell me whether any steps are being taken to find an alternative place for the people of the Barolong tribe, since there is such dissatisfaction with regard to Vaalboschhoek

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon member must please table her question

0

Hansard 8  
16/3/76  
col 569

Bron: Afdeling Landbouproduksie-ekonomie

275

**Vaalboschhoek**

\*27. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether any steps are being taken to provide an alternative place to Vaalboschhoek for the resettlement of the people moved there from Majeng; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

No steps are being taken presently to provide an alternative place, because my Department is giving attention to their position.



Jan 23, 1976

NM 23/3/76

# MARGATE'S DESERT

## A home in



LUNCHTIME at Masinenge. Mr. Mkitana Mbulna surrounded by his possessions in the room he shares with another man.

ABOUT 120 African men live in appalling conditions on the outskirts of the holiday resort of Margate in the now nearly deserted township of Masinenge.

The conditions in this decaying location, where the weeds are roof-high and the primitive lavatories have no doors, are due to two factors.

● The first is that the location, started by Margate, was neglected by that borough council for years.

● The second factor is that the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, which took the location over from Margate, has been "effectively prevented from

By TIM MUIL  
African Affairs Correspondent

developing Masinenge or expanding its accommodation potential," by Pretoria.

Out of sight of holiday makers in a valley to the west of the town, Masinenge accommodated about 1300 people until about 1972. This figure represented about 30 single men and about 150 families.

### NOWHERE TO GO

In that year most of the Zulus in the small location were moved to the new township of Gamalakhe, about six kilometres farther into the reserve, but the Pondo people had nowhere to go.

They still have nowhere to go. About 120 men were left in the location. Their wives and families were sent away to the Transkei or to surrounding areas.

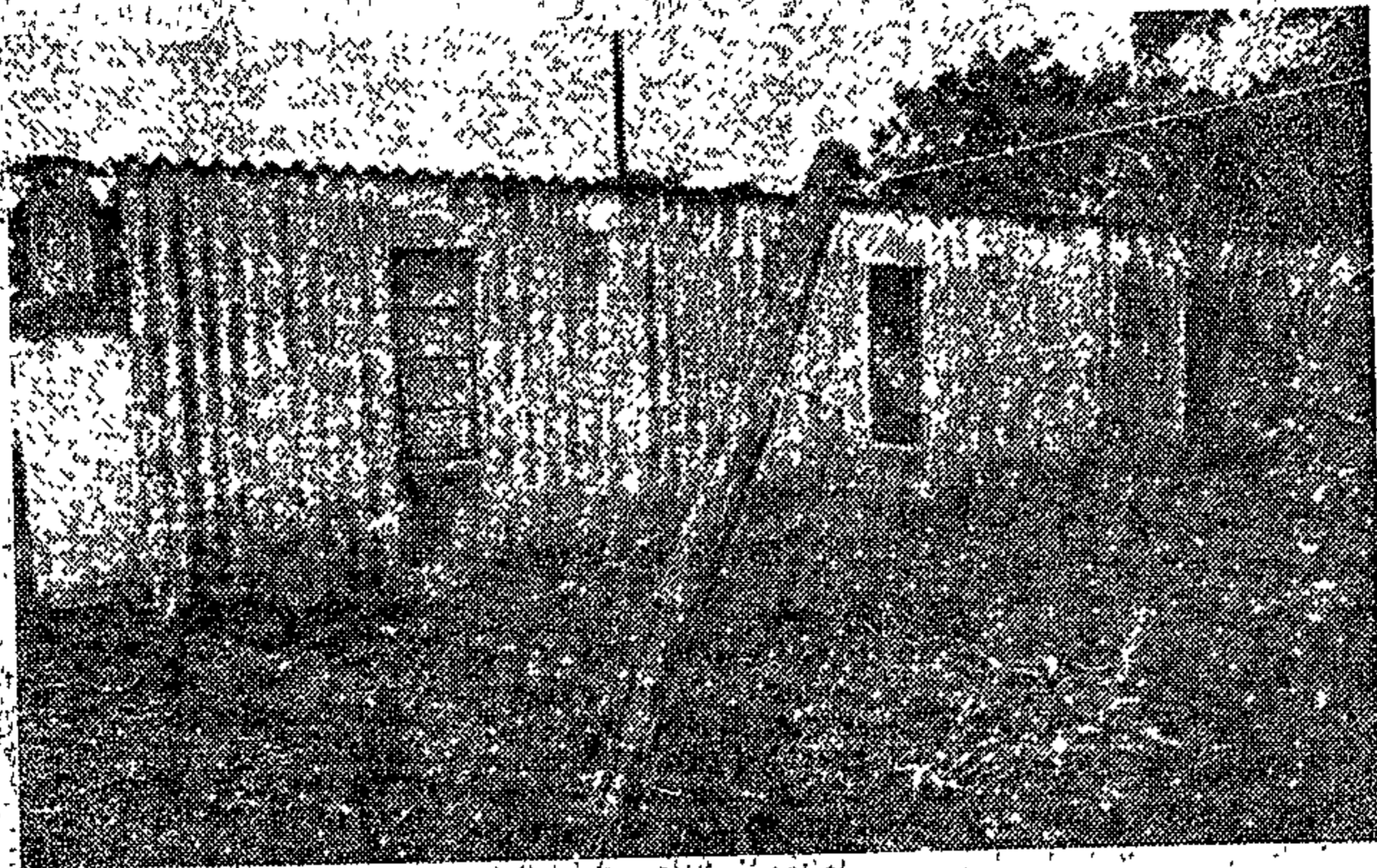
Of this number 28 married men were qualified to stay in the area under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. They were promised houses in Gamalakhe, but they have not been accommodated yet.

The wives and families of the men left in the location live on neighbouring farms with the permission of the farmers or in the reserves where they squat illegally on tribal land.

(1) 321  
(2) 267

# RUINED TOWNSHIP

## in the ruins



Their menfolk work in the seaside town's shops, cafes, hotels and for the borough council.

There is no bus service to the small location any more, so the men walk to and from work every day.

They live two to a room in little houses that leak when it rains. The rooms are dark because there is no electricity and most of the windows are boarded up because the glass has long disappeared.

The houses are damp and a small compounded of food, sweat, damp and smoke clings to them. There are three taps in the area.

To live here the men pay R1 each month and the four-roomed houses are occupied by eight men although there are many houses standing empty in the location.

They have to live somewhere while they earn a living, so they endure it, but they do not know what the future holds.

### INHERITED

Mr. S. Bourquin, the chief director of the Port Natal Board, said the township was founded by Margate and its deficiencies had been the responsibility of Margate.

"My board has inherited this township with all its problems.

"Some local authorities do nothing about township conditions for years and now we are expected to put it right in a day.

"It is our responsibility now, and we have wanted to improve conditions, but we were confronted by a policy decision by Pretoria.

"This has effectively prevented us from developing Masinenge or expanding its accommodation potential because it's due to disappear.

### COMMITTED

"This does not stop us from spending money on running costs, fixing leaks and so forth, but it means we cannot spend the money needed to turn the place into a worthwhile township.

"The alternative to Masinenge is Gamalakhe. It has been suggested that we help develop Gamalakhe on an agency basis for the KwaZulu Government.

"Our department of technical and building services is so formidably committed for at least 18 months to two years that we could not consider this before that time.

"There are also financial implications. As you know, we have been told to cut back on capital works because of the recession.

"A hostel area was mooted as part of the development of Gamalakhe

EIGHT men live in the four rooms of this house at Masinenge. The picture was taken from inside the doorless outdoor lavatory,

which might be available for ethnic groups other than Zulu.

"The construction of hostel accommodation depends on funds and organisation, but if it does come about the Pondo men might be permitted to go there."

### LONELY

Because Gamalakhe is a KwaZulu township, and the only place available for the lonely men of Masinenge — many of whom have married Zulu women — the Mercury asked the KwaZulu Government if it was prepared to allow these men to settle in the Zulu township with their families.

Mr. Walter Kanye, the Councillor for Community Affairs, said that his Government had "never said non-Zulus would not be allowed to live in a KwaZulu township.

"If these Pondo people you are talking about qualify to be in the area, if houses are available at Gamalakhe, we will have no objections to them being put on the waiting list."

**Black spot removals/consolidation of homelands: Resettlement**

593. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) (a) What is the estimated number of (i) families and (ii) persons who were resettled by the end of 1975 as a result of black spot removals and consolidation of homelands and (b) what was the total cost of these removals;
- (2) (a) how many (i) families and (ii) persons were resettled in 1974 and 1975, respectively, and (b) what was the cost in each of these years;
- (3) whether any persons are still to be resettled; if so, (a) (i) from what areas and (ii) in what areas are they to be resettled, (b) how many (i) families and (ii) persons are involved in each resettlement and (c) what is the estimated cost of each resettlement.

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

- (1) (a) (i) Approximately 42 325.  
(ii) Approximately 211 626.  
(b) The cost cannot be exactly determined because the services and requirements are so interwoven that the cost in connection with removals only is not determinable.
- (2) (a) (i) 1974      1975  
          989      4 102  
(ii) 1974      1975  
      5 226     24 612  
(b) See (1) (b) above.
- (3) Yes.  
(a) (i) From black spots, Bantu areas and portions of Bantu areas to be removed and excised in terms of consolidation plans.  
(ii) In the areas already been acquired and still to be acquired in terms of consolidation plans.  
(b) (i) and (ii) These particulars would be determined as and when the removal of each area concerned is undertaken.  
(c) The estimated cost cannot be readily determined.

275

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1/4/76

11.267  
~~2.107~~

# Govt's 'great race blunder' condemned

STAR 8/4/76

## Own Correspondent

DURBAN—A Government scheme to shift the 60 000-strong Amangwana tribe from their homes high in Drakensberg to the plains around Estcourt and Winterton has been condemned by experts as "one of the greatest racial blunders of all time."

The proposal to move the tribe is part of the kwa-Zulu land consolidation plan to protect the headwaters of the Tugela River, which rises in Amangwana territory.

The new scheme will relocate them in a tribal reserve adjacent to the reserves of tribes with which they have been in open enmity over a long period.

The chief of the Amangwana, Chief Tshanibeswe Chani said:

"To take my people out of these mountains will be to take them to die."

"We have lived in these mountains for generations. There is plenty of water for us and our cattle and good soil for our crops," he said.

Chief Chani, also ruler of the Mangwana, said all his forefathers lay in their graves in a nearby forest.

"My peoples' forefathers are also buried near their homes. They were all born here in the mountains and will not leave."

Chief Csani also stressed his tribe's inability to get on with their neighbours.

"We have fought the Mhlubis, Mtembus and other tribes many times before. If we are moved into the centre of them

there will be more bloodshed and disaster for both sides," he said.

Mr Martin Winter on his farm Klipfontein, near Estcourt, stressed that it would be "the greatest mistake the Government could make."

"The whole region is prone to drought and the soil extremely thin. If they move the Amangwana here they will die by the hundred," he said.

① 220  
② 267

# Angry farmer hits at Fingo resettlement

DD 20/4/76.

PORT ELIZABETH — A press report this week was the first indication a Fish River farmer, Mr R Knott, had that the government planned to resettle the Grahamstown Fingo Villagers on his fertile 1 285 hectare farm, Glenmore

"I do not like this at all" Mr Knott said "The most courteous thing would have been to approach the farmer before things are published in the press. It is a tragedy there is no negotiation with the farmer."

Glenmore, 37 km from Grahamstown along the Fort Beaufort and Breakfastlei roads, lies opposite Tyefu's Location, Committee's Drift — the Ciskei-owned site which the Department of Bantu Administration and Development has dropped as the resettlement site.

The Secretary of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development Mr I P van Onselen, has indicated his department had dropped the proposed resettlement

of the Fingo villagers at Tyefu's Location and was prepared to acquire the farm Glenmore on the same side of the Fish River, to develop a township with modern amenities.

It is not clear why the government has chosen Glenmore as the resettlement site, instead of the original site at Committee's Drift.

The change may have been made to avoid a dispute with the Ciskei Government, which seems to have other plans for the original spot.

Chief Payment Siwani, Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, confirmed advance planning for development of irrigation farming in Tyefu's Location

And Mr A. L. Versfeld, secretary to the Ciskei Department of Agriculture and Forestry, said consultants were working in the area and surveys were still being carried out.

"We want to develop an irrigation scheme at Tyefu's Location similar to that at Keiskammáhoek in that we want to settle people on viable economic units," he said.

"We would like the people to be experienced farmers, but the area is already settled, and we cannot just turn the people out.

"We have been fighting against a township at Tyefu's Location for a long time," Mr Versfeld said.

"Good agricultural land must be used for production, and once a township is established, the land cannot be recovered."

Glenmore, has 215 hectares under overhead spray irrigation from the Fish River, and 400 Afrikander cattle.

Bought only two years ago, the farm had much scope for development, Mr Knott said, and until now, he had foreseen no danger of losing the land. — DDC

# Families evicted at Butterworth

Some families have been evicted from their homes at Msobomvu Location, Butterworth.

They now have nowhere to go except return to

their original homes in the rural areas or seek accommodation with friends in the township.

Police have been used to eject some families who

refuse to vacate the houses

People have been seen sleeping in the open with their belongings

The superintendent of

30/4/76 DD.  
the township, Mr M. Mboto, said he had to use force to have the families evicted from the houses they occupied.

"These families we have evicted were not supposed to be there. Because the men's hostels were still under construction we decided to house all single men in the four-roomed houses. We had eight men in a house," Mr Mboto said.

"To our surprise we found that the men were now staying with women and this was contrary to conditions of occupation. Single men are now sent to the hostels.

"These men were registered as unmarried when they came to work in Butterworth. Most came under contract and were not supposed to bring their wives. They have gone against regulations. We evict them because of need these houses for married people who are on the waiting list," Mr Mboto said.

He said many people were living illegally in the new houses at Msobomvu. The demolition of the tank houses had to be carried out.

- ① 104
- ② 267
- ③ 124

① 267  
~~② 320~~

*Daily Dispatch 11/6/76*

# BAAB arranged poll — Zondani

EAST LONDON — A representative of Fingo Village in the Grahamstown Urban Council, Mr B. B. Zondani, has reacted strongly at the denial by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, of knowledge of a referendum held to test the feelings of Fingo Villagers on their removal to Committees Drift.

Mr Zondani said a circular signed by the chief director of the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr

L. C. Koch advised residents on April 21 that a referendum would take place on April 29.

"The area manager, Mr B. Bush, told the polling officials and urban councillors present that the counting would be done by the chief magistrate of Grahamstown, Mr F. H. Garbers and people would be informed about the results," Mr Zondani said.

The result was to have been forwarded to Mr Botha and we are waiting to hear this from him," Mr Zondani said. —DDR

(1) Agric - Labour

(2) 267

## REMOVAL OF AFRICANS IN RAIN DENIED

African Affairs Correspondent *NM*

THE DEPUTY Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Natal, Mr. H. A. Dreyer, yesterday denied that 250 Africans had been moved from the Colenso area to Estcourt in the rain on Monday. *7/5/76*

"It would have been physically impossible to move that number with the transport available to us. We are moving about seven families a day."

Commenting on a report earlier this week, Mr. Dreyer said when the trucks set off from Gannahoek near Colenso, on Monday morning, "it was not raining. In fact, the rain caught up with them."

The removal from the White-owned farm of Gannahoek had been in progress for a week at that point, and was then delayed for two days because of the rain.

Gannahoek used to have about 350 African families who were served repeatedly with eviction orders by the farm owner.

Mr. Dreyer said: "These people were warned at least three times in the past three years that they would have to move. Two months ago they were given the actual removal date."

The removal involved about 500 to 600 people — 64 families — now being housed at Wembest near Estcourt.

Commenting on a complaint that some Wembest houses lacked window panes, Mr. Dreyer said he had spoken to officials of the Drakensberg Bantu Administration Board.

"The Board's spokesman told me that whenever they put in panes before the families arrived local children simply broke them."



# New life among the town

20/5/76  
RDM 25/5

NOT so long ago Dimbaza was a squalid "dumping ground," visible testimony to the ugly realities of what official terminology describes as "resettlement" — mass removal of Blacks in the interests of homeland consolidation

Neither the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe — in whose territory Dimbaza falls — nor the township superintendent, Mr Nicholas Erasmus, deny Dimbaza was once a dumping ground for Black squatters from "inconveniently" situated "Black spots".

It was that grim reality which inspired the title of the anti-apartheid film "Last Grave at Dumbazza," which in turn invoked outraged refutation from men like Mr "Pik" Botha, South Africa's Ambassador to the United Nations.

## Protests

The protests from South African representatives were accompanied by a positive programme to reform Dimbaza and make it a model township and symbol of the constructive side of resettlement and separate development.

I first visited Dimbaza in October 1974. Even then, as I recorded at the time, there was no disputing the improvements.

New houses were being built to replace the wooden huts which housed the first resettled people, streets were being laid out, factories, of a sort, were coming into operation and, most important, a clinic was providing care for the sick and the elderly.

My recent visit pointed to more of the same new houses were still being erected, the last of the old huts were being demolished, sports facilities — an all-weather tennis court and an overgrown rugby-cum-soccer field — were emerging and, of course, schools were functioning.

## Industry

The "factories" were there too and, according to Mr J. D. Naude, area manager of the Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC), two more were in the pipeline. Freshly dug foundations showed it was more than a pipedream.

The word "factories" is inappropriate. The industries in operation are more accurately described as homecraft industries. They are small enough and pay wages to justify comparison with Britain's pre-industrial revolution cot-

Take the wrist watch factory. On Mr Naude's figures it employs a mere 28 Blacks, of whom 26 are women. Wages for women employees vary from R4 a week for trainees to R7 for those who are fully trained.

Whites there make two points. First, they state that a start has to be made somewhere. Second, they argue that work — even lowly paid work — is better than nothing.

Neither point can be refuted. Both point to the awesome task of turning a dumping ground into a viable township.

According to Mr Naude, the five factories employ only about 160 Blacks. Nearly all are women. Dimbaza is not an agricultural settlement and that is not nearly enough

## PATRICK LAURENCE reports on the slow but progress in turning Dimbaza from a notorious dumping ground into a model township.

that is a sizeable chunk from an unskilled worker's wages, the more so in the present inflationary state of the economy.

The feeling that life was still hard at Dimbaza, though appreciably better than it was a few years back, was confirmed by a visit to the well-attended clinic.

There the sister-in-charge, Sister Johanna Linda, named the most common ailments as scabies, gastro-enteritis, kwashiorkor, pellagra and malnutrition.

Mr Erasmus, who has worked hard to improve Dimbaza and who minutes before had been proudly showing off some of its new houses, was thrown on the defensive. "It's because they overcook their food," he interjected.

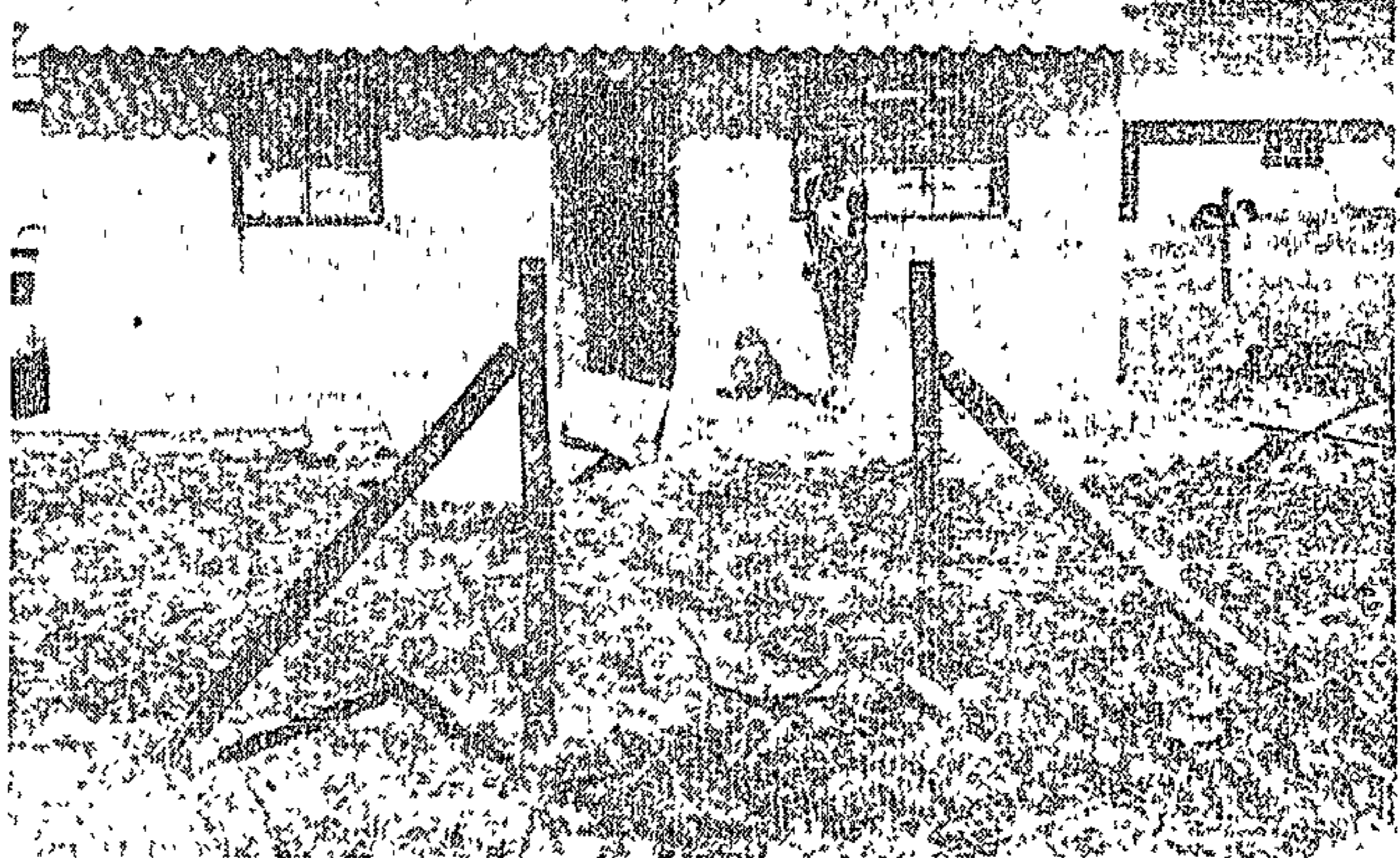
But Dr Mamphela Ramphele, of the Black-initiated and Black-run clinic of Zanempilo, disagreed strongly. The real causes of the illnesses were poverty and overcrowding.

Conceding that pellagra was sometimes caused by overcooking of green veg-

etables, she argued that it was poverty, not overcooking, that was the cause. "People need to know why they are sick," she said.

It would be a waste of time and money to buy

Dr Ramphele



Dimbaza householder outside his new three-roomed house. His wife is a factory worker.

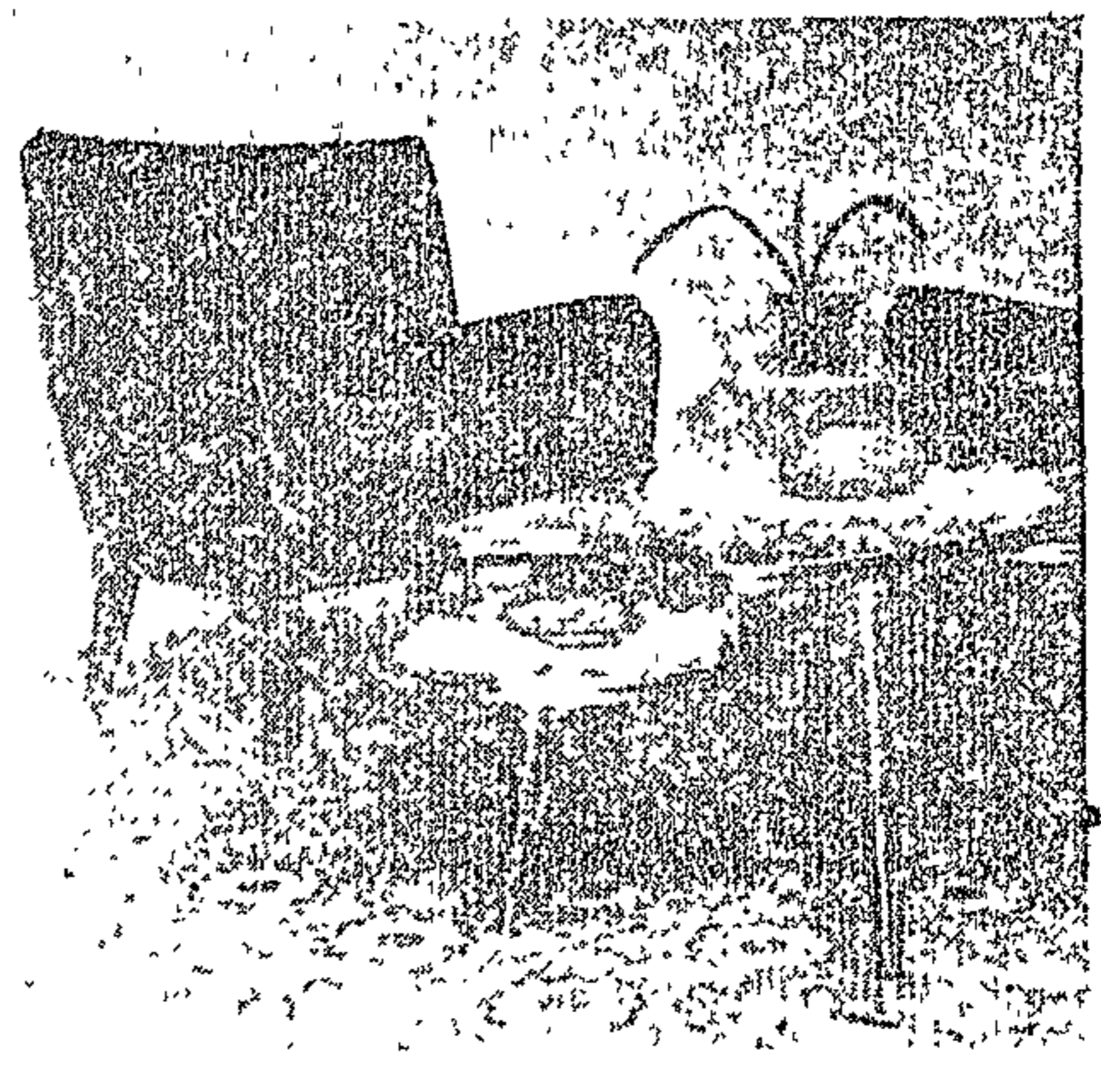
work for its population of 9 300.

King William's Town, 25 km away, offers a theoretical outlet for work-seekers. But there are enormous practical difficulties.

Most of the resettled people are illiterate and unskilled. For that reason they command little bargaining power in labour markets. But in addition they have to compete against Blacks from Zwelitsha, only four km from King William's Town.

If, in spite of their disadvantages, they succeed in getting work, there is yet another problem — transport. Mr Erasmus gave bus fares at 25c a single ticket and train fares at 15c. That works out at R2,50 a week for the bus or R1,50 a week for the train.

Even allowing for cheap-



Corner of a lounge in a new house

# township shacks

25/5/76.

on the slow but steady  
from a notorious human  
model township.

who has  
improve  
minutes  
proudly  
its  
thrown on  
because  
food.

etables, she went on to  
argue that its root cause  
was poverty. "In an im-  
poverished community the  
people need bulk. That is  
why they mix their veg-  
etables with mealie meal  
and overcook them."

It would help if the peo-  
ple could be persuaded to  
cook their vegetables sep-  
arately, but to get the mes-  
sage through in a deprived  
community would take  
time—and require money  
to buy extra pots.

Dr Ramphele continued:

"Kwashiorkor has nothing  
to do with overcooking. It  
is caused by protein defi-  
ciency. It affects child-  
ren between the ages of  
six and 18 months. Protein  
deficiency is caused by po-  
verty."

Gastro-enteritis was an-  
other illness which had its  
roots in poverty. "Young  
kids are left in charge of  
their brothers and sisters.  
Feeding bottles are left  
lying around. They are  
not hygienically cleaned.  
The kid gets gastro-enter-  
itis."

But what of the mo-  
thers? "They might be  
working as servants in  
King or looking for work,"  
was the reply.

Scabies is the result of  
infectious parasitical  
sores. In overcrowded two-

roomed houses the "kids  
infect each other easily,"  
and only the newest  
houses have baths or show-  
ers.

I left Dimbaza with the  
feeling that its recovery  
would be a longer process  
than most people realised  
— and the knowledge that  
it was better off than  
many of the new resettle-  
ment centres

Dr Ramphele's words  
rang in my ears: "You  
should see Welcome Wood  
People there are comple-  
tely demoralised. They  
are living in the same  
kind of shacks that the  
people of Dimbaza were  
first moved into There is  
no employment and there  
are no buses."

① 267  
~~② 109~~

STAR  
**Tribe**  
18/5/76  
**claims**  
**R2-m**

Staff Reporter

LICHTENBURG. — Chief Israel Mokate and his 45 tribesmen have lodged a claim of R2-million against the Government.

This is for damages they claim they suffered while being forcibly removed from Potchefstroom to Rooigrond, near Mafeking, five years ago.

This is the latest move by the tribe in their long battle against the Government since being uprooted from their farms in Potchefstroom.

The claim — R50 000 for each of the families living in the area — has been made to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Mafeking.

Chief Mokate said this was mainly for farms and livestock lost and confiscated by authorities in Potchefstroom before they were removed.

After complaining to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, Chief Mokate explained, they were advised to list the amount of their damages and to submit the claim to the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner, who would make representations to the Government.

The tribe were resettled in Rooigrond, with the understanding that they would be given better land later. But nothing has been done for them, Chief Mokate said.

He accused Chief Lucas Mangope, Bophuthatswana's Chief Minister, of "co-operating with Whites" and condoning their removal from Potchefstroom.

275

2. Hansard 19  
8/6/76

Audio/vis

Is it  
show  
such  
video

Removal from Fingo Village to Committees  
Drift 1151

\*6 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

venue for your  
ion been decided?

Whether a referendum was conducted among the people of Fingo Village, Glaberga, on the question of their removal to Committees Drift, if so (a) when, (b) how many persons were entitled to vote, (c) how many voted (i) in favour of and (ii) against removal, (d) how many ballot papers were there and (e) what was the percentage poll.

be playing at home or  
is the meeting room  
to you?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU  
AFFAIRS:

table as a meeting  
your audience and as  
und for your subject?

To my knowledge no referendum was conducted regarding the proposed Fingo scheme and incidentally no progress obtained.

right size for the  
expected?

(b) to (c) fall away.

one be able to see?  
a dais or platform?  
enough room for the  
positioning of one or  
more projection screens?

- (e) Will everyone be able to hear?  
Will you need to use a microphone?  
Is there a public address system  
already installed? Will there be  
any distracting noises and can  
these be silenced during your  
presentation?
- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?  
Are there sufficient power supplies  
for any projected visuals or  
recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at  
your disposal? Will there be an  
experienced projectionist  
available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or  
other aids (e.g. films, videotapes,  
sound tapes, slides, etc.) already  
available?
- (c) What facilities are there for  
obtaining or making others you  
may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?  
If so, how much money has been  
allowed for:

HANSARD NO. 20

Removal from Fingo Village to Glenmore 12/6

\*13 Dr F VAN Z SLAEBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) Whether the people of Fingo Village, Grahamstown, were recently consulted about their proposed removal to Glenmore, if so, (a) when and (b) what form did the consultation take.

275

(2) ... of and (b) ag. ...

MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) ...  
(a) 11 March 1976  
(b) The Secretary of my Department explained the proposed rehousing scheme to the Urban Bantu Council which also represents the people of Fingo Village and the aforementioned Council itself, later circularized the information amongst those concerned  
(2) Neither my Department nor the Cape Midland Bantu Affairs Administration Board took a poll but left it to the Urban Bantu Council to inform the residents at their discretion.

# Housing welcome at Welcomewood

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Welcomewood, a rural resettlement area, 24 km from King William's Town, near Mount Coke, for 46 families from Riemvasmaak, near Upington, since July, 1973, has settled down and is no different from another average Ciskei rural area.

But the struggle to provide homes still goes on and many families have opted for buying the small wooden sheds they were

given as temporary accommodation when they arrived.

The sheds are available at R18 each but as they are 1,82 m by 1,82 m in size, they cannot provide much in permanent accommodation.

One of the first men to settle in the area when 43 families arrived on July 28 1973, Mr J. Giyama, who had a home built for him by members of the South African Students

Association (SASO), said he had bought the one shed he had because he thought the iron roofing was worth more than the amount he paid.

Other families have used the sheds as a basis for their homes and built mud huts connecting the two sheds (for one family) to one dwelling.

A full time nurse resides at the clinic and the community is making full use of available facilities.

Mr Giyama said the families had had good crops last year but he did not expect to get much from his piece of land, this year.

"The reason is that the tractor arrived late this time and many of us struggled to pay for the ploughing.

"At first we were given a high figure for the ploughing but on representations the figure was brought down and many people were able to hire the tractor but that was a bit late for the crops to grow well."

Most families had suffered heavy stock losses since arriving at Welcomewood, but one man could still boast of 18 heard of cattle, some of which would be the envy of breeders anywhere in the country.

They were advised to sell most of their stock before leaving Riemvasmaak because the area they were moving into was notorious for tick-borne disease on livestock.

"But it is not only the diseases that finished our stock here," Mr Giyama said. "We have had to sell cattle and goats to buy food and building material and we are still hoping to buy more stock when we get good crops and sell."

There had been problems with offers by members of Saso to build at Welcomewood. A proud owner of the only completed dwelling built by the students, Mr Giyama, said the headman and his committee, had called police to drive the students off the area.

"But no one has questioned me about my house. Even government officials have not interfered. I have heard a lot of gossip about someone going to take action against me but nobody has."

There were piles of bricks and crushed stone left by the students when they were ordered off the premises; and a building with a 1,8 m high wall was living evidence of the abrupt departure of the students from Welcomewood.

Many families have well cared for gardens but the winter weather has taken its toll of the crops.

There are hardly any young men in Welcomewood, most of whom are on contract labour to the Western Cape.

With the heavy stock losses suffered since the arrival of the new Ciskeians, there is not enough milk for most of the families and problems of malnutrition are no rarity at the clinic.

General treatment is available at the clinic and more serious cases are referred to Mount Coke Hospital.

Being a rural area, Welcomewood has no lighting, roads system and sewerage but there is a communal tap with water pumped from a borehole.

The few changes which were readily noticeable since the arrival of the people there were the

number of dwellings built, an additional building to the school, a full-time resident nurse and a family from nearby Mzantsana, who had since settled in Welcomewood.

But the true position of the area's residents seemed to be put in a nutshell by 74 year-old Mr M. Siyengu.

"It's tough here I have not had a job since we arrived here and I am still trying to put up this house." It is one of the best of a good variety which varies from mud huts to Mdantsane type four-roomed dwellings.

"As you can see it is only at roof level at the other end and I am hoping to raise some money by doing odd jobs, like sewing in order to complete the building." — Leslie Kinwa

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CAPETOWN TIMES  
600 000 squatters in  
homelands' settlements

Political Staff

THE EXISTENCE of two massive squatter camps with at least 600 000 inhabitants in two homelands has been revealed by the semi-official research body, Benbo. One camp is at Winterveld in BophuthaTswana "with at least 350 000 squatters" and the other at the Edendale Swartkops area in KwaZulu, "with about 250 000 squatters".

Details about the camps have been disclosed in the survey "Black Development in South Africa" released by the Bureau for Economic Research on Bantu Development (Benbo) this week.

Benbo conducts research for the Bantu Affairs Commission, the governments of the homelands, statutory corporations and the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education.

Benbo also revealed that between 1971 and 1974 there was a shortage of 42 954 houses in the homelands.

The disclosure by Benbo of the large number of squatters in only two areas in the homelands underlines the fact that the housing shortage and the existence of squatters is not only confined to Cape Town or other urban areas as is often believed.

The Theron Commission found that there were 30 000 Coloured families living in squatting units. Together with the Crossroads camp which is mainly inhabited by Africans, it has been estimated that about 200 000 squatters live in the Greater Cape Town area.

This means that at least 800 000 people are living in squatter camps in SA.

# Tribe of 45 000 forced <sup>STAR</sup> 15/9/76 to move

Staff Reporter

About 150 policemen in camouflage uniform sealed off the tribal area of Rooijantjiesfontein near Lichtenburg as the massive removal of 45 000 tribesmen began today.

Early this morning about 100 Government trucks drew up near the homes of Chief Kelly Molete and his Bakalobeng tribesmen to begin the great trek to Deelpan, 75 km away.

Chief Molete and his tribesmen have bitterly opposed their removal from the area where they claim to have lived for more than 100 years.

## IRON SHACKS

At Deelpan, an area the tribe have described as "uninhabitable and swampy," the tribesmen have to move into loaned corrugated iron shacks with no floors while they try to rebuild their facilities.

Chief Molete estimated that the property, immovable and movable, which the tribe have to leave behind in Rooijantjiesfontein is worth about R3-million.

He does not believe the compensation the tribe will get will come anywhere near this.

The tribe say they will have insufficient and poor quality grazing for their stock, the nearest hospital will be 150 km away, there are no employment opportunities in the area, and there are no schools for the many children.



# 300 homeless in Dimbaza

4/10/76  
STAR

EAST LONDON — Seventy-four families comprising nearly 300 people aged between three months and 60 years are living in the street while more than 100 houses are ready for occupation at Dimbaza.

The families were ejected from the houses they went into without official consent and left in the street early this month.

A spokesman for the group told their story:

"We have been trying to get accommodation for years. Some of us have been here since 1969. I came from Middelburg, Cape, then.

"For some time we have been seeing people arriving in Dimbaza and getting into new houses but we are the forgotten people," she said.

They moved into 74 houses which were ready for occupation on September 4.

On September 9, Ciskei Government officials, police and members of the township's board told

them to get out of the houses within an hour.

When they refused they were forced to get out and their belongings were packed in the street.

"We took the matter up with the Ciskei Government the same day and after much going up and down we saw the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Chief L. W. Maqoma, the next Monday.

"He told us we should not have gone into the houses without permission and we explained our plight to him. He promised he would look into the matter but after two weeks we are still here," the spokesman said.

"Since then we have been ordered to vacate this area, but some of us have nowhere to go because the people we lodged with are no longer keen to have us back.

"They feel we should get some of the many unoccupied houses here."

She said police had threatened to charge them for squatting and one man had abused them last week.

"Three shots were fired around us at night the other day but no one seemed to bother.

"We have also been told our belongings will be set alight if we do not move but we are still waiting for the Minister to give us word as promised."

She said many families living there had no fathers because most husbands were away on labour contracts.

Since their unauthorised occupation of the houses, all new houses have been locked up to ensure they are not occupied. — DDR

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Handled by vol 360  
15/2/77

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SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	22		233	25		TOTAL
	No.	Area		No.	Area	
To	1	1	1	36	36	1,9
2 -	23	76	10	189	568	4,9
5 -	12	83	7	178	218	9,9
10 -	7	91	1	140	1 952	19,9
20 -	12	442	1	136	4 252	49,9
50 -	17	278	7	58	4 345	99,9
100 -	8	1 145	5	73	10 325	199
200 -	9	2 013	6	35	8 358	299
300 -	35	14 381	29	39	15 361	499
500 -	38	27 896	72	25	17 376	999
1 000 -	36	50 682	63	13	16 698	1 999
2 000 -	21	57 183	35	2	5 052	4 999
5 000 -	1	6 124	1	1	6 851	9 999
10 000 +	-	-	1	1	24 585	OVER
TOTAL	220	161 395	233	926	116 977	

**Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act**

396. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

- (1) How many Blacks were removed to their homelands from each of the main urban centres during 1976;
- (2) how many of these persons from each centre were removed on the ground that they were (a) idle and (b) undesirable in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

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

	(1)	(2)(a)	(b)
Witwatersrand	684	13	5
Cape Peninsula	181	Nil	Nil
Pretoria	806	112	Nil
Durban	5 394	1 603	8
Bloemfontein	272	126	Nil

Hansard 7 cols 596 9/3/77

**Bantu removed from Black spots**

(546) Mr. R. M. CADMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) What is the total number of Bantu persons removed by Government authorities from Black spots, including small scheduled areas and outlying parts of other scheduled areas, and resettled in the Bantu homelands, since 1948 up to the latest date for which figures are available;
- (2) in respect of what date are these figures given.

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

- (1) 258 632.
- (2) 31 December 1976.

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# Swazis protest at settlement plan

POW 9/3/77

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 70 000 Swazi families, scattered over the Eastern Transvaal are to be resettled inside the newly established Swazi homeland, near Badplaas.

This was revealed yesterday by Mr David Lukhele who said most of the people to be resettled come from Kromkrans, Driefontein, Amersfoort and Vlakplaas. Some are 160 km away in Nelspruit and Lydenburg.

Mr Lukhele said a special session of the Swazi

Territorial Authority had been called. A document prepared by BAD was given to members and was rejected.

The document said there were 62 Trust farms which would be attached to the Swazi homeland but would remain the property of the Bantu Trust.

He added: "We are against the removal of our people from the land they have occupied for generations. We have made it quite clear to Pretoria that we want to administer land belonging to us."

REGISTRATION

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**Bantu Administration Act: Removal orders**

719 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

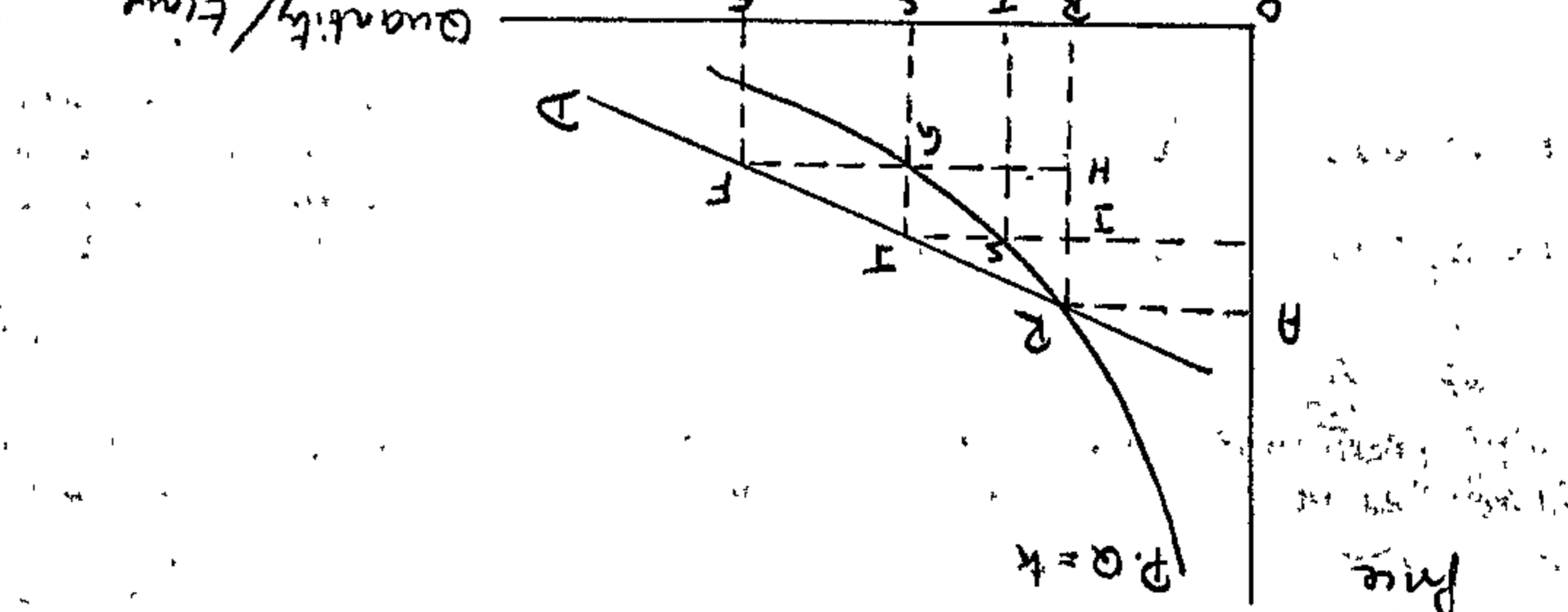
- (1) Whether any removal orders in terms of the Bantu Administration Act were served during 1976; if so, (a) how many, (b) on which persons, (c) on what dates and (d) (i) from and (ii) to what place was each person removed;
- (2) whether any removal orders (a) were withdrawn or (b) lapsed during that year; if so, (i) how many, (ii) what are the names of the persons concerned and (iii) on what date were the orders withdrawn or did they lapse;
- (3) whether any persons against whom removal orders were in force died during 1976, if so, (a) what were their names, (b) (i) when and (ii) where did they die and (c) from which places had they been removed.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) 2.
    - (b) Ngoma Avenue and Ntsikelelo Magazana
    - (c) 14 September 1976 and 21 September 1976
    - (d) (i) Moringa and Zwelitsha.
    - (ii) Port Shepstone and Mdsansur.
- (2) No.
- (3) No.

If in a certain year there was particularly good weather and output was OC rather than the expected level OB then, in order to stabilise farmers' incomes of K the government would have to

Suppose the government aims to stabilise incomes at a value = K.



38. Consider the following diagram :

1. Buy up HG = BC wheat
  2. Buy up JS = TC wheat
  3. Sell GF = CE wheat
  4. Sell JS = TC wheat
  5. Sell BC wheat
39. Given the diagram above if it started with no stock depending on whether equal to crop shortfalls the government would in the diagram below (where and DD is the demand schedule in a bad year, where output OB, would require the government to buy up LM = EC wheat. Sell LM = EC wheat. Buy GF = CB wheat. Sell GF = CB wheat.
40. In the diagram below (where and DD is the demand schedule in a bad year, where output OB, would require the government to buy up LM = EC wheat. Sell LM = EC wheat. Buy GF = CB wheat. Sell GF = CB wheat.
41. Given the diagram shown above ten year period, if it started by consumers more unstable. None of the above.

Senate Standard 9

Qul 68 11/5/77

**Black spots Braklaagte/Leeuwfontein**

\*2. Senator J. H. D. E. DU TOIT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:†

Whether the land to which the Bantu of the Black spots Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein in the Marico district are to be moved, has been purchased; if not, (a) when will the land be purchased and (b) when is it intended that the Bantu will be moved there.

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†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

No, all the land required has not yet been purchased.

(a) The balance of the required land will be purchased as soon as sufficient funds can be made available.

(b) It is intended to resettle the Bantu concerned as soon as all the required land has been acquired and prepared for settlement.

Senate Standard 9

Q cols 67-68

11/5/77

WEDNESDAY, 11 MAY 1977

† Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

**Farms Braklaagte/Leeuwfontein in Marico district**

1. Senator J. H. D. E. DU TOIT asked the Minister of Agriculture:†

- (1) Whether the farms Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein in the Marico district have been transferred to the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure; if so,
- (2) what is the race of the persons occupying and cultivating the farms;
- (3) whether they pay rent therefore,
- (4) who is responsible for the maintenance of the fences put up along the road crossing the farm;
- (5) whether he has received any complaints about stray animals causing accidents on the road; if so, what steps does he intend to take in connection with the matter.

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) and (2). The farms Braklaagte, measuring 2 699 hectares and Leeuwfontein, measuring 2 387 hectares were expropriated from Bantu during 1965 and 1966 respectively and registered in name of the State. The properties were deproclaimed but have not yet been formally transferred to the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development will only be in a position to acquire compensative land during the 1977-78 financial year, or maybe even later. Bantu still occupy the farms.

(3) No.

(4) The owner of the land, in other words the State.

(5) Yes, the Roads Department was requested to erect the necessary warnings along the roadside, which has been done and the South African Police will be approached to take action against owners of any stray animals.

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Standard 17 @ cols 1171-1172 24/5/77

**Repatriation of aged Transkeians.**  
\*1. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether any agreement was made with the Government of Transkei in respect of the repatriation of aged Transkeians from the Republic; if so, what are the terms of the agreement;
- (2) whether any aged Transkeians have been repatriated to Transkei from the

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area controlled by the West Bantu Affairs Administration since 26 October 1976; if so, how many.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) Yes, at their own request. Eleven.



**Aged Bantu repatriated**

954. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

How many aged Bantu males and females, respectively, were repatriated from the area of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board to each homeland during 1976

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

On request assistance was given to the following number of aged Bantu to return to the under-mentioned homelands

	Male	Female
KwaZulu	11	6
QwaQwa	4	3
Bophuthatswana	3	5
Ciskei	1	3
Lebowa	—	1

Hansard 19

col 1249

6/6/77

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# Racialism on the spot

THE ELIMINATION of racial discrimination comes under the spotlight again when the Association of Chambers of Commerce holds its national congress on October 17-19. The congress is being held in East London against the background of the country's worst slump since the 1930s. After a symposium on the economic outlook for 1978, delegates will also discuss the allocation of resources between the public and private sectors, the impact of fuel restrictions on the economy, and the consequences of price control.

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Nous espérons  
MM. Marc Fumaroli  
M. Christian Ange

de l'Université d'Exeter, ainsi qu'un spécialiste suisse.

Nous vous ferons prochainement parvenir la liste des communications proposés par ces divers instituts, de façon puissiez décider, en toute connaissance de cause, et exposés.

## 5. F.I.P.F.

Vous trouverez ci-joint un opus de la Fédération Internationale d'affiliation à leur organisation

Nous ne pouvons que vous suggérer personnel à cette Fédération

Ayant reçu entre temps un exemplaire du Bulletin no. 12-13 de la F.I.P.F. consacré au Pluralisme et enseignement du français (langue maternelle, langue seconde et langue étrangère) et aux Différentes approches méthodologiques pour la lecture des textes littéraires - sans nul doute d'un grand intérêt pédagogique pour l'ensemble de nos membres - j'ai le plaisir de vous faire savoir que je tiens cette publication à votre disposition et la ferai parvenir à ceux qui en feraient la demande.

Je vous prie de croire, chers amis, à l'expression de mes sentiments toujours dévoués.

ת ק ד מ ה

רחל גולדה ברוסיה בשנת 1890. ימי ילדותה הנפוצה עברו עליה בעיר פולטאבה שבאוקראינה. בשנת 1900 יצאה עם אחותה שושנה לביקור בארץ-ישראל. חזרה שם במשך רחובות והתחילה ללמוד עברית. . . פשתן מבקורות פתח-הילדים ומקייבות לשיחת הילדים. לאחר זמן-מה החליטה להישאר בארץ-ישראל. רחל, שרצתה להיות עובדת-ארמה, עברה ב-1911 לכנרת, והייתה התלמידה הראשונה בבית-הספר ההקלאי לנערות שהוקם אז במקום.

בשנת 1913 יצאה ללמוד תקליטת בשולח שבצפת. כאשר סימנה את שמה ב-1915 לא יכלה לחזור ארצה, כי פנתים פרצה מלחמת-העולם הראשונה, ובחור אחרות רוסית הייתה מבקרת לחזור ל"ארצה". ברוסיה עברה עליה ימי עוני ועבודה קשה, והקמה אותה שאת-התלמידות הראשונות שחלתה בה בילדותה. בודדה, חולה ורעבה הייתה לה רק חלוקת לחם לשיב לארץ. ואמנם, שבה באידיה הראשונה שיצאה מרוסיה לארץ-ישראל לאחר המלחמה (1919).

למרות היותה חולה פשתנת חזרה לעמק-הירדן, הצטרפה לקבוצת דעת ועבדה בכל עבודה קשה. אולם לא עבר זמן רב ומחלתה התגברה, והיא לא יכלה עוד להמשיך בעבודה. בהעדר תנאים מתאימים נמשך לחולי שחפת והייתה מוכרחה להיפרד מכל האהוב עליה: מהנזן, מחיי הקבוצה, מהעבודה והתקליט ומחברותיהם שחיתה קשורה אליהם. היא נודדה מעיר לעיר ומבית-חולים לבית-חולים, והתפרנסה אך בקושי מממן שיעורים פרטיים בעברית ובצרפתית.

PP:gh

Natal Mercury

11/7/77

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# Law hampers Africans'

Mercury Reporter

THE LAW is the biggest factor operating against African businessmen in South Africa, according to Professor David McClelland.

Professor McClelland, from Harvard University, in America is a world expert on methods of stimulating economic activity among poor people.

He is in South Africa as a guest of the Urban Foundation to lecture and hold seminars on his subject.

Speaking in Umhlanga Rocks at the weekend he said: "Restrictions on areas of operations, property ownership and other security is severely hampering the development of African businessmen."

The professor said Africans were prevented from participating in a free enterprise system. There would have to be change if African business was to improve.

However, Professor McClelland said there were other factors that would have to be taken into consideration in stimulating economic activity.

Among them was training, both psychological and practical, as Africans did not have a traditional business background.

Professor McClelland said he was impressed by the African businessmen he had met in South Africa.

"I have found them to be very good businessmen," he said.

# DIMBAZA BIED NOU NUWE LEWE AAN DUISENDE

BURGER  
8/8/77  
Van H. J. Grosskopf  
Redakteur Suider-Afrika

DIE manne wat die nare propagandaprent Last Grave at Dimbaza gemaak het, moet Dimbaza nou sien.

Die eertydse hervestigingskamp in die Ciskei met al sy ellendes, het gegroei tot 'n gesonde, lewendige dorp met 'n hele rits fabriek. Vanjaar sal Dimbaza byvoorbeeld R250 000 se onderdele vir Volkswagens na Duitsland uitvoer!

Op Dimbaza word oorpakke en matte gemaak, brulhuisies en verf, muurhorlosies, fietse en VW-onderdele, daar is 'n metaalgietry en nog meer.

Dit is deel van 'n stille revolusie wat in dié tuisland plaasvind en reeds vir 'n vyftigduisend en meer Ciskeiers 'n beter lewe besorg het deur nuwe en beter werkgeleenthede te skep waar vroer so pynlik min was.

Dié werk is aangevoer deur die Xhosa-ontwikkelingskorporasie, waarvan baie funksies intussen deur die Ciskeise Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie (C.N.O.K.) oorgeeem is

Daar is nog lank nie genoeg werkgeleenthede in die Ciskei vir sy mense en vir die ekonomiese selfstandigheid van die wordende staat nie. Meer kapitaal is dringend nodig vir ontwikkeling, sê mnr. Lennox Sebe by elke geleentheid.

Dit is van belang dat mnr. J. J. Engelbrecht, wat as Kommissaris-generaal die verteenwoordiger van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering is, onlangs by 'n onthaal vir besoekende parlamentslede saamgestem het: meer ontwikkelingsgeld vir die tuislande is nodig.

Die getal van 50 000 Ciskeiers wat nou 'n beter lewe kan voer, is 'n haastige berekening: die paar duisend werkers in nuwe bedrywe wat onder die vleuel van die X.O.K. en die C.N.O.K. gestig is, saam met hul afhanklikes. Daarby kom die sake-manne wat geldelik en anders gehelp is, huislenings wat werk vir bouers verskaf, die bouwerk aan die infrastruktuur en so meer

Die C.N.O.K. werk met staatsgeld: die helfte van sy direksie is Ciskeise burgers. Die korporasie se amptenare

praat nie na buite of die staat genoeg geld beskikbaar stel nie.

Vir hierdie waarnemer is dit egter duidelik dat, soos mnr. Sebe en Engelbrecht sê, heelwat meer nodig is. Daarby is dit ewe duidelik dat die staat en die C.N.O.K. nie naastenby alles kan, of behoort, te doen wat nodig is nie

## TEMPO

Vir werklike sukses in 'n aanvaarbare tempo is dit noodsaaklik dat die sogenaamde private sektor sy deel doen.

Dis nie liefdadigheid wat nodig is nie. Private ondernemings het die geleentheid om 'n winsgewende bydrae te lewer tot die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van tuislande en die verbetering van Suid-Afrika se maatskaplike struktuur.

Die agentskap-stelsel wat dit moontlik maak vir blanke ondernemings om hulle in die Ciskei te vestig, werk goed, binne die perke wat noodwendig vir so 'n staatskema bestaan. Sedert die C.N.O.K. van die X.O.K. afgestig het,

het die tempo dramaties toegeneem: in die afgelope boekjaar is meer bereik as in die vorige vyf.

'n Hele reeks van konsesies word aan nyweraars gegee wat van die planne gebruik wil maak om hul bedrywe na byvoorbeeld die Ciskei te desentraliseer. Hulle kry 'n korting op spoorvrag. Hul eie kapitaal kan aangevul word met leningskapitaal teen 4 persent rente. Fabriek wat volgens die nyweraar se spesifikasies gebou word, kos hom net 7 persent van die boukoste per jaar aan huur...

Dan kom dit egter by dat die staat se linkerhand nie aldag weet wat sy regterhand wil bereik nie. In die een rigting word hard gewerk om meer nywerhede van die stede na die Ciskei te lok: in die teenoorgestelde rigting het Etkom sy tariewe vir elektrisiteit daar straf verhoog.

'n Berekening is gemaak vir een bedryf wat baie krag gebruik: aan die Rand sal sy kragrekening nou R46 500 per jaar wees. In die Ciskei sal dit R113 300 wees — 'en 'n jaar of so gelede sou dit in die Ciskei nog nie eens R50 000 gewees het nie.

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# Blacks were not consulted

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STAR 14/9/77

Mrs S van As (letters September 9) waxes quite poetical in expressing her views on Verwoerd's wisdom in introducing the policy of separate development. This policy was forced on the black people without their being consulted. The whole concept of separate development is based on discrimination, and the reluctance of whites such as Mrs van As to share the country with all race groups. The policy of separate development is doomed to failure. No Christian can possibly condone the manner in which families are split up and (black) South Africans deprived of their citizenship in the land of their birth — all in the name of separate development. Verwoerd, far from "taking a giant step" forward in black liberation development and culture, did all South Africans a great disservice in fragmenting our country. There will be no peace in this southernmost tip of Africa until all discrimination is removed and all men, irrespective of

colour, are given equal opportunity, full citizenship and the freedom to live and work where it suits them best.

"Do unto others"  
(Mrs) Dawn Ingle  
Muldersdrif.



Dr. Verwoerd fragmented our country, says a reader.

ss, Chamber of Mines Rhodesia, 9 April 1975. Following statement is found: 'the availability both now and in the future, has become much more if the government permitted Wenela to recruit thousands of African mines. This decision, which could have serious implications for our mining industry, was made without consulting the Chamber. This was a grave departure from normal procedures but I am assured that it will be the more unfortunate consequences which will be averted by the co-operative attitude adopted

23 January 1975: Business and Financial Review,

Financial Review, 24 April 1975.

reported fall off in production noted in Grain and Cattle Report 1975, Salisbury.

are extracted from the Agreement contained on contract form signed by each contractee. Additional copies of Wenela propaganda handed to contractees (documentary translated by Wilbert Garaba).

The Labour Organisations (Wenela) Ltd., Reports and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 31 December 1974, Johannesburg.

Wenela representatives in Salisbury explained these reasons as: 'unlike of underground work, being 'trouble makers' and being 'disturbed' and 'unsettled'.

S.M.E. Leistner and W.J. Breytenbach, The Black Worker of South Africa, Africa Institute No. 26, Pretoria, 1975, p.15, report a figure of 11 000 black Rhodesian workers as reported by the 1970 Census in South Africa. This is undoubtedly low. Dept. of Bantu Affairs figures are much higher. For example, see Rhodesia Herald, 3 April 1976.

67/ I am grateful to Nicholas Dziva who conducted the interviews in the vernacular.

68/ When starting operations, the Acting Manager of Wenela (Mr. N.D. Nicolle) conducted an on the spot review of unemployment in and around Salisbury. From this cursory investigation, he was well-satisfied as to the extensive evidence of urban unemployment in Salisbury. It is also worth reporting the comment of the President of the South African Chamber of Mines that an off-take of 20 000 contractees 'would not make a dent in the local labour market'.

69/ See Business Herald, 6 February 1976; and Financial Mail, 9 May 1975.

70/ I am grateful to Ian Phimister for pointing this out to me.

71/ It is an interesting point to be recorded that, according to the General Manager of Wenela in Rhodesia, the publication of political news indicating heightening of the local political crisis and/or possibility of change has brought about immediate fall-off in recruitment intake levels.

72/ .....

# 'Black spot' families move to homelands

By STEVE KGAME

THE Department of Bantu Administration has confirmed that 2 758 families in "black spot" areas in the northwestern Transvaal are being resettled.

Nearly 2 000 of these families are being resettled in BophuthaTswana while about 800 families are to be moved from Kromkrans to Glenmore, which has been set aside for Swazis in the KaNgwane homeland.

Though no official figures are available, an estimated 5 000 more families are due to be moved to parts of BophuthaTswana at Wolhuterskop near Brits, and Kwagalaagte and Goedgevonde in the Ventersdorp area.

Mr David Lukhele, executive councillor for community affairs in KaNgwane, said the resettlement of KaNgwane people would affect more than 70 000 families in the land consolidation.

In BophuthaTswana,

those being moved are from Putfontein, Sterkfontein, Vogelstruiknop, Omega, which are in the Coligny district, and Rietkuil in the Lichtenburg district.

Those from the Coligny district moved to Ramatlabama along Botswana's southern border and the Rietkuil families to Gana-laagte, in the district of Delareyville.

Mr Lukhele said areas from where the KaNgwane Swazis would be moved are Kromkrans, Driefontein, Amersfoort and Vlak-

plaas. They will be settled in 62 trust farms, which have been attached to KaNgwane.

"The Government is going ahead with the removal of our people in spite of our protest that they should not be moved until amenities are provided for them," said Mr Lukhele.

He did not know what amenities had been made available for the Kromkrans people because, he said, his committee was not informed that people were being moved. However, his government was

investigating the matter.

The families are moved into tin huts 3,7 m by 3,7 m and are also provided with a tent. Almost all resettled in BophuthaTswana say they had houses with five rooms.

Mr Levy Tihagale, 83, said: "I was born in 1894. Where do you think I am going to get strength from to build another house like the one I built at Rietkuil?"

Those who have been moved to BophuthaTswana say their cattle have been left behind.

# Don't move those blacks. judge orders

RDM

28/9/77

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Staff Reporter

A SUPREME Court judge yesterday urgently prevented the Minister of Bantu Administration from summarily moving a group of Western Transvaal blacks from a farm they have allegedly owned for nearly 50 years.

According to papers before Mr Justice Franklin, the blacks, Zulus, were to have been forced today to move 200 km to a new home in the Tswana homeland.

The application also alleged that a Bantu Administration official was indignant when told that the blacks were represented by an attorney.

Mr Moses Ndhlapo, who brought the application, said a Mr Van der Merwe of the department had told the attorney, Mrs M E Gottlieb, that "his department preferred to deal direct with the applicants alone, without legal representation."

The return day of the interim interdict granted by Mr Justice Franklin in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, is October 18.

Mr Ndhlapo and 19 others told the court that the Morgen Farm, Sterkfontein 117, near Lichtenburg, had been in their possession, or in that of now deceased parents, in terms of a freehold transfer given in March, 1931.

In January this year the Bantu Commissioner at Lichtenburg, or one of his officials, told them they were to be moved to Matlababa, about 200 km from their farm and near the Botswana border.

The tribesmen were Zulu. The piece of ground to be given in exchange was in BophuthaTswana, the applicants said.

# 11th hour plea by <sup>RDP1</sup> 4/11/77

## a 8 000 Natal blacks <sup>275</sup>

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Representatives of the 8 000 people of Steenkoolspruit, (also known as Steincoalspruit) near Ladysmith have sent a letter to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development urging him to reverse a decision to resettle them next week in the KwaZulu township of Ekuvukeni about 25 km away.

The representatives are also due to meet Government officials today to make an 11th hour plea against the proposed move.

The letter points out that the present residents of Steenkoolspruit are the descendants of blacks who accompanied the Voortrekkers when they moved in-

to the interior from the Cape Colony.

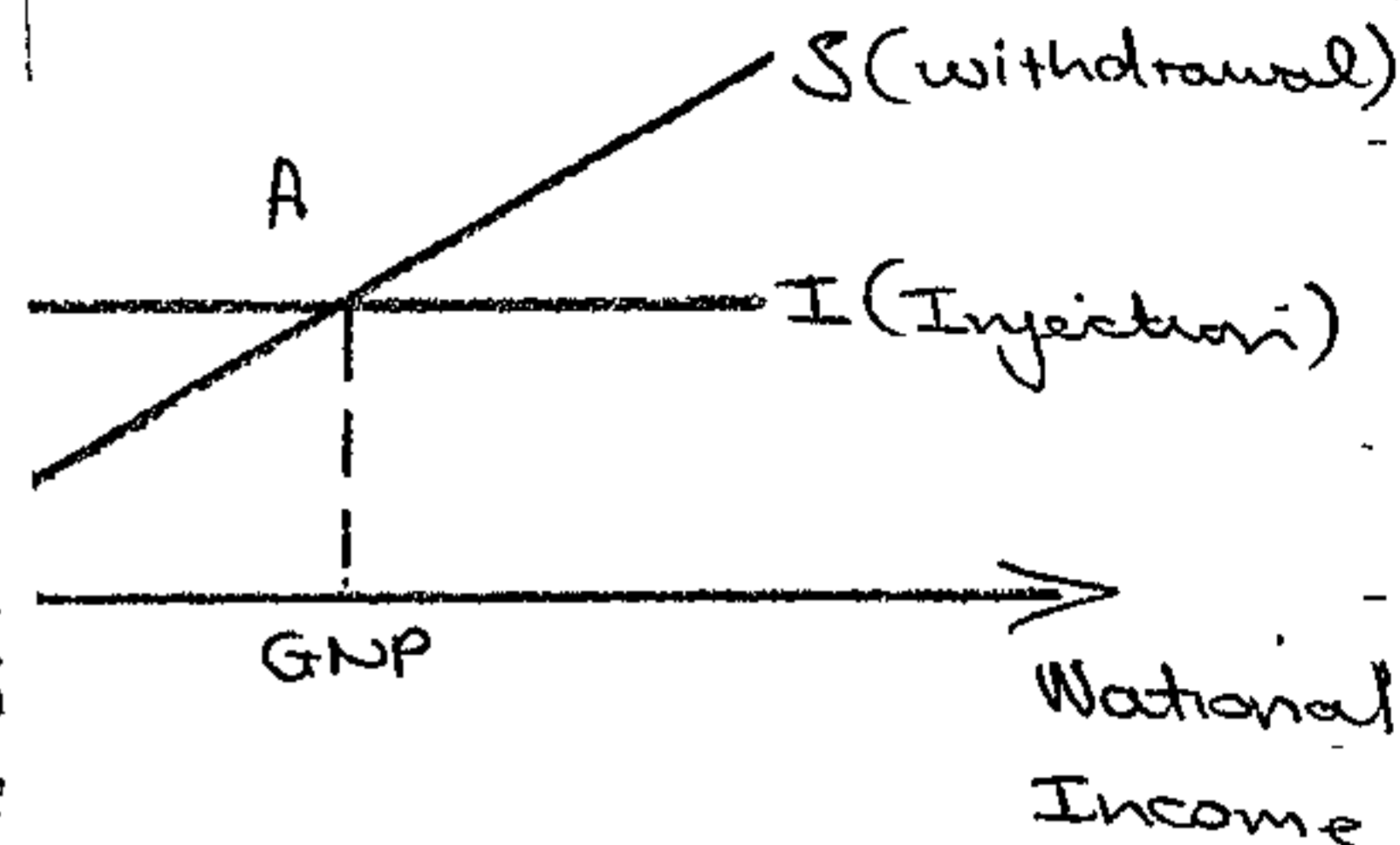
"We have been on these farms for more than 100 years and we have been informed that we have to leave," the letter said.

It continued: "While we do not in any way wish to go against the Government decision, we wish to humbly point out that we are a peaceful and law-abiding community which has no desire to be moved to an area where there is perpetual strife."

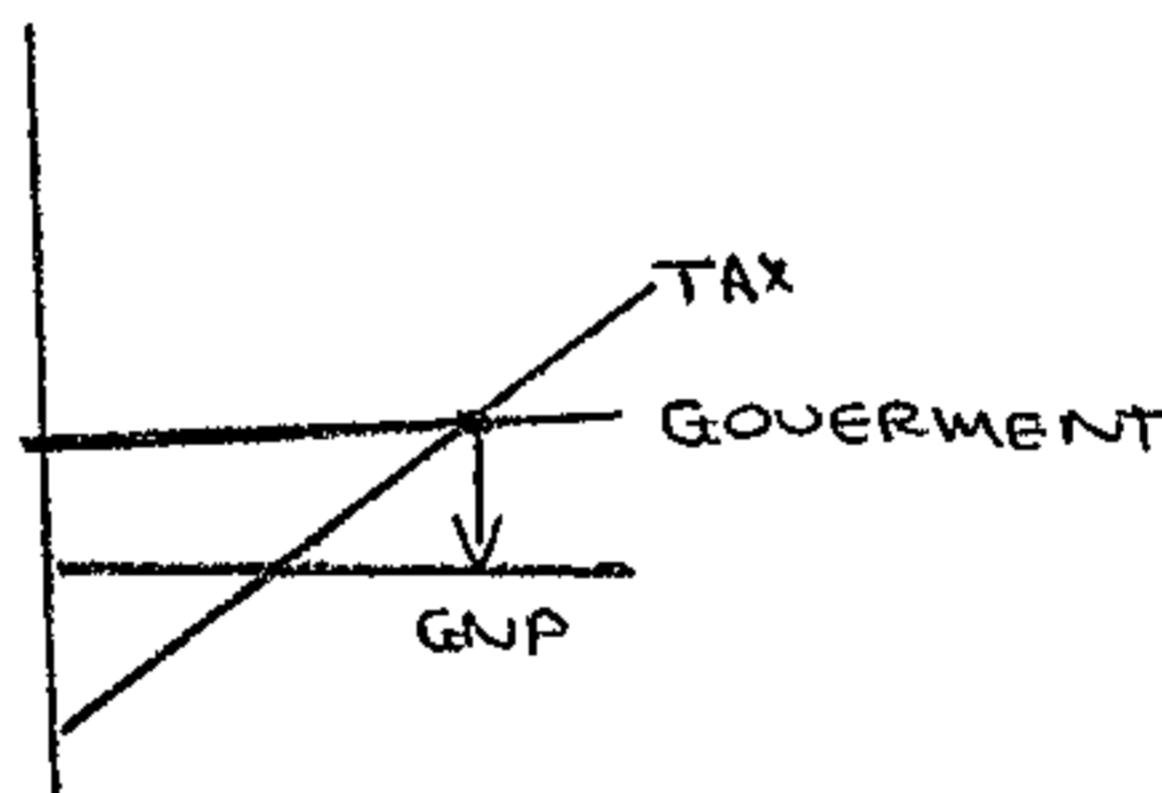
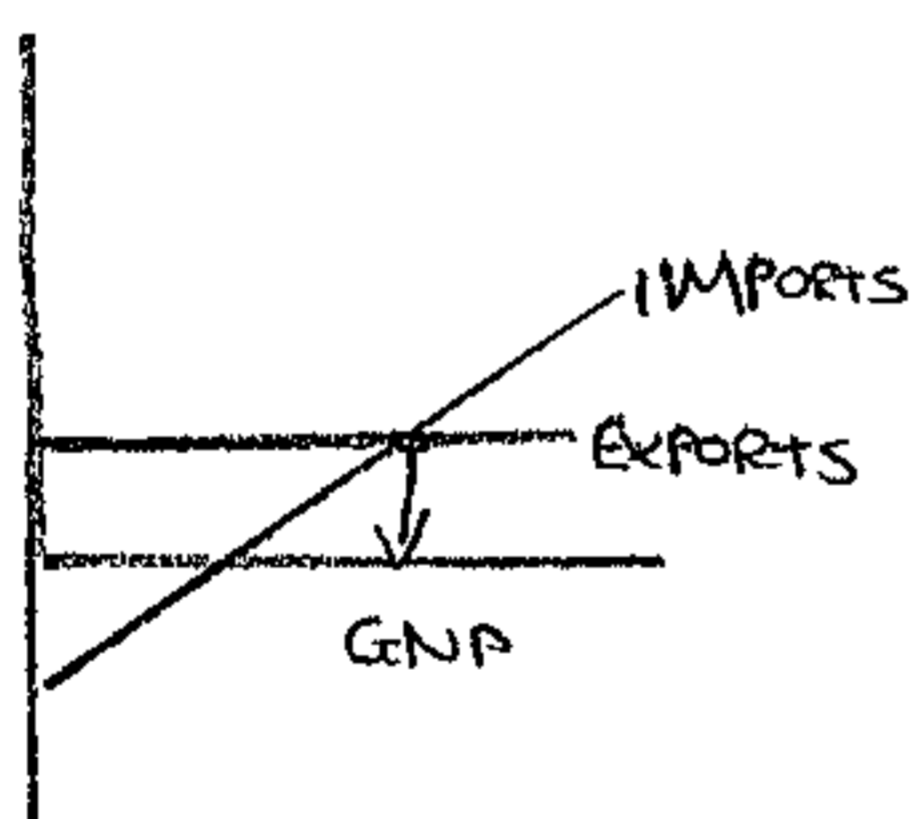
According to the letter, Ekuvukeni township is in a violent area which has a high incidence of faction fights.

The removal is part of Government policy of eliminating so called black spots.

diag below. Therefore is at A, giving the x axis.



likewise, the savings line could also have the other two withdrawal functions as well as the investment line. I.e. you could have



but it is more common to show this second way of equilibrium using Savings as a withdrawal and investment as a injection.



# 1300 families have to move on next week

African Affairs Reporter

**NEWCASTLE** — The 1300 African families from Steincoalspruit, near Ladysmith, who are to be resettled at Ekuvukeni, near Wasbank, were told yesterday that they would have to move next week.

## Compensated

Temporary prefabricated huts have been erected at Ekuvukeni, which is about 25km from Steincoalspruit. The families have been compensated for their homes and have been given six months to build new homes.

Government officials told the residents yesterday that the resettlement would take more than a month.

Those families which had school-going children would not be compelled to leave until after the examinations and land-owners would leave only after they had harvested their crops.

Land-owners would also be given land in their new homeland, which falls in KwaZulu.

The removal would be done by Government transport.

An 11th-hour appeal by the residents failed yesterday when senior officials from the Department of Bantu Administration told them that the removal could be delayed no longer.

Most of the families had lived in the area for many generations.

A spokesman for the families, Mr. N. N. Sithole, told the officials that they were not against the resettlement but felt it came at an inopportune time.

He said the resettlement would occur during the rainy season and that clinics and schools at Ekuvukeni had not yet been built.

Mr. Sithole also said it was now the ploughing season and that many of the children were in the process of writing their end-of-year examinations.

slol77

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SENIOR official of the Department of Bantu Administration, Mr. J. A. van der Merwe, tells residents at Steinkoalspruit that their resettlement at Ekuvukeni can no longer be delayed.

## Ciskei scheme goes on

Own Correspondent 1975

EAST LONDON. — The South African Government is pressing ahead with the Commiteesdrift / Glenmore scheme to resettle in the Ciskei black people from Grahamstown, in spite of the opposition of the Ciskei Cabinet.

Just over a week ago the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said his government had won the battle against the scheme.

But in a letter to the town clerk of Grahamstown, the administrative secretary of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development has confirmed that the government is to continue with the plan.

An amount of R795 000 has been budgeted by the South African Bantu Trust for the 1977/8 financial year for development at Glenmore.

"In view of the fact that Grahamstown is less than 50 km away from the Ciskei, policy dictates that Bantu families residing there should eventually move to the homeland concerned," the secretary wrote in the letter dated October 13, 1977.

The government has also turned down an offer by the Grahamstown City Council to make more land available for black housing in the city.

# Committees Drift plan condemned by MPs

275

RDD  
8/11/77

EAST LONDON — The Government seemed to want to bulldoze the Committees Drift-Glenmore resettlement scheme through when it was meant to be left in abeyance, the MP for Albany, Mr Bill Deacon, said yesterday.

And the MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, attacked the "absolutely heartless removals that uproot people and dump them in God-forsaken spots where there is no chance of local employment".

Both MPs were reacting to the Government's decision to press ahead with the scheme, particularly the statement that Government policy dictated that black people should eventually live in the homelands.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday that he was not in a position to comment as he had not read all the news reports, but he indicated that he might comment today.

Mr Deacon said: "Who dictates policy? That is the big question."

"There has been an urgent need for housing in Grahamstown since 1965 when all future construction was frozen. Allowing another 200 houses does not relieve the position at all. The only strong point is that the Fingo Villagers are allowed 30-year leases."

"The Government gave a semi-guarantee that no one would be forced to

move there."

Farmers in the area had been told the CSIR was making a study of the water supply in the Fish River and the report would be ready by 1980.

If R795 000 was to be spent on developing a scheme and it would only be known in 1980 whether the water was satisfactory, the sensible thing would be to wait until 1980, Mr Deacon said.

(News by B. Streak, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

# RUINS ASSAD TREK BEGINS

STEENKOOLOSPRU  
IT homes being  
demolished for  
building material  
as thatch burns in  
the background  
The five-roomed  
house on the right  
had accommodate  
eight people, who  
will have to live in  
one room a  
Ekuvukeni. The  
breadwinners will  
have to spend a  
great deal of their  
time travelling  
55km to their job  
in Ladysmith.



# Death of a

NM 10/11/77

# community

275

275

### African Affairs Correspondent.

**STEENKOOLSPRUIT** does not look like much — a few hundred squat, mud-coloured houses and a couple of trading stores thrown carelessly on to the veld — but it is home for about 8 000 people and they do not want to leave.

But early yesterday the exodus began and residents stood on the back of Government trucks piled high with their possessions to watch their homes disappear in the distance. The policy of separate development had finally caught up with this 100-year-old settlement.

The area, about 32 kilometres from Ladysmith, was settled around 1875 when a group of Africans bought 3 640 hectares of land from the British Government.

In May this year the people were told for the first time that they would be moved because the area was a so-called black spot. They have to move to Ekuvukeni, inside KwaZulu, about 25 kilometres farther away

from Ladysmith where most of them work.

As the first of the residents demolished their houses yesterday to obtain building materials, Mr. Frank Kazi spoke about their situation.

#### Fighting

A teacher-turned insurance agent, Mr. Kazi is the owner of a 260 hectare farm on which his grandfather was born and is a shareholder in the 809 hectare Steenkoolspruit A subdivision.

"We begged the Government not to settle us at Ekuvukeni because the area is plagued by faction fights,

but we have received no reply."

Steenkoolspruit has five schools built by the community, three shops and plenty of water. Ekuvukeni has two schools under construction and two shops.

There are 157 landowners in the Steenkoolspruit area, but all owners of less than 17 hectares will be settled in Ekuvukeni as will the squatters and tenants who have occupied their land for so long.

Mr. Kazi said: "None of us has been told what compensation we will get. The big landowners have been told we will be shown compensatory farms in the Ekuvukeni district in February but we do not know where these are.

#### Minerals

"This land is full of coal and our title deeds show that we bought the mineral rights, but we have not been told if we will be compensated for that."

The Ndlovu family has about 404ha and the Mbata family has nearly as much. "The Mbatas have many descendants who must get land but no sub-divisions were made so it will be difficult to determine compensation," Mr. Kazi said.

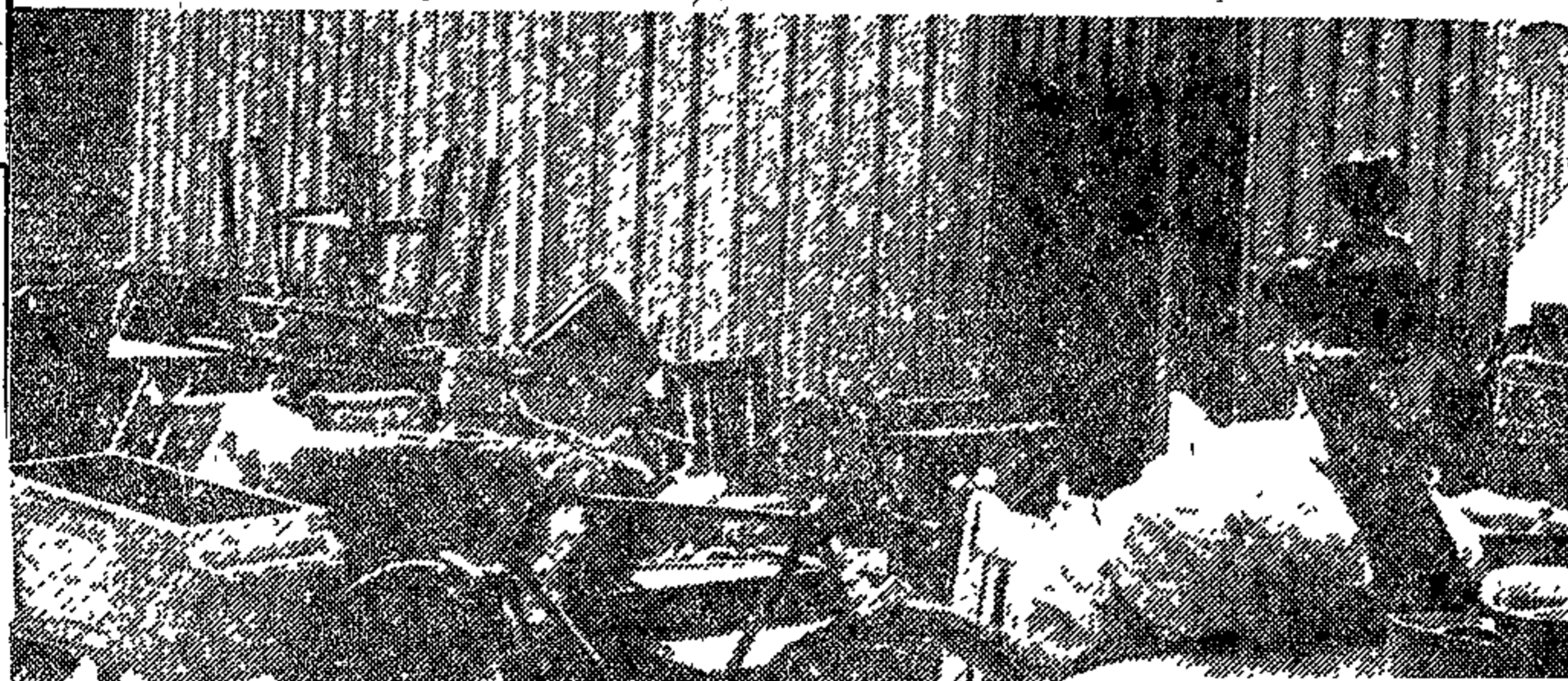
The real tragedy of Steenkoolspruit, however, could be seen at Ekuvukeni yesterday.

A family of eight who had occupied a five-roomed house were dumped down at Ekuvukeni next to a corrugated iron plastic-windowed hut measuring 4 metres by 4 metres.

One of the officials in charge of the removal, which will take about two months, said the huts were only temporary accommodation until the residents built their own wattle-and-daub houses.



THESE men demolished this house yesterday morning to obtain building materials for a new home at Ekuvukeni. The materials and furniture were piled on Government trucks as the first of the Steenkoolspruit residents left their 100-year-old settlement.



ALL this furniture and 10 people are supposed to fit into the single-roomed, 4-metre by 4-metre tin hut in the background

# Alexandria Forced

## MOOVE Criticised

275 STAR 14/11/77

The West Rand Administration Board, in a massive resettlement operation, will move about 3 000 single men from houses in Alexandria to a hostel-compound at City Deep, Johannesburg, this week.

The men are being rehoused at City Deep while houses in Alexandria are demolished and new premises built for about 30 000 people.

The 3 000 single men affected, by this week's move are contract workers who lived in houses belonging to the Resettlement Board.

Mr W R A B chairman Mr Mamie Mulder said that only single men would be moved. The cases of men registered as single who were in fact married would be reconsidered.

Asked if facilities at City Deep were adequate, Mr Mulder said the old thinning compound was built for 6 000 men. But we decided it could take only 3 000," he said.

They could get married on their first day here. It's a human right that God has given to men," he said. But family rights were only given to those with the 10 to 15 year qualification.

Businessmen in the Bramley-Wynberg area have expressed concern that their employees will not be able to get to work early in the mornings if they are relocated to City Deep.

Mr Nico Malan, WRAB's housing director, has said arrangements have been negotiated with Pitco to try to alleviate this problem.

The national vice-president, Mrs Gita Dyzenhauss, said she had not seen the City Deep accommodation but was sure it was ageing and, "without all mod cons".

"We are totally opposed to the fallacy that all migrant workers are hachelors, and we are equally opposed to the hostel concept of housing.

The chairman of Konkak, a group of women committed to co-operation between the groups, Mrs F van Rooyen, said today the group was worried about the move and was trying to do something about it. A meeting was scheduled for later today.

Dr Selma Browde, former MPC for Houghton, said the resettlement was "insane".

**HUMAN RIGHT**  
The Government had no respect for an institution of God — marriage — when it came to black people, the Rev Sam Buti said in Alexandria today, condemning the impending removals.

Mr Buti, who is president of the South African Council of Churches, general secretary of the NGK in Africa, and Minister of the NGK in Alexandria, said black men had come to Alexandria as single men and had therefore received single permits.

Use fixed wage rate, each additional unit will bring more than a 1% increase in the wage rate.

At 4x

Use fixed wage rate, each additional unit will bring more than a 1% increase in the wage rate.

At 4x

Use fixed wage rate, each additional unit will bring more than a 1% increase in the wage rate.

At 4x

# Removals are causing unrest

Forced removals from Alexandra are helping to create more unrest, says the matron of a nearby welfare organisation.

She is Mrs Elizabeth Lavery, matron of the Rand Aid Association which provides for whites.

An employee of Mrs Lavery, Mr Richard Xumayo, a Malawian living with his wife and children in Alexandra, is one of 3 000 who will be moved from tomorrow.

Mr Xumayo was due to move to the City Deep hostel. Mrs Lavery asked a West Rand Board official what would happen to his family.

The official replied the family was no concern of the board.

She then approached Mr Nico Malan, the board's housing director, and was told the board would try to find housing for the Xumayos in Soweto.

Mr Lavery described the resettlement scheme as "inhumane."

Only those with single

permits are involved in the move. Those who have single permits but are married should notify the township manager to look for alternate housing, says Mr. Mamie Mulder, the board's chairman

Within two years, the board intends to remove every family from Alexandra and replace houses

with hostels for about 27 000 single men and 5 000 single women.

About 2 500 families will be affected. One resident who has lived there for 50 years, Mr S J Mathebula, said: "It is all very heartbreaking. Hostels are no good for us. They create too many problems."

John Atkinson (Chairman)  
Department of Classics,  
U.C.T., Rondebosch.  
698531 extn. 449  
(home 6927429)

- (vi) You might care to choose a legend or episode from Roman history (e.g. Romulus and Remus), or an episode in Petronius' *Cena Trimalchiae* and write your own play in Latin.
  - (v) Latin songs (cf. the selection in Latin for Today, Book Two).
  - (iv) A dance drama enacting, for example, a Roman myth.
  - (iii) An illustrated talk on some topic of general interest.
  - (ii) Short dramatisations - perhaps from the Cambridge Latin Course or *Winnie ille Pu*.
  - (i) Choral speaking - using selections from ancient or modern authors poets (e.g. Ave, Ogden; - a translation of some of Ogden Nash's verse). As this is a new venture, a few suggestions might be helpful - although these are only suggestions. Please feel free to use any ideas of your own.
- While the Latin reading competition will be retained for Stds. 9 and 10 (7.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 26th April at Star of the Sea Convent), a new kind of competition is planned for Stds. 6, 7 and 8. Each school that participates in these LUDI ROMANI will be allocated a total of 10-15 mins. and may use this time to present one or more items. Prizes will be awarded for the best item and the best overall programme. The venue will be Springfield Convent, and the date Wednesday, 16th August at 7.00 p.m. As for the Schools' Meeting, this will be at Bishops on Wednesday, 8th March at 7.30 p.m. Mrs. M. Mezzabotta will give an illustrated talk on Hercules (30 mins.). In addition, there will be an inter-school quiz in which the host school challenges two other teams (c. 40 mins). For details of this competition, see the attached sheet.
- The Teacher's Meeting will be held on 15th February, 1978 at 7.30 p.m. at the Teachers' Centre, 3 Station Road, Mowbray. Dr. S. Bruwer (University of Stellenbosch) and Mr. R. Whitford (University of Cape Town) will speak on Cicero, looking at the historical and political background of Rome at the time of Cicero and considering some of the texts prescribed for the matriculation examinations.

This letter is to give you a preview of some of the meetings planned for 1978.

Dear

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA  
WESTERN CAPE BRANCH



STAR  
17/11-77  
**Alexandra**

**move goes slowly**

As removal of Alexandra Township residents to City Deep hostels entered its second day only a handful of men had been resettled.

Of about 3 000 residents scheduled for resettlement within the next few weeks only about 20 men were transported by West Rand Administration Board trucks to the City Deep hostels yesterday.

At these "new" hostels the men will have to pay R10,45 a month for accommodation, a board spokesman confirmed today.

He added that rents would not be collected until December when the board will take over the operation of the hostels from Rand Mines Properties.

**DEMOLITION**

Demolition began yesterday on several Alexandra houses as board workmen tore out window-frames and doors. Board policemen accompanied the wreckers around the township.

Men being resettled in City Deep hostels are allowed to take portable possessions. Some have complained about having to leave furniture behind for the wreckers.

A board spokesman denied allegations that Alexandra residents were told to pay R7 for transport to the City Deep hostels.

"If this is going on," he said, "we would like to know about it. But I doubt that this is the case."

**FAMILIES**

Residents are still worried that families will be broken up by the move to the City Deep hostels.

The West Rand Board's chairman, Mr H P P Mulder, has repeatedly denied this, and has requested

complainants to contact the township manager.

The problem arises from men with families who have only a single permit because they did not apply for a double (family) permit. In the West Rand Board's documents therefore, these men are still listed as being single.

In such cases a board spokesman said, alternative accommodation would be sought in Soweto.

**Winnipeg Latin Course**

Short dramatizations - perhaps from the Cambridge Latin Course or poets (e.g. Ave, Ogdan; - a translation of some of Ogdan Nash's v. Choral speaking - using selections from ancient or modern authors. Please feel free to use any ideas of you these are only suggestions. A few suggestions might be helpful - although As this is a new venture, a few suggestions might be helpful - although

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Should you have any queries about these meetings or the dates please contact either of us. Members of suggestions and criticisms that would help to improve

- (vi) You might care to choose a legend or episode (e.g. Romulus and Remus), or an episode in Pe and write your own play in simple Latin.
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Winnipeg Latin Pu

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John Atkinson (Chairman)  
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# Established families are to be resettled

RJM 6/2/77

(175)

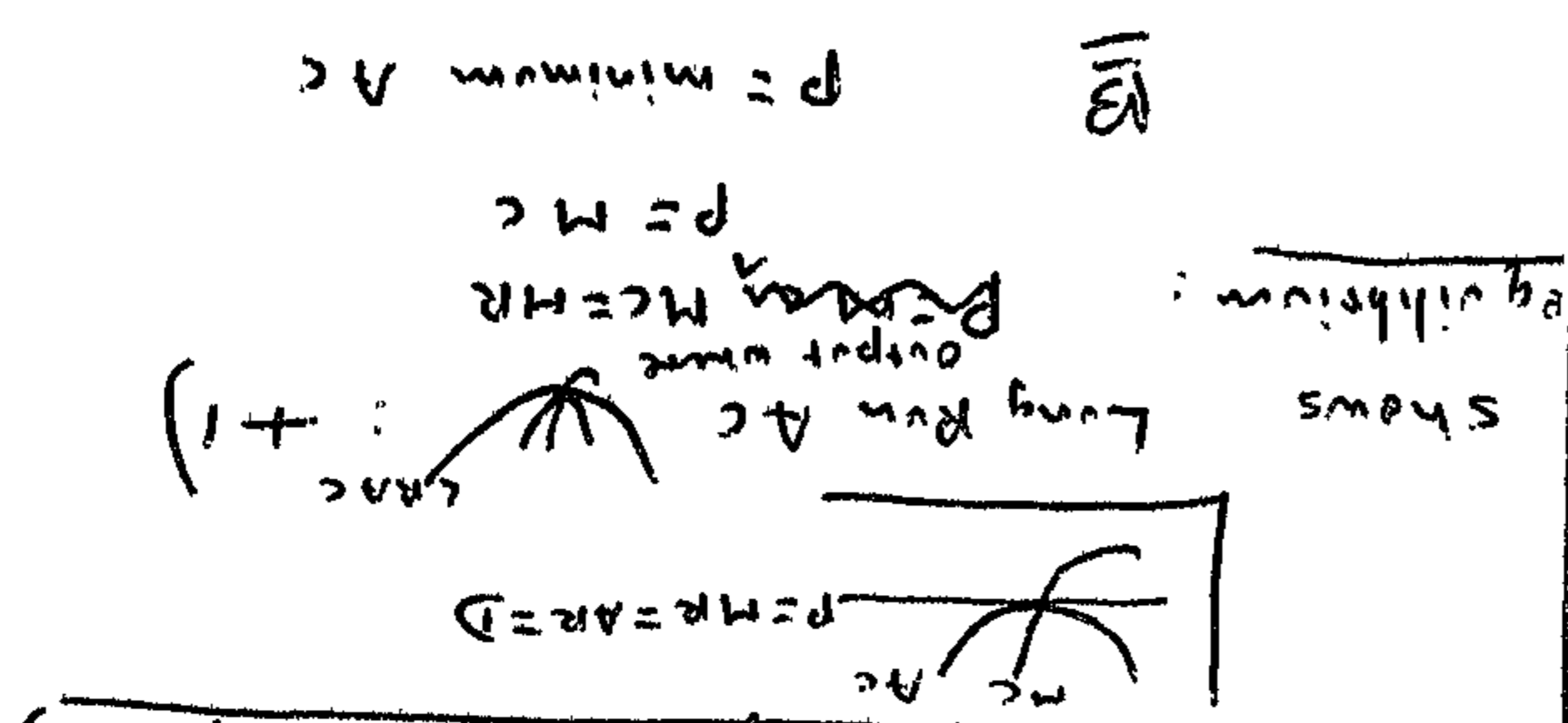
By STEVE KGAME  
 MORE than 1 600 Zulu families in Northern Natal have been told to quit their already established homes on privately owned property.  
 They will have to move from Steincalspruit and resettle in Ekvukeni, which is in Kwazulu and about 35 km from Ladysmith.  
 A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development said the families were being resettled because of land consolidation for Kwazulu.  
 Steincalspruit was declared a 'black spot' and it will now be taken over by the Department of Agriculture.  
 The resettlement area — Ekvukeni — is full of rocks which makes building of houses a difficult task, especially for the aged as the rocks have to be cleared before building can begin.  
 In addition, the area has no waterborne sewerage; people use the bucket system which is cleared once a week. There is no running water. A truck supplies water from point to point.  
 Only minimal transport is available and the people say it costs them more than R35 for a small van to transport bricks and other building materials.  
 Each family is supplied with a galvanized tin shack roughly 4 m by 4 m, and a small bivouac type tent. But the flooring is merely sand and grass.  
 Those to be resettled say they had not been told beforehand what their properties were worth. They said compensation would only be paid when their effects were ready loaded on trucks.  
 Mrs Regina Duma, 70, said her husband Mr William Duma died four years ago. She had a five-room house. She did not know how she would replace it as there was no one to assist her to remove the rocks before building started.  
 "Old as I am, how do people who are responsible for our removal expect me to carry these big rocks. And I have no money to hire people to clear them," she said.

Refer - Hbent - (3rd Edn) Pp 130-135  
 sector limited - manufacturing needs to become a major source of foreign exchange. <sup>in long-term</sup> will require  
 Population growth + declining primary sectors => require  
 greater employment by manufacturing (and services, though)  
~~Manufacturing~~ - ~~Manufacturing~~ Possibly more scope for domestic manufacturing to replace some more ~~and~~ imports?

statement contrasting the 2 forms of output, ~~P~~ P-MC relationship, where AC is a minimum, we, efficiency, etc.

AC not a minimum  
 P > AC (supernormal profits)  
 P > MC

business no entry, no close rivals  
 F1 firm facing downward



If Easy entry/exit. Each firm faces  
 P = minimum AC

2  
 5  
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Cape Times 8/12/77 (2) 275

# Bophuthatswana, SA to resettle 'thousands'

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The South African and Bophuthatswana governments are to co-operate in the resettlement of thousands of blacks in terms of an agreement published in the Government Gazette.

Among the key targets are the squatters in Winterveld, just north of Garankuwa near Pretoria and Thaba Nchu in the Free State. Most of the squatters in these areas are not Tswana-speaking.

Both fall within parts of Bophuthatswana where Tswanas form less than 50 percent — and in some cases even less than 25 percent of the population.

Landowners in these areas who are not Bophuthatswana citizens face expropriation if they refuse to co-operate in settlement projects, the agreement says.

The agreement, signed between Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and Chief Lucas Mangope, newly-elected President of Bophuthatswana, is one of 64 signed between the two governments.

Those who do not opt for Bophuthatswana citizenship face expulsion although President Mangope has

agreed to allow them to remain till South Africa can arrange to accommodate them elsewhere.

Another agreement stipulates that Bophuthatswana citizens may not enter South Africa to take up employment unless they fulfil certain conditions.

The SA-Bophuthatswana agreement lists 53 "ports of entry" between the two countries.

A footnote adds "Passport control posts will initially not be established at all ports of entry or passport control officers situated at these ports."

Documents recognized for entry and departure purposes included passports, reference books and travel documents (which in terms of a recent decision will eventually replace reference books).

Meanwhile, the State President, Dr Diederichs, has warned Bophuthatswana not to accept conditional aid or military hardware from Russia, Sapa reports.

# Mangope will help black removals

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE South African and BophuthaTswana governments are to cooperate in the resettlement of thousands of blacks in terms of an agreement published in the Government Gazette.

Among the key targets are the squatters in the Winterveld just north of Ga-Rankuwa near Pretoria, and Thaba Nchu in the Free State.

Most of the squatters in these areas are not Tswana-speaking. Both fall within parts of BophuthaTswana where Tswanas form less than 50% — and in some cases even less than 45% — of the population.

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The agreement, signed by Mr M C Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and Chief Lucas Mangope, newly elected President of BophuthaTswana, is one of 64 signed between the two governments.

According to the 1970 census, nearly 295 000

blacks in BophuthaTswana, or about one-third of its population at the time, were not Tswanas.

Those who do not choose BophuthaTswana citizenship face expulsion, although President Mangope has agreed to allow them to remain in BophuthaTswana until South Africa can arrange to accommodate them elsewhere.

In another agreement between the two countries, South Africa has undertaken not to hand over the township of Mabopane East, populated mainly by non-Tswanas, to any other homeland.

There is some speculation that this agreement is the first step to its eventual return to BophuthaTswana, which lost it in 1976.

A third agreement stipulates that BophuthaTswana citizens may not enter South Africa to take up employment unless:

- They possess written contracts or "call-in" cards from previous employers authorised by South African labour authorities;

- They have a completed set of finger-prints taken under the supervision of an official of the Govern-

ment of BophuthaTswana, if they cannot be otherwise positively identified;

- They comply with all laws relating to their entry into, residence in and departure from South Africa.

Criticising the homeland's independence, the Soweto Action Committee said yesterday it would make more than two million Tswanas foreigners in the land of their birth.

"After the colossal blunder by Transkei, one would have expected Chief Mangope to know what independence, South African-style means," a statement issued yesterday said.

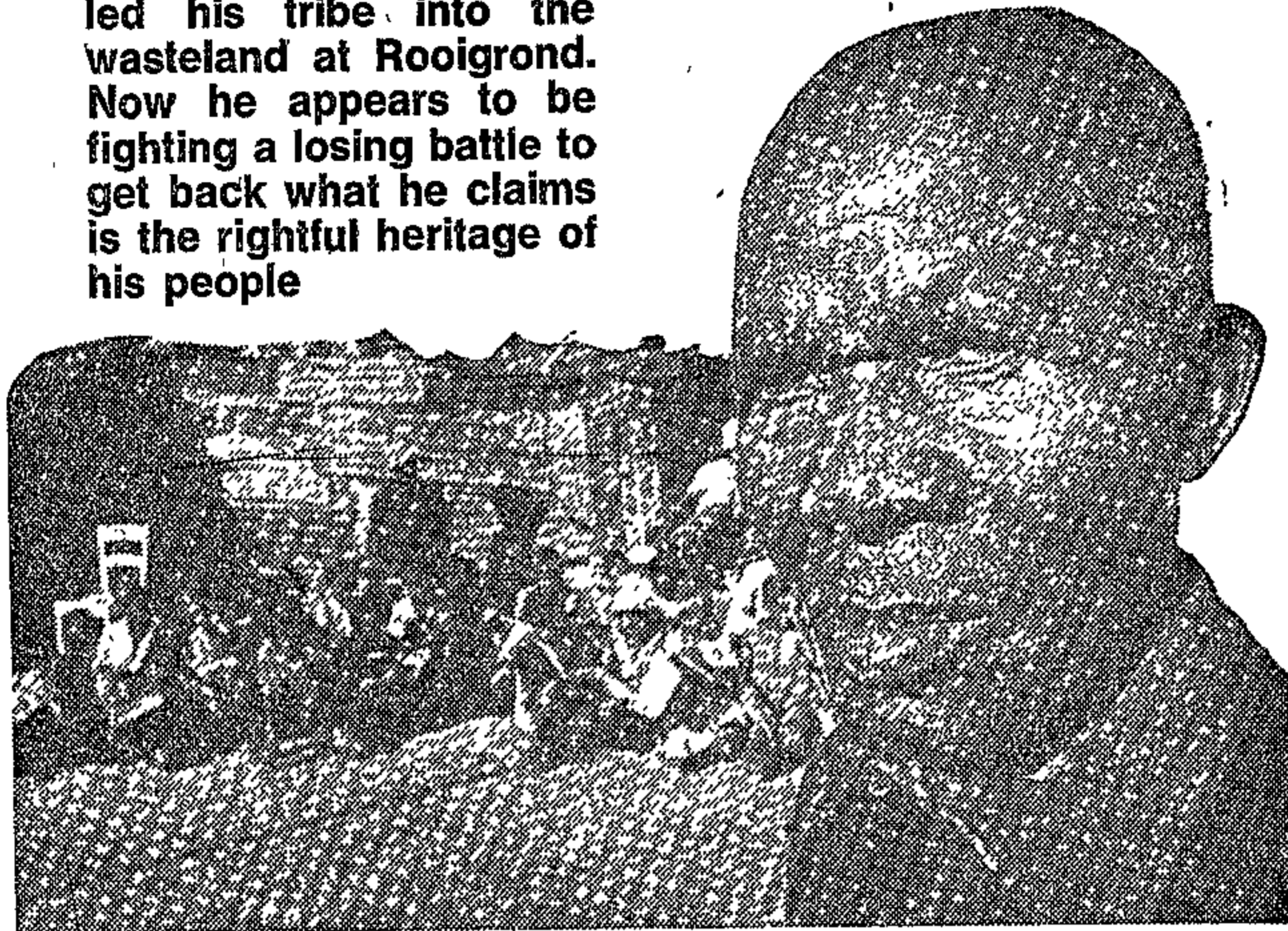
"Instead Chief Mangope closed his eyes and took a plunge into known rocky waters. He must hang his head in shame for this act of betrayal."

Meanwhile in Mmabatho, the State President, Dr Nico Diederichs, said although some observers had interpreted Chief Mangope's independence speech as anti-South African, it had contained many positive statements of goodwill and cooperation with South Africa, reports Sapa.

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② 275

## Bophuthatswana: The first week of 'independence'

Chief Israel Mokate, 83, led his tribe into the wasteland at Rooigrond. Now he appears to be fighting a losing battle to get back what he claims is the rightful heritage of his people



# Tribe in the wilderness

CHIEF STILL AWAITS THAT PROMISED LAND

By PETER MANN

SIX YEARS ago Chief Israel Mokate and his tribe were forced off their traditional land — on which they had lived since 1862 — and dumped in a wasteland outside Mafeking.

They were told they would have to live there for three months until the Government granted them land to replace that from which they had been moved.

But six years later the 83-year-old chief and his tribe are still trying to scratch a living from the inhospitable soil at Rooigrond in Bophuthatswana.

And they are fighting a losing battle.

"In 1973 we had 1 300 cattle, 6 400 sheep and about 100 horses. Now we have 100 cattle, 150 sheep and about 30 horses," Mr Simon Makodi, spokesman for Chief Mokate said this week.

In addition Mr Makodi said:

- Twenty people had died — as a direct result of the inhospitable climate.

- Children were forced to walk up

to 18 kilometres a day to get to school.

- There is no running water and water from the borehole is often unfit for drinking.

- There is no work for the people who are starving and are forced to share food and raid rubbish dumps to find something to eat, and

- Conditions at Rooigrond were leading to the break up of the tribe as many families went to live in locations.

The tribe's story started in 1862 when they occupied an area known as Machaviestad in the Potchefstroom district.

It claim to have been given title to the land by President Burgers of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek on July 11, 1873, and Chief Mokate says the tribe's attorney has a copy of the title deeds.

The tribe lived in peace in Machaviestad until the mid-1960s when it was told it had to move as it formed a "black spot" in a white area. If resisted removal and Chief Mokate describes what followed as "a

"Our cattle and stock were impounded four times," he said. "Every time that happened we paid to get them out. But the municipality took them back saying the land on which we were living belonged to them and the animals had no right to be there."

"Eventually they would not give them back."

The issue went to court but the tribe's claim was overruled. The court held that the land belonged to the Potchefstroom municipality.

## Inferior

Chief Mokate then claims he was told that although the tribe would have to move it would be granted land equal in size and quality to the land they were losing.

Since then the tribe has been shown at least five pieces of land but has rejected all of them as being too small or of inferior quality.

Finally, in 1971, they were removed from their land and sent to Rooigrond, where Chief Kebalepile Montshiwa gave permission for them to occupy an area of his land for a three-month period.

Now Chief Montshiwa has died, and Rooigrond has become part of Bophuthatswana and the Mokate tribe does not know what the future holds.

Although many observers feel the tribe should have swallowed its pride and accepted one of South Africa's offers, Chief Mokate is adamant his demands should be met.

After six years of indecision and life in the appalling shanty town they call home the tribe now feels the land at Potchefstroom should be returned.

"It is rightfully ours, despite the court decision," says Mr Makodi. "It would be better for us to go back."

# EVICTIONS break up 18 Alex families

RDM 12/12/77

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By VUSI RADEBE and  
PAM KLEINOT

EIGHTEEN married couples evicted by Wrab have been located by the Rand Daily Mail — despite Wrab assurances that married men would not be evicted from Alexandra for resettlement in single men's hostels in City Deep.

In a two-hour survey yesterday the "Mail" found that all the couples had marriage certificates dated between 1941 and 1969 and all had families of between three and 10 people.

This survey follows repeated assurances by Mr Manie Mulder, chairman

of the West Rand Administration Board, that no families would be broken up in the massive resettlement operation.

Mr Z Mkhiza, who has been married for 12 years and has four children, said: "After 24 years of a happy life in Alexandria I have been deprived of my rights to stay with my family."

Mr I Ramashala, 56, who has been living with his wife and three children in Alexandria since 1956, said: "Wrab ordered me to stay at City Deep and told me to send my family

to the homelands."

Mr S Dipela, married for 12 years and has five children said after his house was demolished they were forced to stay in shacks with relatives.

Mr P Malatsi also said he had been ordered by Wrab to move.

The other people the 'Mail' interviewed were: Mr and Mrs S Kunutu, formerly of Eighteenth Avenue, married since 1967, with five children; Mr and Mrs F Moganu, of 90 Twentieth Avenue, married since 1968 with two children; Mr and Mrs

M Zwane, of 85 Sixteenth Avenue, married since 1965 with four children; Mr and Mrs P Mokalapa, of 87 Thirteenth Avenue, married since 1958 with five children; Mr and Mrs Shilowa, of 149 Twelfth Avenue, married since 1969 with two children; Mr and Mrs T Hlongwane, of 146 Fifth Avenue, married since 1963 with five children; Mr and Mrs T Ramalepe, of 160 Sixth Avenue, married since 1967 with five children; Mr and Mrs J Mafutha (no address available) married since 1969 with three children; Mr and Mrs Xumayo, of 114 Tenth Avenue, married since 1969 with two children; Mr and Mrs P Mathimbi, of 99 Seventeenth Avenue, married since 1965 with two children; Mr and Mrs R. M. Mbatha, of 75 Fourth Avenue, married since 1965 with seven children; Mr and Mrs I. Medingwane of 93 Nineteenth Avenue, married since 1962 with four children; Mr and Mrs C Molemane of 95 Nineteenth Avenue, married since 1962 with three children and Mr and Mrs S Mashiyane of 144 Fourteenth Avenue, married since 1953 with five children.

Mr Venter could not be contacted for comment yesterday and when the 'Mail' phoned Mr Mulder his wife said he was sleeping. There was no reply when we phoned the second time.

STAR 29/12/77

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# Battle to build in resettlement area

Thousands of people who have been resettled in arid veld in the north-western Cape are facing hardship and have not been provided with several basic amenities.

This is the finding of a correspondent of The Star who has visited an area north of Kuruman where about 12 000 people have been resettled in Bophuthatswana.

Bantu Administration officials dispute the finding and say the people are better off than they were before they were resettled.

The Star's correspondent found there was little water, roads were almost non-existent, the nearest hospital about 130 km away and few telephones at shops dotted through the area. Some villages were up to 25 km from the nearest store.

Building material was almost impossible to obtain and the villagers were battling to put up homes of scrap iron, mud and thatch.

## PULLING OUT

South African Government vehicles were seen removing temporary homes that had been provided when the resettlement

Most of those resettled were compensated for the loss of their previous homes. They claimed these payments ranged from R30 to R180.

"With that sort of money what can you build up here?" asked Mrs Bernadette Mmoloke of Larey.

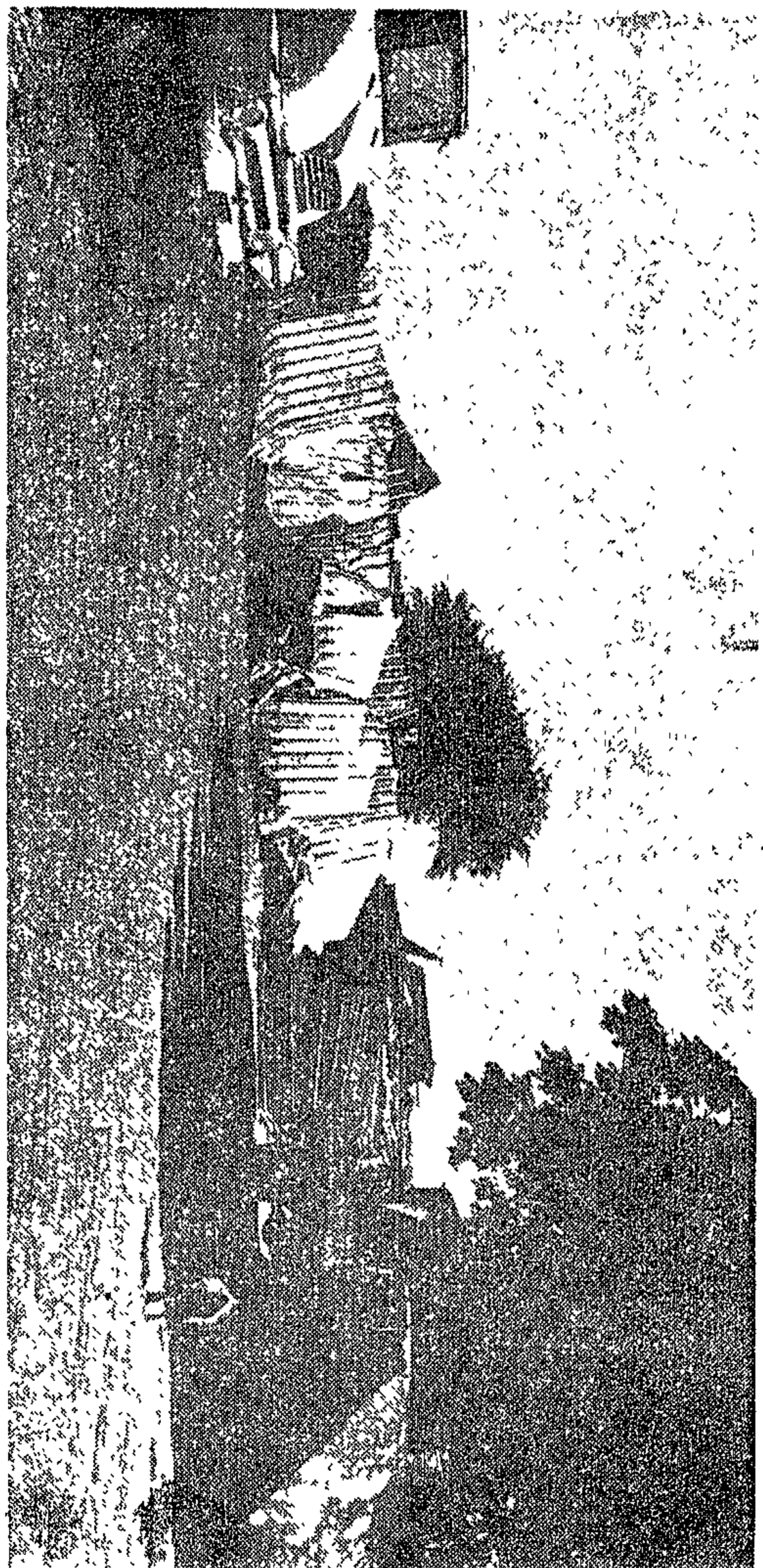
## HER FEAR

"I am sick but I do not want to go to hospital — who would get my body back home if I died?" asked an elderly woman in one village. Her hands and feet were swollen and she was in great pain.

There were no clinics in the area and the only help available was from a Roman Catholic missionary.

Most women interviewed complained that they missed bread the most. There were no bakeries in the area and the limited bus service did not bring in enough bread for everybody. There were no postal services in most villages visited.

Bophuthatswana Government officials could not be reached for comment. A Department of Bantu Administration



Tin huts provided to resettled people which are now being removed by South African Government officials. It is policy that resettled people are given six months in which to build homes for themselves, after which time the tin huts are taken away from them.



# The design's the thing

FM 27/1/78

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**Beneath the rhetoric of "separate freedoms" and "plural democracy," the truth about apartheid is laid bare in government's massive population resettlement plans**

*Put your life on your head and walk sister — Athol Fugard: Boesman and Lena*

The people of Unibel and Alexandra didn't need to read the Broederbond's "master plan for the white land" to find out what grand apartheid is all about. They learnt it at first hand when the government bulldozed their houses.

There is nothing new about the Broederbond's plans for black South Africans, except perhaps their sense of urgency. It was, after all, 1978 that was supposed to see the movement of blacks to the cities turned back. If that aim is not realised, it won't be for want of trying. Said the Broeders: "The main purpose of this plan is to see that the black population in overwhelming numbers live and work as soon as possible in their own homelands. Where that is not possible, the aim is to let them live in their own areas while they commute daily to work

in the white land."

Notwithstanding all the fatuous talk about the Nats' election victory being a mandate for change, and about moving away from racial discrimination, the Broeders' plan shows that Stallardism is still the basis of official policy.

In the report of his Commission on Local Government in 1922, Stallard wrote: "The native should only be allowed to enter the urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and to minister to the needs of the white man, and should depart therefrom when he ceases so to minister."

Despite — or perhaps because of — the unrest in black townships around the country in the last two years, government has remorselessly continued its policy of uprooting families and shipping people out to the Bantustans.

Just how extensive the policy of removing Africans from the so-called

white areas is, will be graphically illustrated in a forthcoming publication of the Black Sash.

Alexandra township and Unibel are but the latest instances of that policy at work. The unavoidable implication of demolishing homes in Alex and moving "single" men into decrepit compounds is that their families will have to move to one or other Bantustan. And by the time Community Development's front-end loaders have done their work, at least 10 000 people in Cape Town will have been rendered homeless, most of them expected to "return" to the Xhosa Bantustans.

Only last month, Bantu Administration Development (BAD) officials told 1 600 Zulu families on privately-owned property in Steincoalspruit, 35 km outside Ladysmith, that they are to be resettled in the KwaZulu township of Ekuwukeni because their homes fall within a "black spot." By the time that

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Financial Mail January 27 1978

removal is complete, more than 215 000 people will have been evicted from "black spots" and shipped off to the Bantustans.

Ekuwukeni is a typical resettlement area. There is no running water, so water has to be obtained from a truck which goes from point to point. There is no waterborne sewerage and transport is practically non-existent.

The people at Steincoalspruit say that they have not been told what their properties are worth, and that compensation will only be paid when their effects are already loaded into trucks.

The sheer scale of the population resettlement scheme is staggering. Comprehensive official statistics are hard to obtain, but estimates by the SA Institute of Race Relations put the figure for the number of Africans moved to the Bantustans between 1960 and 1970 (including families of rural squatters and labour tenants, "black spot" removals, township relocation schemes and persons "endorsed out" of urban areas) at 1,8m

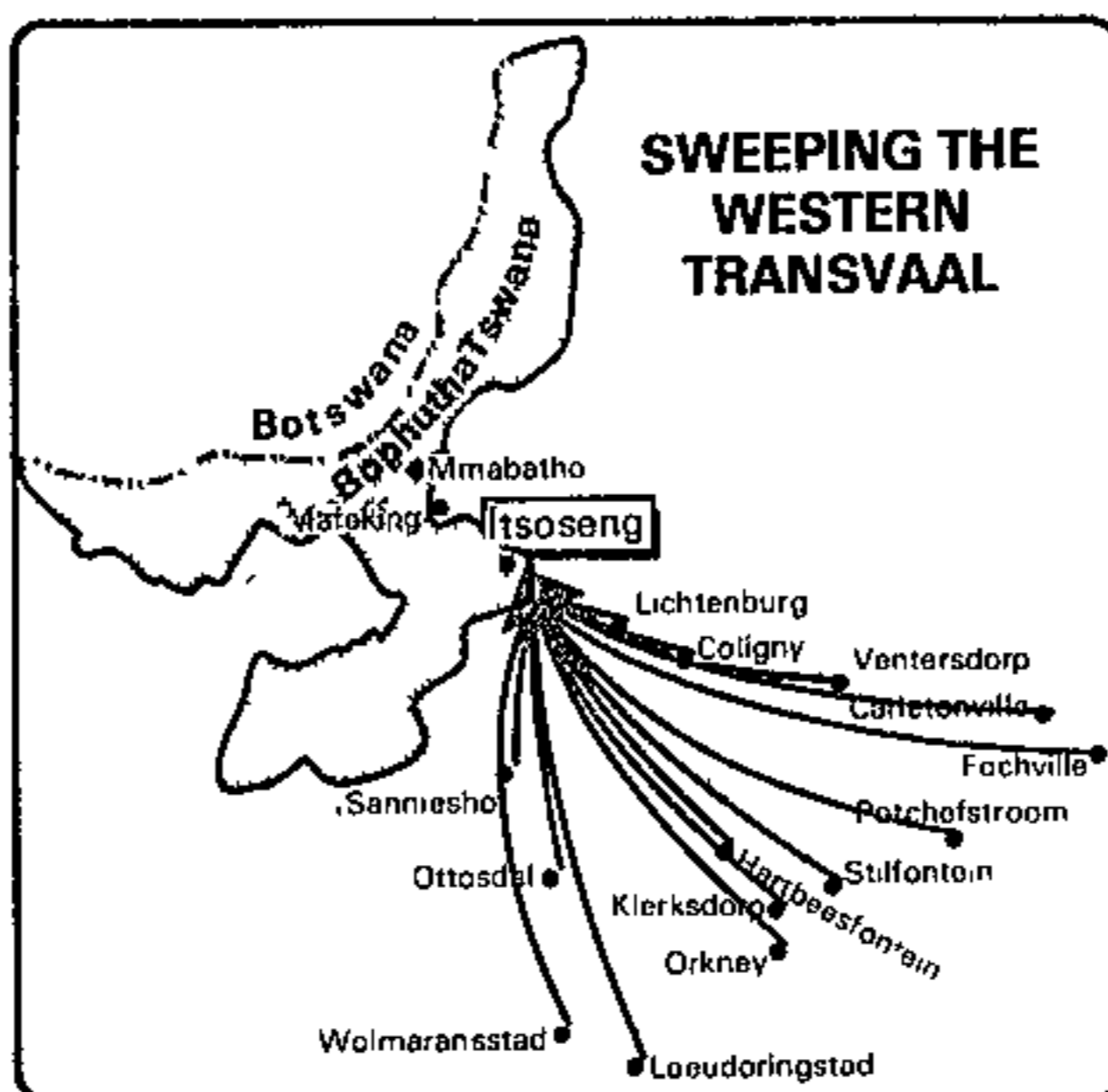
According to official Benbo figures, a further 175 000 families (more than 1m people) are still to be moved in terms of the 1975 Bantustan consolidation proposals, at a cost of R380m.

Benbo's cost estimates are based on the assumption that one-fifth of the people to be resettled will be provided with housing by the State in planned townships; one third will be given site-and-service facilities; while the remainder (almost half) will be settled on a "rudimentary basis" — presumably without either housing or site-and-service arrangements.

The names of some of the more notorious resettlement camps have been strangely appropriate: Klipgat, Limehill, Stinkwater, Morsgat, for example. The name Dimbaza reverberated across television screens in many parts of the world.

Because some resettlement camps are in already independent Bantustans, BAD

can blandly disclaim responsibility for conditions there. BAD officials recently said it was difficult to react to reports about the conditions at a resettlement camp of 12 000 people north of Kuruman because the region now falls under the jurisdiction of BophuthaTswana. In October last year a BophuthaTswana government spokesman said, with regard to resettlement: "The SA government is going ahead with the removal of our people in spite of our protest that they should not be removed until amenities are provided for them."



Though even the Afrikaans churches have condemned the migratory labour system as destructive of family life, the resettlement programme has migratory labour as both its aim and its result — for those who are lucky enough to get jobs at all. In terms of a plan adopted in the Sixties, 14 municipalities in the western Transvaal stopped building family housing for Africans in their adjoining townships. Instead, they clubbed together to build housing inside the closest Bantustan, at Itsoseng in BophuthaTswana (see map). Starting with "economically unproductive

Tswanas," the plan envisages the gradual elimination of all existing African family housing in the 14 municipalities. Breadwinners will either commute daily to work from Itsoseng or live in compounds in the towns. Their families will live at Itsoseng.

Since two of the towns involved, Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom, are respectively 133 and 180 km from Itsoseng, any man living in a compound there will have to do a great deal of commuting if he wants to see the family he once lived with.

Transport has become a key aspect of the whole resettlement programme. In 1971 a BAD deputy minister announced that official planners had established that it was feasible to transport workers daily between points up to 113 km apart, or, on a weekend basis, between points up to 650 km apart.

The SA Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra), the ideological think-tank tipped by the Broeders as the most suitable organisation to mastermind and supervise the last big resettlement push, has been in the forefront of rapid transit planning for the Bantustans.

Sabra's thinking is reflected in the dramatic increase in African commuter traffic between the "white" areas and the Bantustans and in State subsidies for Bantustan transport. The number of passengers carried by buses controlled by the Corporation for Economic Development (previously called the Bantu Investment Corporation) increased from about 34m in 1973 to 110m by 1976.

Sabra boss Carel Boshoff admits that resettlement frequently causes extreme hardship due to the "unevenness" in implementation of both resettlement and Bantustan development. But that is not allowed to stand in the way.

Says Boshoff: "The design is the important thing. We must take the long view."

Cape Times  
3/11/78

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## Limehill still in misery — Desmond

DURBAN. — In 1968 the government moved about 2 000 people into Limehill, near Wasbank, which was made part of Kwazulu in 1972.

Yesterday a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration said: "The Republican government no longer has any responsibility for Limehill. It is now Kwazulu's baby."

He was commenting on a study of the resettlement area by a former banned priest, Mr Cosmas Desmond, who said that in the 10 years since the removal the government had done nothing to alleviate the misery of the Limehill people.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said Pretoria's attitude was "another pathetic example of buck passing".

Mr Desmond, a former director of the banned Christian Institute, went into hiding this week after receiving a death threat.

In his study, "Limehill Revisited", he says that in the 10 years since 1968 the only government action at Limehill has been the building of a Bantu Affairs Department office.

There is one tap for every 35 families, toilets are unhygienic iron privies, and the only two schools in the district are for primary pupils who share the overcrowded facilities with other settlements. There is one clinic at Limehill, but no telephone or doctor, says Mr Desmond.

More than 20 percent of the children born at Limehill "have not survived into 1978".

"There never has been, and there is not, any intention on the part of the government to provide employment opportunities in or near Limehill," Mr Desmond says.

Chief Buthelezi said his government was aware of the problems at Limehill, but they were problems shared by many people in Kwazulu. He recalled that Pretoria had cut Kwazulu's current budget by R24 million.

"We did not make this mess. We don't shove our people around all over the map. As much as we would love to clear up this mess we cannot, because we simply do not have the funds," he said.

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# Jews to protest against evictions

hatred of the English; they were also one of the biggest single factors that resulted in the subsequent expulsion of the British from Southern Ireland.

"With all the means at our disposal as individuals and as a community we should protest against the evictions and removals. Moreover, we should try to assist the homeless people by material means, to alleviate the distress caused by their evictions.

"The Zionist Youth have provided a splendid example by giving tents to the squatters in Rondebosch. Let the adults of the community follow their example and help in other ways.

"I believe that the riot squads, the front-end loaders and the poverty of the blacks that have become the symbols of our society must be replaced by other symbols; symbols such as decent housing

for all, freedom of speech for all, equal opportunity for all and cultural freedom for all."

Dr Bradlow, a writer and historian, says in the article that people must protest for their own conscience, but that it is not enough only to protest.

"We must afford practical aid, financial and material, to people who are living in great poverty and great distress. We must open more creches such as those the Union of Jewish Women run, provide or assist clinics and give material to such funds as SHELTER, and the Urban Foundation.

"We must bring our inherited wisdom to bear on the problems of this unhappy land and not only on the problems of our own community."



Dr Bradlow

## Bradlow calls on

Chief Reporter

A LEADING member of the Jewish community at the Cape, Dr Frank Bradlow, has called on South Africa's Jewry to protest "with all the means at our disposal" against evictions and removals which, he says, will have lasting repercussions on South African society generally.

In an article headed "A Need for Optimism" in the journal Jewish Affairs, issued by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, he says:

"Eviction and removal, whether it be from a squatters' camp or a long-occupied home in District Six, is not only inhuman but it also creates a legacy of hatred.

"The evictions of the 1880s in Ireland not only exacerbated the

## LIMEHILL REVISITED

### The malaise continues

Two publications last week marked the tenth anniversary of the mass African resettlement at Limehill, in Natal. The removals, though no different from many previous and subsequent removals, were the first to be fully documented.

A map detailing the extent of population resettlement throughout the country since the early Fifties was published by the Black Sash. Says Sash president Sheena Duncan: "Government can talk as much as it likes about moving away from discrimination, but the reality of separate development is hardship, poverty and the massive disruption of

human lives in direct fulfilment of government policy. And it is going on every day."

The second publication, under the auspices of the economics department of the University of Natal, is *Limehill Revisited: a case study in the longer term effects of African resettlement*, by Cosmas Desmond. Desmond, then a Catholic priest, was one of the first people to bring the conditions in the resettlement camps to light in his now banned book *The Discarded People*.

Recently he conducted a new investigation into conditions at Limehill. The results give little cause for satisfaction to those government planners who claim that resettlement causes hardship only in the initial stages.

The survey covers 101 households, or about a third of the families initially moved to Limehill in 1968/1969. It claims: "The long-term effects of the government's resettlement policy are no less dehumanising and demoralising than the initial suffering and hardship inflicted when people are uprooted from their established homes and dumped in the barren veld. The position does not improve with time."

According to Desmond, conditions at Limehill remain bad. In place of the original tents, there are now 350 houses, the vast majority of them built from mud and thatch, many already showing wear and tear from rain and termites. Water is obtainable from "street taps," one per 35 families. There is a clinic staffed by a nurse (no telephone), a Bantu Affairs office (which was unable to provide population figures for the settlement), two general dealers and three churches.

Unemployment is chronic and exceptionally high. Male unemployment at the year's end was over 34% and female unemployment even worse. Only 13% of women in the 15-64 age group in Limehill were employed (compared with 47% of African women in Johannesburg in mid-1977).

Perhaps the most revealing indicator of the situation at Limehill is the low morale. "Unemployment, poverty and the attendant social disorders (delinquency, broken marriages) are the most frequently mentioned problems. Virtually nobody in the survey thought that it was possible to make any progress in solving these problems, or that they had any say in decision-making, or that becoming part of KwaZulu has made any difference to their lives.

The tragedy is that they may well be right. According to Desmond, for Limehill there are no plans even on paper for the provision of further facilities. Any development that is taking place or which is planned is centred on those townships such as Ekakheni or Ekuwukeni (*FM* January 27 1977) that will serve the border industries.

# Apartheid is working

**Despite what some people think, the drive physically to rid "white" SA of all Africans except those who provide labour is succeeding**

Years ago everyone scoffed at the practitioners of grand apartheid when they boasted that they would reverse the flow of blacks to the cities by 1978. The scorn has surfaced again in the past few days, with people ridiculing BAD Minister Connie Mulder's plans for a "white" South Africa as pie in the sky.

It's easy to mock apartheid, especially when it's not on *your* stoep that the front-end loaders are snarling. Of course, blacks heavily outnumber whites on our farms and in our factories, and they no doubt always will. The logic of the economy dictates as much.

Opposition politicians and newspapers have thus constantly, and correctly, hammered home the point that the number of blacks in the common area has been increasing despite influx controls and ever-tightening pass law enforcement. But what they often do not seem to realise is that the Nationalists are in deadly earnest when they talk of reducing the rate of increase in the urban African population.

Grand apartheid is not pie in the sky for the families whose homes in Alexandra township have recently been demolished, or for the so-called "idle" people who stand to be thrown out of the cities if Mulder's new legislation is passed.

Apartheid is by no means the total failure government's opponents so often say it is. Nor was Mulder's predecessor at BAD, Michiel Botha, a failure. He did an extremely efficient job in carrying out the grand design and working towards fulfilling government's dream of reducing the number of Africans in the cities to the minimum consistent with the economy's demand for labour.

Thus, while the urban African population grew by 45% in the Fifties, the figure was reduced to 29% in the Sixties. Apartheid's ideological think-tank, the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), felt there was cause for a modest celebration in 1972, when it announced that the situation had been "brought under control."

Moreover, according to P Smit and J J Booyesen of the department of geography at the University of Pretoria, the African population of 197 "white" cities and towns was actually *reduced* between 1960 and 1970. Between 1968 and 1975, 171 000 Africans were shifted from "white" urban areas to the Bantustans.

And in 1972 the SA Institute of Race Relations estimated that another 566 000 Africans would be shifted out of the "white" areas over the next decade and resettled in townships in the Bantustans.

Nor has the policy of moving blacks out of the "white" areas been applied only in the towns. More than 265 000 people have been removed from rural "black spots," and an estimated 1m from white farms. According to BAD statistics, another 1m are to be removed in terms of the 1975 Bantustan consolidation proposals.

Economic stagnation helps the process, of course, since exporting blacks to the Bantustans causes less disruption to the economy. In 1960, 62% of SA's Afri-



**Mulder . . . man with a mission**

cans were living in the "white" areas. By 1970 the proportion had been reduced to 52%. And when the 1980 population census is done, it is likely to show that there are more Africans in the Bantustans than in the common area.

The steadily worsening housing shortage in many urban townships is less a question of simple neglect and shortage of funds than of deliberate policy. In 1967, for instance, a limit was placed upon the extension of black townships in the common area. Government also ordered that widows, divorced women, and unmarried mothers were to be struck off waiting lists for houses. Indeed, a top official told the Cillie Commission that BAD had obstructed the Johannesburg City Council's attempts to provide more black housing in Soweto.

The clear implication of this policy is that, if homeless families in the cities want a roof over their heads, they will stand a far better chance of getting it if they pack their belongings and go off to some or other Bantustan.

When the Baabs took over the black townships in the common area from local authorities in 1972 and 1973, the then

deputy BAD minister, Punt Janson, declared that one of their main functions was to make urban blacks "homeland-conscious."

The social engineers had other weapons in their armoury too. The very same Punt Janson — the man who sprang from obscurity to national prominence when he promised to "humanise" the pass laws and do much else besides — told the NDMF that one of the key functions of the Baabs would be to bring about the removal to the Bantustans of "unproductive" people — those who because of old age, weak health, or unfitness were no longer able to work in the common area.

## "Parasites" must go!

The Baabs obviously took the message to heart. When the East Rand Administration Board (Erab) set up shop, its chairman told the *IM* that one of its greatest aims was that economically inactive blacks would disappear in time from "white" SA. He said that some 300 000 blacks in his township dominion fell into this category and were likely to be removed.

Not one to be left behind, the chairman of the Cape Midlands Baab said in 1975 that "we must curb the flow to the white areas and create a counter flow to the homelands . . . We have room for productive elements, but not for superfluous people who are parasitic on us and especially on their own friends and relations. Such people we will, where possible, repatriate to their own homelands."

What happens to "repatriated" people? Some find jobs through the efforts of bodies like the Corporation for Economic Development. But the rest? Cosmas Desmond told part of the story in *The Discarded People*, but he was house-arrested and his book banned.

Another glimpse is given in a Benbo report on the minuscule Qwa Qwa Bantustan, published this week (*Current affairs*). It mentions that 56 000 Sotho were resettled there between 1970 and mid-1976. The population density of the area jumped from 56 per square kilometre to 415. The population density of "white" SA in 1970 was 13 people per square kilometre. Says Benbo: "(The resettled people) collectively form a dense distribution pattern which is often more like urban than rural settlement."

Or like those student rag competitions where the team which crams the most people into a Volkswagen gets a prize. Except, of course, that the people in Qwa Qwa don't get any prizes.

Families moved from Alexandra/Kliptown X

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

How many families from Alexandra and Kliptown, respectively, were moved to family accommodation in the area of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board in 1977

1271  
~~21/11/77~~

Vraeys aa

Nummer van

Landdrosdi

Grootte va

Soort beer

wat aan

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Alexandra—21

Kliptown—1 153

itatie van plaasinkomste  
(skrywe moet word):

Aantal skape

wol

vleis

Aantal permanente werkers : mans vroue

Aantal toevallige werkers : " "

Aantal kontrakarbeiders :

Afstand van naaste dorp (kilometers)

star 13/3/78 (27)

# Apartheid is shifting 3,8-m-claim

An estimated 3,84-million people have been, or will be, involved in apartheid population removals, according to figures compiled by the Black Sash.

The estimate is given in a document accompanying a map compiled by Mrs Barbara Waite of Johannesburg showing extensive

removals either completed or reportedly planned (See Page 15).

Mrs Waite's map is based on information from newspaper reports, SA Institute of Race Relations publications, Parliament and Black Sash reports.

In the accompanying

document, the Black Sash says if figures and estimates for various types of removals are added together, it appears that 2 115 000 people have been moved — only 7 000 of them white — and 1 727 000 people still have to be moved, only 1 600 of them white

This excludes people deported to the homelands from "white" areas in terms of the pass laws.

The estimates include nearly one million squatters and labour tenants and their families.

● See map and story, Page 15.

# MP outlines success of removing blacks

11/2/78  
271

CAPE TOWN — The Government spelled out for the first time yesterday the extent to which its declared policy of removing all blacks from the so-called white areas of South Africa had succeeded.

In a prepared speech, the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, emphasised the Government's belief that its first priority was "the strategy for the development of self-governing states."

The second highest priority was the expansion of commuting from the self-governing states to places of work. The number of commuters from the homelands had increased from 291 000 to 636 000 between 1970 and 1976.

"The income earned by commuters during 1974 represented about 24,3 per cent of the gross national income of the self-governing states and independent black states in South Africa.

"This income, earned in the white area is at the disposal of the permanent inhabitants of the self-governing states and independent black states," Dr Hartzenberg said.

The reduction in leakage of salaries to the white area led to increased investment in the self-governing states. It also reduced the extent of unemployment in these states, stimulated the development of an infrastructure between the white area and the states, enabled "black workers to come into regular contact with the Western way of life without wresting them completely from their cultural background and enabled "the black worker to live in a family context in his own country, where he also enjoys political rights."

This situation led to the increasing importance of providing employment via a commuting system, especially over the shorter term, without this taking the place of the first priority of the development of the self-governing states.

In his speech delivered at the conference of directors and control board members of the passenger transport companies of self-governing states, Dr Hartzenberg said efficient commuting required a fast, regular, convenient and cheap transport system.

"According to the international standards, a maximum travelling time of 90 minutes between home and place of work is socially acceptable, which in present South African conditions represents a maximum travelling distance of about 70 km," he said.

It was clear the answer to the challenges lay in absolutely efficient, purposeful and honest business practices.

The Deputy Minister also drew a distinction between economic decentralisation and "economic deconcentration." Decentralisation focussed on more viable growth points in the self-governing states and white border areas to which economic activities could be decentralised.

Economic deconcentration on the other hand, focused on "identifying growth points within the sphere of activity of existing white metropolitan areas to which economic activities can gradually be deconcentrated to prevent increasing numbers of black workers having to live and work beyond the borders of their self-governing states. — PC.



SHE

Questions

Over 3 million

forced

to move

to move

- 1. Name (first name c
- 2. Age.
- 3. Race
- 4. Home (town, distri
- 5. Work type
- 6. Schooling complete
- 7. Team
- 8. Number in team:
- 9. How long have you
- 10. How did you learn
- 11. Have you ever done  
If yes, brief empl
- Place      Period

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- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 12. Have you ever tho  
If yes, why don'
- 13. How much of the y
- 14. How many farms dc
- 15. When you are not  
do other work?

JOHANNESBURG — An estimated 3,84 million people have been, or will be, involved in apartheid population removals, according to figures compiled by the Black Sash. The figures go back as far as 1948.

The estimate is given in a document accompanying a map compiled by Mrs Barbara Waite of Johannesburg showing extensive removals either completed or reportedly planned.

Mrs Waite's map is based on newspaper reports, South African Institute of Race Relations publications, Parliament and Black Sash reports.

If figures and estimates for various types of removals are added together it appears 2 115 000 people have been moved — only 7 000 of them white — and 1 727 000 people still have to be moved — 1 600 of them white, according to the Black Sash document.

The estimates include nearly a million squatters and labour tenants and their families removed from "white" rural areas between 1960 and 1970, more than 250 000 blacks removed from the "black spots" between 1948 and 1976, 327 000 blacks moved to the homelands from "white" urban areas by 1970 and another 566 000 likely to have been moved by 1980

They also include 175 000 black families to be resettled in homelands in terms of consolidation proposals, removals within urban areas and Group Areas Act removals affecting whites, Coloureds and Indians. — SAPA

y) Reasons for leaving

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?

and/or

What?

# REMOVALS HIT 3,8-M PEOPLE

574R  
3/3/78

John Allen

A remarkable picture of 'grand apartheid' in action, involving the eventual shunting of an estimated 3,8-million people, has been drawn up by a Johannesburg member of the Black Sash.

In a three-year project which began on a dining room table, Mrs Barbara Waite has plotted past and planned population removals in pursuit of Government policy.

Using newspaper reports, Hansard references, SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) publications and Black Sash reports, she has added extensive notes on the removals.

On the left is a simplified version of the major part of Mrs Waite's map, drawn up by The Star's editorial artist. Although much of the detail — mainly in the form of the notes — had to be cut, the concentrations of arrows graphically illustrate the extent of the removals.

**Outdated**  
Mrs Waite stressed that some information became outdated during the compilation of the map.

In a fact sheet, compiled separately by other members, the Black Sash has listed estimates of removals of various kinds.

Added together, the figures show that an estimated 2 115 000 people have so far been removed, all but 7 000 of them black (African, coloured and Indian). Still to be moved are an estimated 1 727 000 people, all but 1 600 black.

"It should be noted, though, that the above figures do not include

## 3-year project by Sash member

by being deported from the "white" areas in terms of the pass laws," said the Sash.

Most estimates were based on the various steps taken to try to get economically inactive African people to leave the 86 percent of South Africa regarded as "white."

Between 1948 and 1976, according to figures given in Parliament, 258 632 Africans were moved from "black spots" (land owned by blacks in "white" rural areas) to homelands.

Between 1960 and 1970, according to SAIRR, nearly 1-million squatters and labour tenants and their families were removed from "white" rural areas to homelands.

By 1970, according to SAIRR, about 370 000 Africans from "white" urban areas had been resettled in Bantustans.

Another 566 000 people were likely to be moved between 1970 and 1980, said the SAIRR in 1972.

By official estimates 175 000 African families (more than 1-million people) will be removed and resettled in homelands in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals.

Within "white" urban areas, Africans (such as 10 000 families at Sophiatown) have had to move from one township to another.

271

Group Areas Act, 523 000 coloured and Indian people and 7 000 whites had been moved around towns by the end of 1976, according to official figures. Still to be moved were 1 600 whites, 67 000 Indians and 92 000 coloured people.

Mrs Waite's map shows, through the use of red arrows and accompanying notes, the vast scale of the Government's efforts to disentangle the threads of the country's complex settlement pattern and re-weave them according to the apartheid master plan.

One arrow indicating a resettlement stretches across a representation of 900 km from the Augrabies Falls to Damaraaland in one direction, and across 800 km from the falls to the Eastern Cape in another. The removal of 14 Indian families 800 metres down the road in Komatipoort is noted.

Names such as Dimbaza, Lamehill, Rooigrond, Deelpan, Slinkwater, District Six, Committees Drift and the "showpiece" of Garankuwa are mentioned.

The map indicates the major areas of removal as the western, northern, and eastern Cape, the Orange Free State east of Bloemfontein, Natal and the eastern, northern and western Transvaal. Insets detail removals around Durban and on the Wit-

In the northern areas, for instance, notes and arrows include details of Bophuthatwana / Western Transvaal / Northern Cape/Pretoria area removals.

**ITSOSENG**, Bophuthatwana. Arrows link what is called a proposed "Mas-sive labour reservoir" with 14 Western Transvaal towns from Carletonville to Wolmaranstad. "Hostels will be provided in participating towns and transport for men to visit families about monthly."

**ROOIGROND**, Bophuthatwana. About 50 families were moved here from near Potchefstroom in August 1971. "About 37 of the families under Chief Israel Mokate strongly resisted the move from the home they claim was given them by President Paul Kruger in 1885 for their help against Mzilikazi..."

**VAALBOSCHOEK**, Bophuthatwana. In May 1975, after several years of legal battle, removal of 2 000 people from Majeng, 80 km away, was completed. Some moved voluntarily there in 1970. "The tribe led by Chief Moseki strongly resisted the move as the new land was unacceptable."

"Groups of women, 10, 42 and 27 respectively, returned to their former

for being there illegally. The magistrate said a solution should be found as the new area is always swampy and because of mosquitoes cattle have died."

**PAMPIERSTAT**, Boph. "Created as a resettlement township for Africans from diamond diggings in the Barkly West and Windsorton areas. Since then all Africans have been moved here from Hartswater, 18 km, and Jan Kempdorp, 29 km. A regional hospital is being established here. Planned population 25 000."

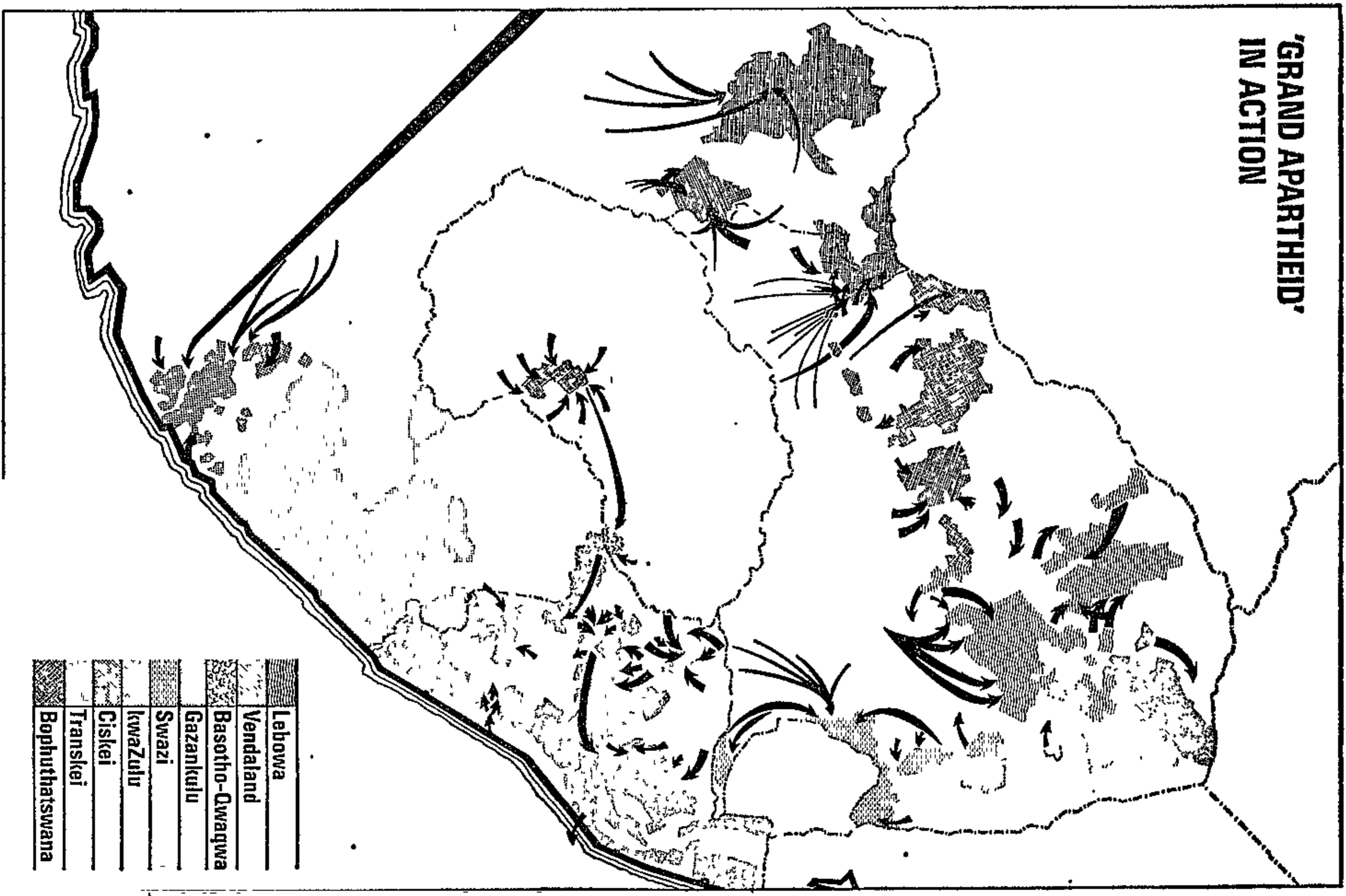
**DEELPAN**, Boph. 45 000 people moved to here from 75 km away. According to 1976 news reports, "They left behind newly-built houses, farms and livestock... have consistently opposed their removal."

**GARANKUWA**, Boph. "It has become a showpiece for the protagonists of separate development; it has hotel, hospital, shops and premises for professional people."

Of the abolition of the **GEORGE GOCH** township, she said it "was not a slum, it was a respectable happy village community within walking distance of factories and central city employment."

**SOPHATOWN**, lived in by Africans, coloured people, Indians and Chinese, was proclaimed for white occupation in the 1950s. "Much has been written about the days of Sophiatown" — graphic accounts of the demolition of their homes are still recounted today by former residents. Today it is a white suburb called

for being there illegally. The magistrate said a solution should be found as the new area is always swampy and because of mosquitoes cattle have died."



14/03/78

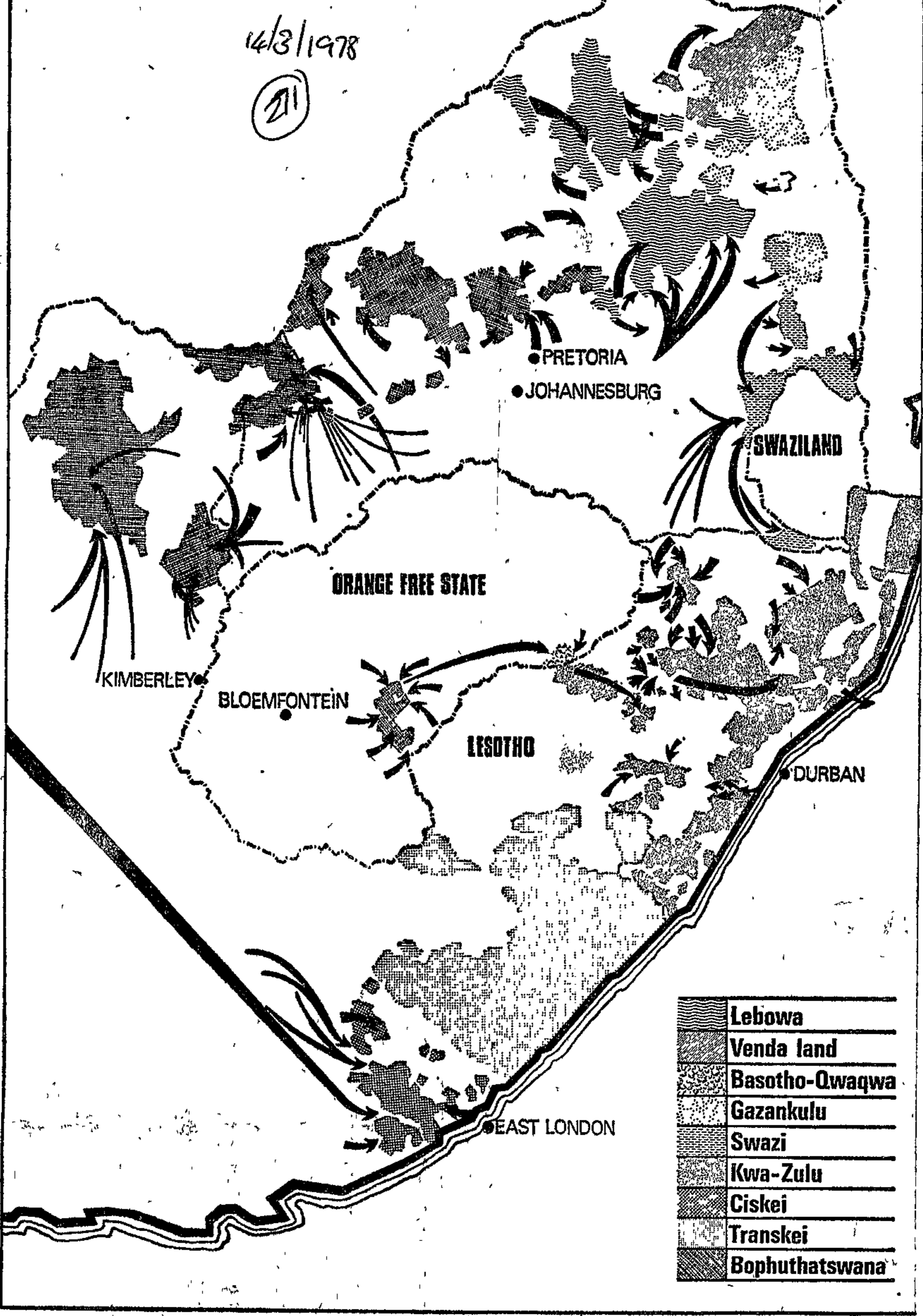
271

**APRIL'S MASTERPIECE**

# 'GRAND APARTHEID' IN ACTION

14/3/1978

(21)



	Lebowa
	Venda land
	Basotho-Qwaqwa
	Gazankulu
	Swazi
	Kwa-Zulu
	Ciskei
	Transkei
	Bophuthatswana

The Argus  
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A remarkable picture of 'grand apartheid' in action, involving the eventual resettlement of an estimated 3,8-million people, has been drawn up by a Johannesburg member of the Black Sash.

In a three-year project which began on a dining room table, Mrs Barbara Waite has plotted on a map of South Africa past and planned population removals in pursuit of Government policy.

Using newspaper reports, Hansard references, Institute of Race Relations publications and Black Sash reports, she has added extensive notes on the removals to the map.

In a fact sheet, compiled separately by other members, the Black Sash has listed estimates of removals of various kinds.

Added together, the figures show that an estimated 2 115 000 people have so far been removed, all but 7 000 of them black (African, coloured and Indian). Still to be moved are an estimated 1 727 000 people, all but 1 600 black.

### Pass laws

It should be noted, though, that the above figures do not include people who are continually being deported from the 'white' areas in terms of the pass laws said the Sash.

Most estimates were based on the various steps taken to try to get economically inactive African people to leave the 86 percent of South Africa regarded as 'white'.

Between 1948 and 1976, according to figures given in Parliament, 258 632 Africans were moved from 'black spots' (land owned by blacks in 'white' rural areas) to homelands.

Between 1960 and 1970, according to the Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) nearly one-million squatters and labour tenants and their families were removed from 'white' rural areas to homelands.

By 1970, according to the SAIRR, about 370 000 Africans from 'white' urban areas had been resettled in Bantustans.

14/3/78

# Map (21)

## shows forced move of 3,8-m

Hostels will be provided in participating towns and transport for men to visit families about monthly.

### Paul Kruger

● Rooigrond, Bophuthatswana. About 50 families were moved here from near Potchefstroom in August 1971.

About 37 of the families under Chief Israel Mokate strongly resisted the move from the home they claim was given them by President Paul Kruger in 1885 for their help against Mzilikazi...

● Vaalboschoek, Bophuthatswana. In May 1975, after several years of legal battle, removal of 2 000 people from Majeng 80 km away, was completed. Some moved voluntarily there in 1970.

The tribe led by Chief Moseki strongly resisted the move as the new land was unacceptable.

● Pampierstat, BothuThatswana. Created as a resettlement township for Africans from diamond diggings in the Barkly West and Windsorton areas.

Since then all Africans have been moved here from Hartswater, 18 km, and Jan Kempdorp, 29 km. A regional hospital is being established here. Planned population 25 000.

● Deelpan, BothuThatswana. 45 000 people moved to here from 75 km away.

According to 1976 news reports they left behind newly built houses, farms and livestock... have consistently opposed their removal as the new area is swampy and unfit for human habitation. The houses are single roomed, corrugated iron units. The fundamental problem is lack of employment...

● Garankuwa, Bophuthatswana. — It has become a showpiece for the protagonists of separate development, it has hotel, hospital, shops and premises for professional people... about 20 000 Africans (half of them non-Tswana) people desperate for employment are squatting on the outskirts... (1973 report).

### Third time

Some people in Lebowa, it is noted, were to be moved for the third time.

South of Groblersdal, the map records, police in 1973 used teargas to quell angry members of the Mampuru tribe who were resisting their removal to Sekhukhune-land. More than 300 families were resettled.

## Why so few whites resettled 'explained'

The Argus Political Staff

THE reason why so many blacks had been resettled, and so few whites, during apartheid removals was mainly because the Government had been consolidating the areas of self-governing states by eliminating 'black spots', the Department of Plural Relations and Development explained today.

A spokesman for the department was approached for comment on claims by the Black Sash that only 8 600 whites were affected by removals out of a total affected population of 3,8-million.

Of 2,1-million people already moved, Black Sash documents showed, only 7 000 were whites, while out of the remaining 1,7-million people to be moved, only 1 600 were white. The figures include 1-million squatters and labour tenants, but excluded people deported to the homelands.

The spokesman of the department said most people resettled had been under the Government consolidation plans for black areas.

He said 107 229 ha had been added to homelands as compensation for the removal of 'black spots'. A further 53 829 ha still had to be acquired.

14/8/78

(211)

### 566 000 more

Another 566 000 people were likely to be moved between 1970 and 1980, said the SAIRR in 1972.

By official estimates, 175 000 African families (more than one million people) will be removed and resettled in Bantustans in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals.

(The Black Sash noted here that first the 'Eiselen line' and then the 'Kat/Fish River line' through the Eastern Cape envisaged the removal of Africans eastwards and coloured people westwards.)

Within white urban areas, Africans (such as 10 000 families at Sophiatown) have had to move from one township to another.

In terms of the Group Areas Act, 523 000 coloured and Indian people and 7 000 whites had been moved around towns by the end of 1976, according to official figures.

Still to be moved were 1 600 whites, 76 000 Indians and 92 000 coloured people.

### Pattern

Mrs Waite's map shows, through the use of arrows and accompanying notes, the scale of the Government's efforts to disentangle the threads of the country's settlement pattern and re-weave them according to the apartheid master plan.

Names such as Dimbasa, Limehill, Rooigrond, Deelpan, Stinkwater, District Six, Committees Drift and the 'showpiece' of Garankuwa are mentioned.

In the northern areas, for instance, notes and arrows include details of BophuthaTswana / Western Transvaal/Northern Cape/Pretoria area removals. For example:

● Itsoseng, BophuthaTswan. Arrows link what is called a proposed 'massive labour reservoir' with 14 Western Transvaal towns from Carletonville to Wolmaransstad.

HANSARD 8 30 March 1978.  
 Question ~~111~~ 395. Celo. L64.

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 eggs go into a big i  
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 tide. The hatching  
 care at all.

However in many parts  
 they've escaped into  
 there's a fear that  
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The silver carp's bi  
 they're easier to br  
 the grass carp. The  
 escape into the rive  
 grass carp.

Carp

We got rid of our carp because we're trying to keep carp out where they don't already exist. There have been carp in the Northern Natal rivers and dams for years. They've slowly crept further south, mainly because of anglers. They introduce them because they like to have them for their competitions.

Tilapia in Klipvoordam

Bantu Investment Corporation have a hatchery at the Klipvoor dam. It's situated very poorly because they have to pump all the water into the hatchery. But the dam itself is terrifically productive. All the sewerage effluent from the Pretoria sewerage purification plant goes into the Apies river and Klipvoor dam is the first dam downstream from Pretoria. The Tilapia mossambica in the dam grow to a size of 5 or 6 pounds.

Growth of Tilapia mossambica

With all male culture of our own Tilapia mossambica I've had a growth of about 450 grams per male over a summer period. In general, Tilapia take two seasons to get to a marketable size. In Israel they spawn them during the first year and hold them over in winter. Then in the beginning of the next summer they put them out into their growing dams and they sell them at the end of that summer.

10 MARCH 1978

Blacks removed to homelands from  
 urban centres

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

- (1) How many Blacks were removed from their homelands from each of the urban centres during 1977;
- (2) how many from each centre were removed on the ground that they were (a) idle and (b) undesirable in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1)	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Pretoria	314	314	
Witwatersrand	3 101	267	
Bloemfontein	315	6	
Durban	3 805	20	
Pretoria	8 436	—	
Cape Town	18	18	
Last London	1 261	—	
Port Elizabeth	103	91	

also with a male. The  
 circulating in from the  
 time. In the natural  
 and they float with the  
 urs; there's no parental

been prohibited because  
 they are vegetarians  
 on which other fish rely

grass carp's, but  
 far less trouble than  
 think that if they did  
 violent as for the

HANSARD. 10. APRIL.

QUESTION 415 COL. 589 & 590.

in die omgewingswerkers (2)

~~270~~

Resettlement camp at Zwelendini

(2) 271

415 Dr A L BORAINI asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

probleme op te los?

(1) When was the resettlement camp at Zwelendini in the Queenstown district established,

for workers on the place of op

met ander werkers saam te

2020 APRIL 1978

590

(2) (a) how many men, women and children, respectively are living in this camp and (b) from what areas were they moved,

(3) what (a) health, (b) employment and (c) educational facilities are available in the camp,

onlik

(4) whether the land on which the camp is situated was bought by his Department if so, at what cost,

was te kom of nie?

(5) whether the camp is intended to be a permanent resettlement area, if not, when is it to be closed down

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) No such camp has been established and I presume that the question refers to the Ciskei Electoral Division of Zwelendini where people from Glen Grey settled

(2), (3) and (5) Due to the fact that the area concerned falls under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government and that the required information deals with matters which are now the function and responsibility of the said Government, I had to approach the Ciskei Government for the required particulars but they inform me that they do not wish to furnish the information

(4) The land concerned was bought on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust as part of the approved consolidation proposals for the Ciskei

Details of the various transactions are regarded as confidential and the particulars cannot be disclosed

kan toevoeg?

1. Ciskei

Waarom?



HANSARD. 10  
10th APRIL. 1978.

QUESTION 416 COL 590 & 591.

Resettlement camp at Oxton \*

416 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

- (1) When was the resettlement camp at Oxton in the Queenstown district established;

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591

TUESDAY, 1

- (2) (a) how many men, women and children, respectively, are living in this camp and (b) from what areas were they moved,
- (3) what (a) health, (b) employment and (c) educational facilities are available in the camp,
- (4) whether the land on which the camp is situated was bought by his Department, if so, at what cost,
- (5) whether the camp is intended to be a permanent resettlement area; if not, when is it to be closed down.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No such camp has been established but the Ciskeian Government has, however, settled people on the farm Oxton during 1976.
- (2), (3) and (5) Due to the fact that the area concerned falls under the jurisdiction of the Ciskeian Government and that the required information deals with matters which are now the function and responsibility of the said Government, the required information is not readily available in my Department and I had to approach the Ciskeian Government for the required particulars but they inform me that they do not wish to furnish the information
- (4) The land concerned was bought on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust as part of the approved consolidation proposals for the Ciskei. Details of the various transactions are regarded as confidential and the particulars cannot be disclosed

# Hardship facing 3.8-m blacks

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STAR  
2/5/78

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It was impossible for the human mind to comprehend the cost in human suffering of the 3.8-million people involved in the Government's resettlement policies, Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said last night.

Mrs Harris was speaking in Cape Town at the launching of a map compiled by Black Sash member Mrs Barbara Waite indicating population removals which have taken place, or which are planned as part of the Government's apartheid "master plan."

Mrs Waite is serving a two-month prison sentence for refusing to answer questions about Mrs Winnie Mandela who is banned and living in Brandfort in the Free State.

The Star published a simplification and details of the map — entitled "A

Land Divided Against Itself" — in March.

Mrs Harris said the map prompted wondering about "what kind of delusions of grandeur could have motivated such an undertaking."

"The Government had embarked on nothing more nor less than a giant redistribution of the population and a major plastic surgery operation on the entire face of South Africa."

She said if account had been taken of "the inevitable pain involved in such an operation . . . surely it would have been discarded before it was even begun. . . ."

The costs in money, manpower, time and wastage of men and materials were probably not measurable.

It might appear carping to stress the miseries of early removals, particularly since improvements had been made from time to time, but Mr Cosmos Des-

mond had recently shown there had been very little improvement at the Limehill resettlement camp.

"The places to which people were moved were all artificial townships created for derelict people, and very often were not created at all before the people were moved there."

Legislation creating labour bureaux in the homelands, seen in relation to the removal schemes, began to make a "crazy kind of sense" of them, Mrs Harris said.

The plan was "huge labour reserves to feed the hungry white industrial complex while absolving the whites of the responsibility of providing facilities and rights for their workers, who would return to their families at the end of their annual contracts to live, languish, starve comfortably out of sight." Mrs Harris contended.

# Grahamstown blacks can stay—Mulder

271  
2114

4/5/78

CAPE TOWN — The Government has scrapped its plans to force blacks out of Grahamstown's Fingo Village and make them commute about 50 km each way daily to work in the city.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, in the Assembly yesterday when he told Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove) it was not intended to make the new residential area at Glenmore a dormitory town for Grahamstown.

"It will not be a dormitory town. It will be developed as a normal town which can ultimately be incorporated into the Ciskei homeland territory," he said.

In the 1960's, the Government announced plans to move all blacks living in Grahamstown to

Committees Drift, adjacent to Glenmore. The scheme was criticised at the time and opposed by the Ciskei Cabinet.

Earlier this week, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Sebe, said the Cabinet had agreed to the establishment of the new town provided it was a model development, that there was work available in the area and that water be made available from the Orange River scheme.

Yesterday, Dr Mulder said the Glenmore farm had been bought recently and that the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Willie Vosloo, was giving the matter his personal attention.

"Only this farm is earmarked for development at the moment. It can ultimately be incorporated into the Ciskei

"A portion of the farm is suitable for agriculture. It has been agreed upon in collaboration with the Chief Minister of the Ciskei that township planning is continued and that people are settled in this area.

"We are negotiating at the moment with the Department of Water Affairs as to the availability of water for this housing scheme."

Afterwards, Mr Lorimer said he hoped the Government would start to do something more to rectify black living conditions in Grahamstown.

He also asked Dr Mulder whether the South African Government had agreed to the conditions laid down by the Ciskei Cabinet for Glenmore. Dr Mulder did not respond to this question — PC.

EAST LONDON — Traders in the Mooiplaas area oppose the removal of blacks from "black spots" there. And while farmers in the area appear to support the removal of blacks they are unsure of their own future in the area.

Last week Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said his Cabinet would oppose any move by the South African Government to buy the black-owned land at Mooiplaas in the so-called white corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei.

There were some black spots in the white corridor where Chief Sebe agreed the people would be better off if moved to the Ciskei — provided the removal was properly planned.

# Traders want blacks to stay

101578 M 370 (105)  
271

Chief Sebe said people in the Mooiplaas area would suffer hardships if they were moved out.

"These people have a livelihood there, even if it is only subsistence farming," he said

Mr Michael Yazbek, who has been trading in the area for 26 years, said traders would be hard hit if people were moved out of the area.

He said he was quite prepared to live in the Ciskei under a black government if he was

allowed to continue making a normal living.

Mr Neil Chemaly, a hotel owner, said people in Mooiplaas were not sure about what was going to happen

"I would be very happy to carry on here if we were incorporated into the Ciskei — in fact I think most traders are in favour of incorporation," Mr Chemaly said.

If blacks in the area were moved out he thought most traders would go under.

In March, however, the National Party MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, announced after discussions with the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg, the Government planned to buy out the black spots in the Ciskei, including Mooiplaas.

During his election campaign last year, Mr Jordaan had pledged he would work for the removal of the black spots.

Farmers in the Mooiplaas area are those most in favour of the area being declared white.

One farmer said he would not be prepared to farm in the Ciskei under any circumstances.

— DDR.

# ANGRY HOUSEWIVES IN PROTEST OVER 'BLACK SPOT'

ANGRY HOUSEWIVES IN PROTEST OVER 'BLACK SPOT'

**FURIOUS** housewives in Bryanston have signed a petition demanding that something be done about the bus terminus outside the Big Ben shopping complex — claiming that hundreds of Blacks are using the centre for drunken brawls, a taxi rank, dancing, and a latrine.

A strip of dusty gravel now serves the area as a bus terminus and junction, and the bottle store, takeaway food store, and cafe are attracting scores of commuters. According to one shopkeeper, the area is turning into another Alexandra township.

Angry residents are calling for the removal of the bus terminus or the provision of facilities such as toilets.

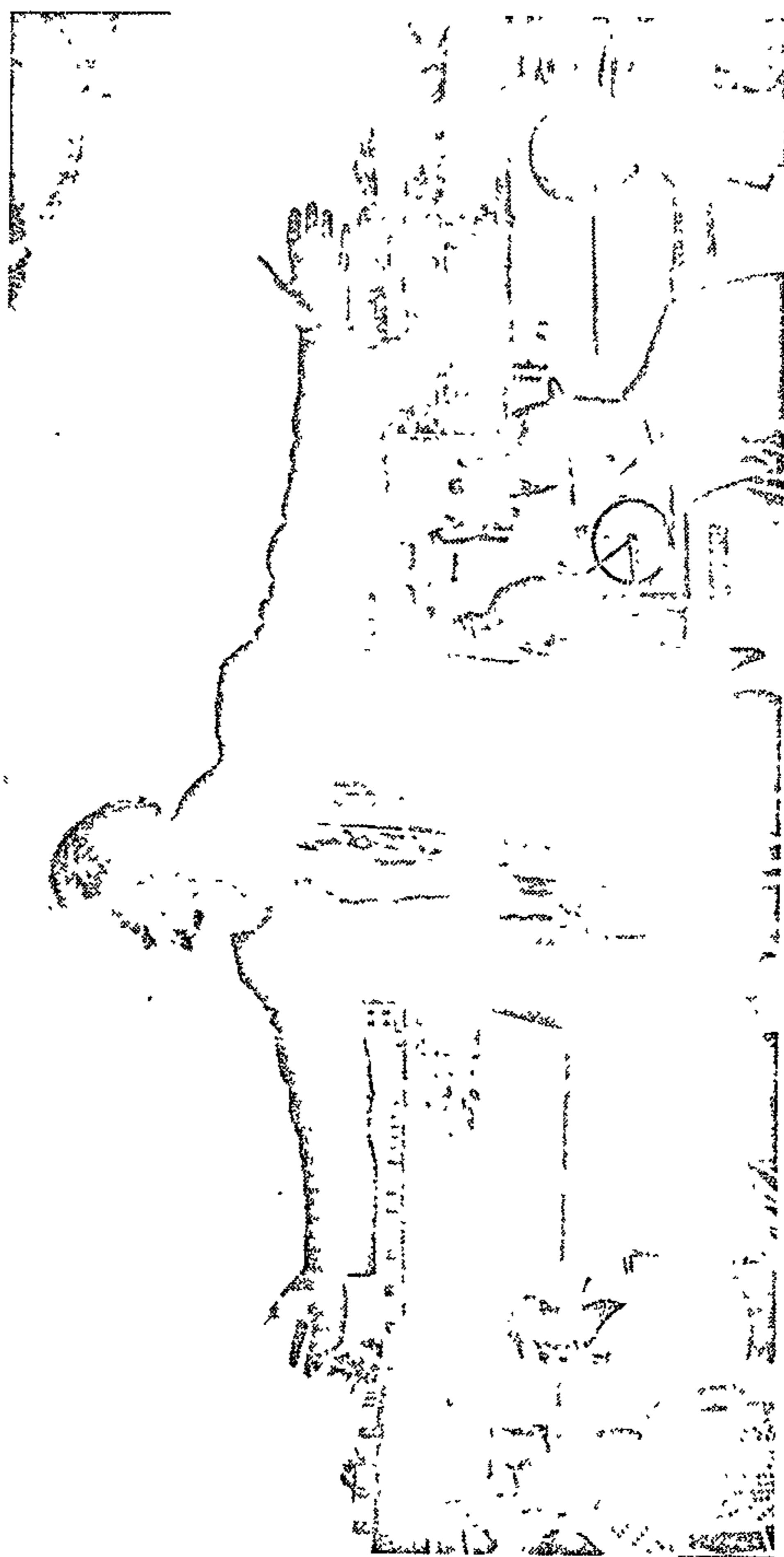
The Mayor of Sandton, Mr P Bennet, told the Sunday Express the problem was vast.

"For the present White bus service passengers have to walk through huge congregations of Blacks. There have been incidents of women being pushed and severely frightened."

"An application to provide a shelter and toilets has gone before the Administrator of the Transvaal."

A pharmacist in the chemist told the Sunday Ex-

# BUS Area is a disgrace, say residents



Mayor Peter Bennet . . . problem is vast.

press that he thought the situation was disastrous.

"On Saturday a man dropped dead outside my shop. The ambulancemen could not remove the body because it was a matter for the police, who only arrived two hours later."

"I had to close my shop because of the ghastly sight."

Reports from shoppers who walk to work down North road, the boundary road between Sandton and Randburg, which runs directly behind and alongside the shopping centre, are that it is being used by hundreds as a lavatory.

"By the time I get to work I want to vomit because of the smell," a shop assistant said.

"But you can't blame them, this is a bus terminus and there is a bottle store, there is nowhere for them to go."

Mrs S Dike, who lives near the shopping centre, carries a gun.

"I feel afraid to shop here sometimes, it gives me the creeps to see so

cause of the smell," a shop assistant said.

"But you can't blame them, this is a bus terminus and there is a bottle store, there is nowhere for them to go."

Mrs S Dike, who lives near the shopping centre, carries a gun.

"I feel afraid to shop here sometimes, it gives me the creeps to see so

21/5/78

(271)

many of them there. But it will be unfair to remove the bus stop. What will all the maids in the area do?

But Mr Frank Babeta, the butcher, is pleased with the situation.

"It's good for my business" he says. "I stay open until six now, and so do some of the other shops, especially to cater for the Blacks. They buy on their way home."

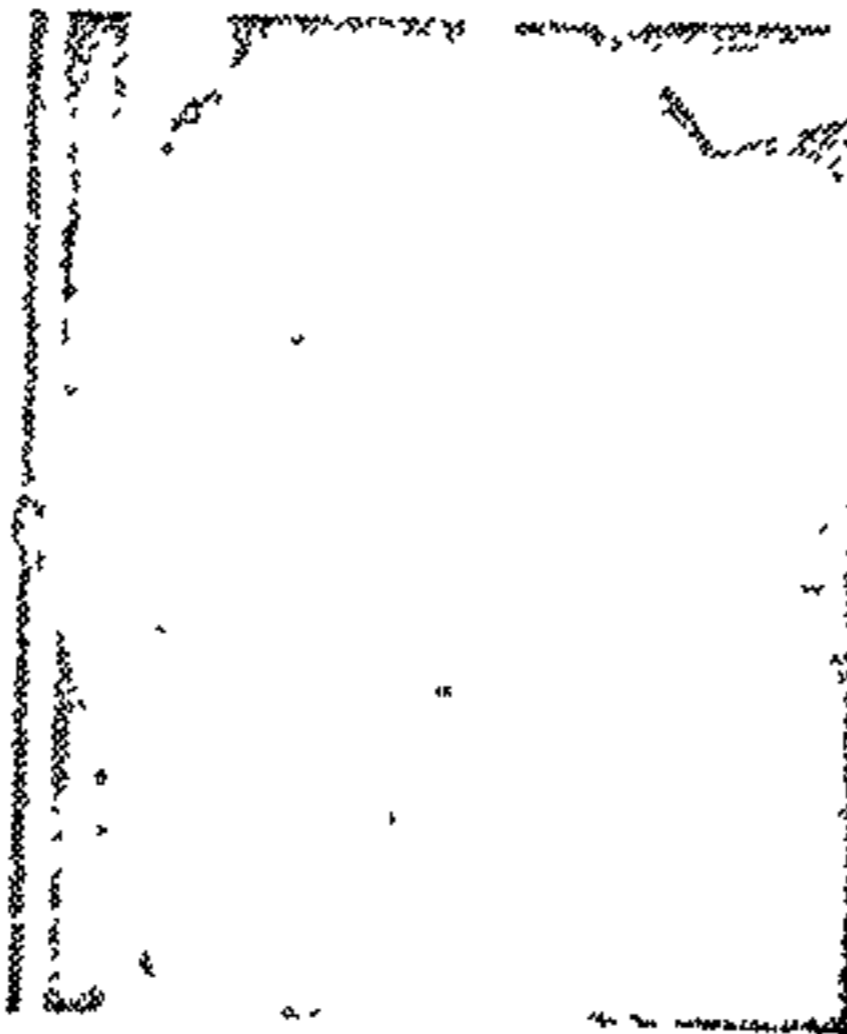
"Europeans have stopped buying from me," said Mr Stanley Joannou who runs a supermarket.

Randburg police have regular swoops on drinking parties that go on in the long grass behind the shopping centre. Only last week a woman brandishing a broken bottle staggered into the bottle store and threatened Mrs Julie Fisher.

"I am nervous when they get carried away," she said, "but normally they don't bother me."

The Press Liason Officer

● Mrs Julie Fisher ... nervous.

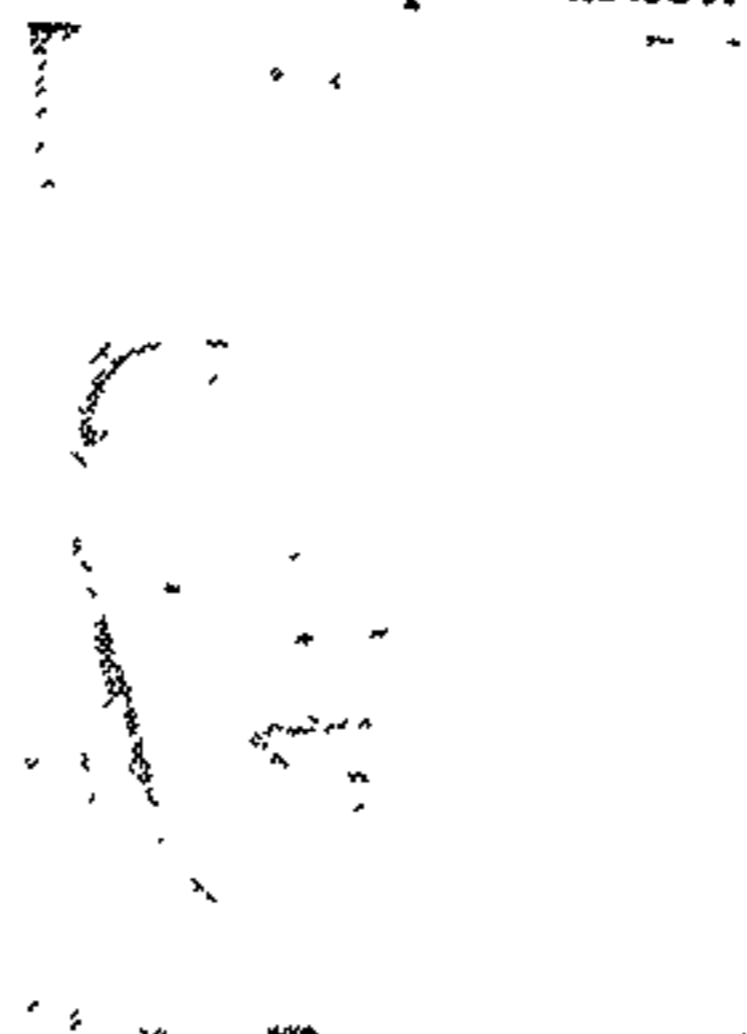


● Mr Frank Babeta ... pleased.

for Putco Buses, Mrs Joan Gussenhoven, said this week that Putco provides sixty trips a day from Alexandra Township to the Big Ben shopping complex and four a day from Meadowlands.

"Many years ago the terminus was situated across the road, but since they

● Mr Stanley Joannou runs supermarket.



● Mrs Dike ... carries a gun

have reorganised the roads in the area it has been moved to outside the shops.

"Our service is half the size of the Ferndale bus service and most of our passengers get off before Big Ben anyway. The local municipality is responsible for providing shelters and that sort of thing."

Hansard 16 24 May 1978  
 Question 19 cols. 818-819.

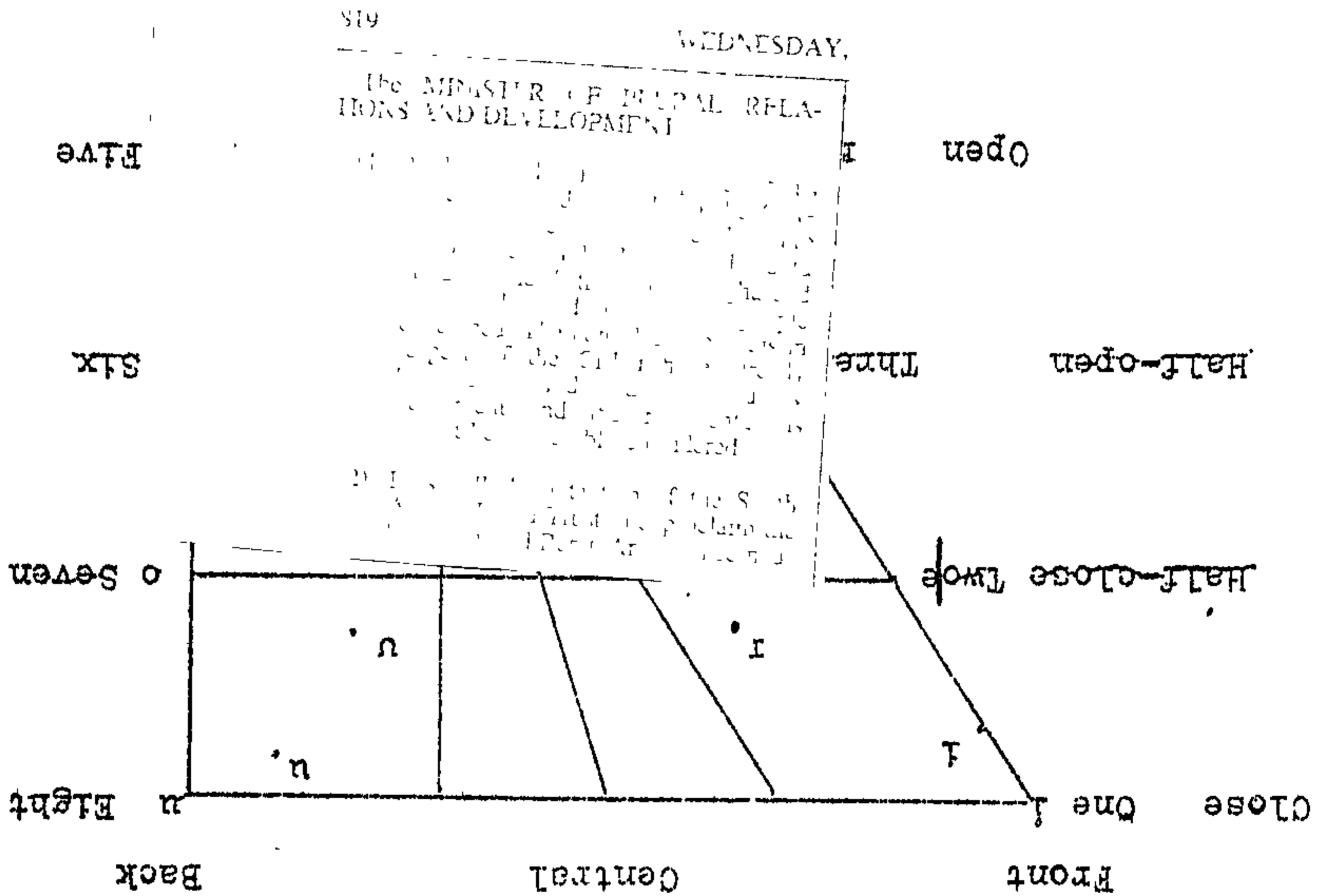
Removal of Blacks from  
 Kuching, Sarawak areas

Mr R. J. LORIMER asked the  
 Minister of Federal Relations and Development

271

(1) What representations have been  
 made to the Government regarding the removal  
 of Blacks from the (a) Kuching and  
 (b) Sarawak areas by the Government  
 and (c) what steps are being taken  
 to prevent such removals?

(2) What steps are being taken to  
 ensure that the Government is aware of  
 the needs of the Blacks in Sarawak?



A diagrammatic representation of the approximate tongue positions  
 of average Standard English vowels compared with the tongue positions  
 of the cardinal vowels.

PHONETICS

House of Commons 26 May 1978  
Question 4 cols. 827.

827

FRIDAY, 26

271

... the ...  
 ... the ...  
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MINISTER OF TROPICAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

As for the Department's concern the ... has been finalized. The ... for the jurisdiction of the ... and the requirements ... with matters which ... the ... and responsibility of the ... but which ... to furnish ...

Mr R. J. FOREMAN—Withdrawn



271 11/17/78 AD

# Mooiplaas: never vows Chief Sebe

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The removal of blacks from the "black spots" around Mooiplaas would not be effected during their lifetime, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, reiterated.

He told a large gathering of his followers at Zwelitsha near here he was keenly watching the South African Government's next step in its programme regarding the Mooiplaas area.

"But, whatever that Government does will not include the removal of our people from their land. Their removal will never be effected during our lifetime," he said.

He said claims by South African white politicians were political stunts. His Government's stand on the Mooiplaas issue was motivated by nationalist sentiment.

"That area is dear to us. It is our shrine which we will never ever give up no matter what the consequences."

The Minister of Plural

Relations, Dr Mulder, recently told Parliament the South African Government would not allow the "black spots" around Mooiplaas to be incorporated into the Ciskei.

His remarks were supported by Mr J. Jordaan, MP for Griqualand East, who said in March the Government was proceeding with a plan to buy the spots, including Mooiplaas.

Mr Jordaan said at an election meeting last year he would work for the removal of the black spots.

The head of the Ciskeians around Kwelera, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, Ciskei's Education Minister, is one of the most militant opponents of the removal of blacks from the area.

He has said the sacred burial grounds of Chief Gcaleka on the banks of the Ngxingxolo, a tributary of the Kwelera River, was one of the most important shrines in the

history of the black man in the area and had to be retained at all costs.

In January this year, he told a meeting of both Rarabe and Gcaleka representatives the Ciskei Government was negotiating with the South African Government for the incorporation of the area into the Ciskei.

The Gcaleka and Rarabe houses were planning to hold a ceremony for Chief Gcaleka, who was drowned at the Ngxingxolo in 1792. Chief Jongilanga told the gathering the specific spot where the ceremony would have to be held was on a white farmer's property.

"But the Ciskei Government is negotiating with the South African Government to incorporate the area into the Ciskei.

The projected ceremony has been shelved pending the incorporation of the area. — DDR.

(News by Charles Nqakulu, Protea Building, Alexandria Road, King William's Town)

## Meeting told of white distrust

**KING WILLIAM'S TOWN** — The intention of the South African Government not to abolish the white corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei served to illustrate the Government's distrust of its fellow black South Africans, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said at a meeting at Zwelitsha near here.

He said the very word "corridor" was wicked and depicted vividly the ulterior motive behind its existence.

"The corridor is designed as a neutral area along the lines of the infamous no-man's land in the last century and we reject it as did our forefathers when no-man's land was declared," he said.

"The South African Government distrusts its fellow black South Africans and therefore must have an area where it can accommodate spies to report on the activities of the blacks in the adjacent areas," he claimed.

But, there would always

be problems in that kind of neutral zone as was the case with no-man's land "and consequences will be disastrous for all concerned when history starts repeating itself on this matter."

According to the Ciskei's consolidation plans, the homeland is going to lose thousands of hectares of land to the white corridor and be involved in the mass removal of thousands of Ciskeians from the affected areas.

The areas to be lost include the contentious Mooiplaas area, Kwelera, Kwenzura, Ngwenkala and Nyara, (all in the Kwelera area), Balasi and Peulton near King William's Town and Newlands near East London.

The other areas are Lessyton near Queenstown and Wartburg and Mgwali near Stutterheim.

— DDR.

(News by C. Nqakulu, Protea Building, Alexandria Road, King William's Town)

Handled. 19 16 June 1978  
Question 97 Cds. 961.

961

FRIDAY, 16

Water from Swartkei River for  
Ntabatamba-Thornhill area of Ciskei

Mr R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

Whether provision is being made for water from the Swartkei River to be supplied to the Ntabatamba-Thornhill area of the Ciskei, if so, (a) what provision and (b) when will the water become available, if not, why not

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

A request for investigating the feasibility of such a scheme has only just been received by my Department of Water Affairs.

~~105~~

971

# Talk on removal problems

21 26/11/78

EAST LONDON — Problems likely to be encountered by Fingo Village residents when they are moved to Glenmore in the Committees Drift area will be discussed at a meeting convened by the Students' Representative Council at Rhodes University tomorrow night.

A member of the local urban community council for Fingo Village, Mr B. B.

Zondani, will address students and staff of Rhodes.

His talk will focus on population removal in South Africa.

Mr Zondani said emphasis would be on the removal of Fingo Village residents to Committees Drift.

"I'll point out all the disadvantages and the problems which will be en-

countered by our people when they are moved.

"This is a project Nusas is working on this year and we want the world to know about this," he said.

Prof J. R. Davenport, Dean of the Department of History at Rhodes, and Mrs Nancy Charton, senior lecturer in political science at Rhodes, will also address the meeting.

— DDR

Essays are to be handed to tutors during the first week of the second quarter.

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References:

Furubotn, E, and Pejovich: "Property rights and economic theory: A survey of recent literature" Journal of Economic Literature (December 1972) 1137-1162

Furubotn, E, and Pejovich: The Economics of Property Rights (Cambridge, Mass., 1974)

Cheung, S.: "The fable of the bees: an economic investigation", Journal of Law and Economics (April 1973) 11-34

Coase, R.: "The lighthouse in economics" Journal of Law and Economics (October 1974) 357-376

Demsetz, H.: "Toward a theory of property rights" American Economic Review (May 1967) 347-373

Discuss the importance of the concept of "property rights" in explaining economic behaviour and performance.

# Top Nat's plans for new 'open plural' SA

By HELEN ZILLE  
Political Correspondent

A FAR-REACHING plan for South Africa's future, which makes provision for the inclusion of 19 white towns in consolidated black townships and the selective opening of residential areas to all races, has been drawn up by a top member of the National Party.

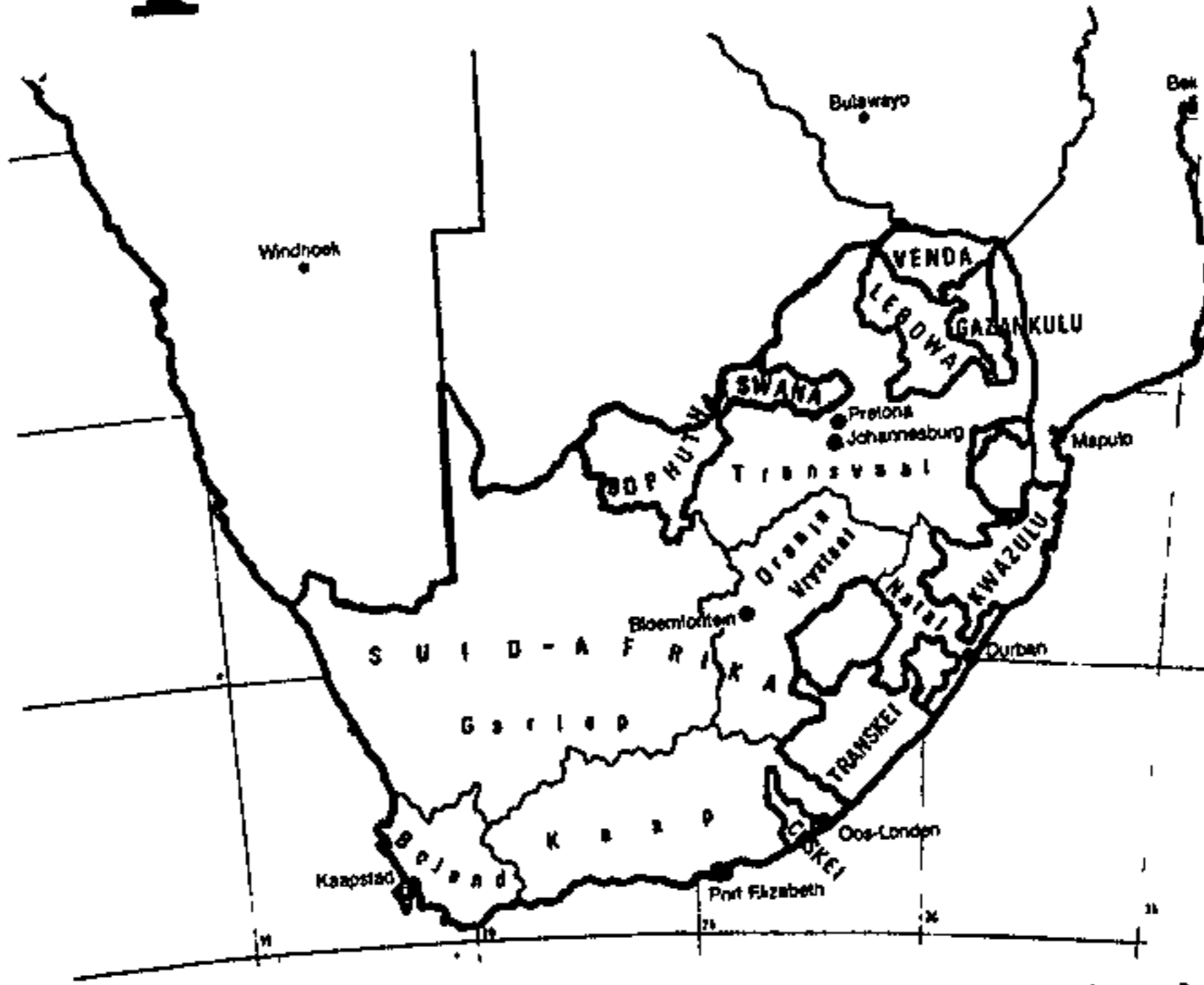
The plan, by Professor P Roelf Botha, was published in book form this week. Prof Botha is a member of the Prime Minister's Planning Advisory Council and of the NP's Transvaal head committee.

It provides for the scrapping of all forms of statutory discrimination in the social and economic spheres and a drastic re-drawing of the South African map, so that a slender majority of blacks would fall within homeland boundaries.

Prof Botha said yesterday he regarded such measures as the logical conclusion of the Government's policy. The intention was to allow ethnicity to function spontaneously without relying on statutory control.

The basis for the new deal would be drastically consolidated and economically viable townships, which would include 19 towns such as Pietersburg, Tzaneen, Louis Trichardt and King William's Town.

Practically the whole of Natal, with the exception of the Durban/Maritz-



The "new" South Africa would look like this in terms of Prof Botha's plan.

burg corridor, would be included in KwaZulu.

These white towns would act as economic growth points because South Africa could not afford a massive capital injection needed for sufficient economic development in the townships.

In practice, the plan would mean an increase in the number of blacks living in the townships, from 47,9% in the 1970 census to 52,2%. Whites in black townships would also increase by thousands.

Prof Botha's plan may be considered highly significant, particularly against the background of recent statements by influential members of the Nationalist hierarchy. Leading spokesmen have spoken of

scrapping discrimination and consolidating the townships with the view to a larger southern African confederation or federation.

While the plan advocates a movement to scrap discrimination in social and economic spheres, it takes a firm stand on the political rights of blacks in "white" areas. At national level, blacks will only be able to exercise their political rights in the townships.

"The white nation in this white land has the moral right to full national self-determination. This means the white man can claim the right to exclusive say over his own affairs from the lowest to

the highest level," says Prof Botha.

"This is his inalienable right that can be protected with moral conviction and, if necessary, with physical resistance.

"The white man in South Africa has every right to discriminate as far as the vote is concerned against every foreigner, whether black or white."

A permanent commitment to this principle would make it easier for the Government to scrap statutory colour discrimination without opening itself to the accusation that this was merely the first step towards "scrapping discrimination at the polling booth," he says.

But on social and economic levels the plan recommends the extension and improvement of black residential areas so that blacks will decide spontaneously to live among themselves. For those preferring "luxury residential surroundings" certain selected areas would have to be opened.

The same would have to apply to certain metropolitan centres.

Blacks would have full say in their own areas as well as in "umbrella" bodies linking them with other local authorities.

Coloureds and Indians would be fully incorporated with the whites on the social and economic level in a form of "open pluralism".

● Prof Botha's book "Future plan for South Africa" appears in English in two weeks.

7/11/78 N.M. (27)

# City finds it has lost land to Govt.

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr. Connie Mulder, has already approved the take-over of Imbali and Slangspruit African areas although the city council has yet to finalise its stand on the issue.

A letter from the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Natal — considered by the Finance Committee yesterday — pointed out that Parliament had already approved in principle that the two areas be declared released areas.

The Chief Commissioner said if the city council did

not agree to the excision of the areas, consideration would be given to zoning the areas for possession and occupation of Blacks under the Black States Constitution Act.

The letter to the council followed a meeting between council officials and Government representatives.

# Removal: chiefs to meet Govt men

Chiefs opposing the removal of about 66 000 of their tribesmen in the northern Transvaal meet today to discuss the resettlement.

The two Batlokwa tribes under Chief G Ramakgopa and Chief Lethebe Machaka which live near Soekmekaar north of Pietersburg, are affected by the removals gazetted in August.

The chief commissioner for Northern Areas, Mr J S Pieterse, meets with the chiefs to discuss their removal to an area near Dendron which will be incorporated into the Lebowa homeland.

Although negotiations are in an early stage, both tribes have expressed opposition to the move.

The Department of Plural Relations in Pretoria

yesterday gave assurances that the resettled tribes will receive adequate compensation. In the case of the Batlokwa tribes, a larger area is being granted to them in the Dendron area, the statement reads.

Several prerequisites are carried out before any resettlement. These include: compensatory land of equal pastoral or agri-

cultural value; provision of water for human and animal consumption; provision of stands and temporary housing, toilet and school facilities as well as clinic services.

Compensation will be made for improvements to properties and portable goods. Cattle will be transported to the new site at Government expense.

● Tribes to be moved.—  
Page 23.

15/11/78 Star

# Tribes to be moved 3rd time

## BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

By Tony Davis

Another massive removal — that of about 66 000 Northern Transvaal tribesmen — is being set in motion as yet another piece in the apartheid system falls into place.

When the design is complete, 3.8-million people will be resettled.

The removal of the two Batlokwa tribes under Chief G Ramokgopa and Chief Letheba Machaka was gazetted in August under regulation R217.

Both communities are opposed to the resettlement from their present homes in the Soekmekaar area north of Pietersburg to the Dendron area which will be incorporated into the Lebowa homeland in the future.

Removal plans by the Department of Plural Relations are still in a preliminary stage, and today Government officials are to meet with the two communities to discuss their future.

### OBJECTED

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has already "strongly objected" to the resettlement plans for the Batlokwa tribes.

One tribe under Chief Makgotho, however, has already agreed to the resettlement.

The Ramokgopa and Machaka communities have been resettled twice in the past 33 years and they were led to believe they could stay near Soekmekaar.

The two communities are already well-

established with many developed properties and built-up areas.

Their removal is viewed by its members as a provision for the so-called "white corridor" for the security forces to the north. They also express fears of being open to the terror incidents recently in the Northern Transvaal.

News of the removal filtered down to the communities after Plural Relations officials recently informed the Lebowa Government of their plans.

### COMPLAINED

And Batlokwa community spokesmen complained they were not fully consulted.

"Our chiefs and our people were just not told they had to be removed," one tribal spokesman said. "Negotiations must be between the South African Government and the Batlokwa people."

On September 28 the Chief Commissioner for Northern Areas, Mr J S Pieterse, met the chiefs and informed them of the resettlement plans.

A further meeting was arranged in December so all the communities could be informed of any decisions.

### FEARS

Community spokesmen express fears about adequate compensation for their properties as well as the provision of basic facilities once they are moved.

A further meeting between Mr Pieterse and the chiefs agreed upon today's meeting. But the chiefs have remained adamant that their tribes will not be resettled.

African Affairs  
Correspondent

11:11 P  
NO. **BLACKS** in the St. Wendolin's area of Pinetown expressed alarm yesterday because, they said, more and more people on the former mission land were being ordered to vacate their homes.

1. F Residents have known they were scheduled for removal since the area was declared Indian about four years ago.
2. O
3. D Yesterday, Mr. S. Bourquin, chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, said that *bona fide* residents of St. Wendolin's were gradually being moved into the new township of KwaNgendezi as houses became available.
4. O
5. D
6. D

57/24 28 (27) Nim

# St Wendolin's Blacks move

"There are, however, two categories of people at St. Wendolins and we are serving notices on both. The first is the genuine resident whose status was determined by a survey three years ago.

"The second is the person who has moved into the area and is there illegally in terms of the Bantu Urban Areas Act or

the Bantu Labour Act.

"These people have to go back from whence they came. It has been our experience that whenever a new township is under construction unqualified outsiders filter into the area and squat in the hope of being given a house in the new area.

"Quite clearly we have to give preference to those

people who do qualify."

Mr. Bourquin emphasised that it was his board's policy to demolish only empty shacks.

"If the landowner has put up the shacks on his property then we ask him to demolish them. If the tenant has erected the shack then he must do it. We only demolish those shacks that are actually unoccupied."

	African Gold Mines: A Study in the International division of a Labour Reserve	
7. J.B. Knight	Labour Supply in the South African Economy	R2,50
8. Mike Morris	Apartheid, Agriculture and the State: The Farm Labour Question	R2,50
9. Nigel Bloch	The Demand for African Technicians	R2,50
10. David Selvan	Housing Conditions for Migrant Workers in Cape Town	R3,00
11. Sheila Niven/ Charles Simkins	A Study of Consumer Patterns in Hanover Park in Cape Town	R1,50
12. Johann Maree/ Janet Graaff	Residential & Migrant Workers in Cape Town	R4,00
13. Norman Reynolds	Rural Development in Botswana	R2,00
14. Johann Maree/ Judith Cornell	Sample Survey of Squatters in Unibell	R1,50
15. Norman Bromberger (FORTHCOMING)	Mining Employment in South Africa, 1946-2000	R4,00
16. Gordon Young (FORTHCOMING)		
17. Johann Maree	Sample Survey of Squatters in Crossroads	R1,50