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RESETTLEMENT

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

9/1/80

271 The Natal

Their walls come tumbling down

Govt men act against lodgers at St. Wendolin's

(Mercury Reporter)

SEVERAL Black families "legally" living in St. Wendolin's township near Mariannhill found themselves without spare rooms yesterday.

Officials of the Port Natal Administration Board moved in with picks and crowbars and broke down outside walls of rooms which had been "illegally" occupied by tenants.

In each case the room had been occupied by a lodger, not by the owner's family.

The officials took care to destroy only the external walls of those rooms which formed a composite part of a house, so that the remaining structure would not be damaged in any way.

Residents say the board's action is inhuman and unjust.

They claim the board had promised them compensation and alternative accommodation, before they had to leave the area.

The tenants have been offered alternative accommodation in the Kwandengezi and Kwadabeka townships in KwaZulu. But no offer of compensation has come from the board, they say.

The chairman of the St. Wendolin's Welfare Committee, Mr. H. B. Dlamini, said living there would entail extra transport costs and more time spent in getting to Pinetown where most of the residents work.

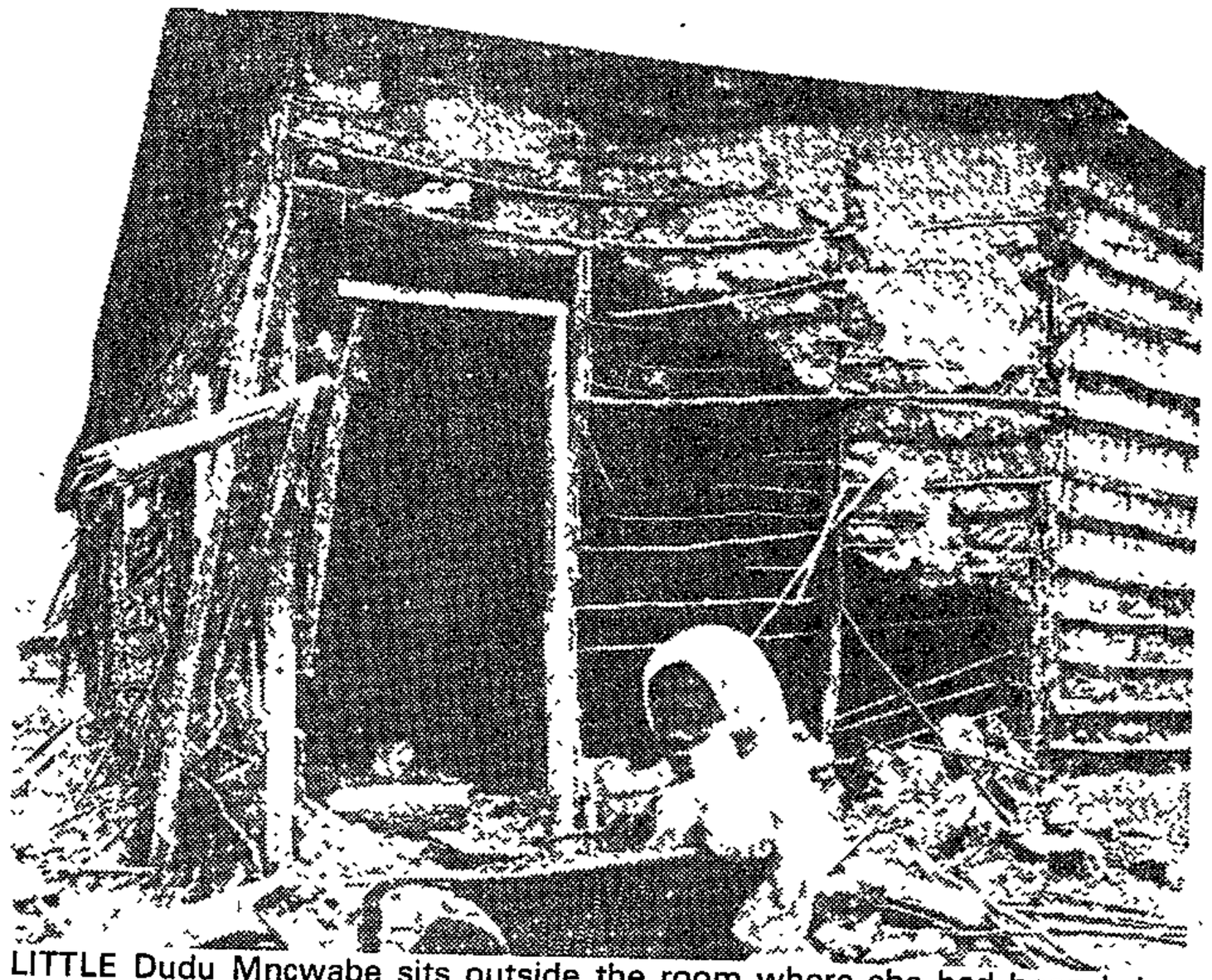
The chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr. H. A. du Plessis, said yesterday that all complaints arising from the issue would be looked into by his staff.

He said: "I don't want dissatisfaction. I don't want court cases. We are not going at this like a bull at a gate.

"I would have expected that my staff had obtained the agreement of the owner of the house to the action taken."

Mr. du Plessis gave the assurance that no people entitled to compensation had had parts of their houses demolished prior to evaluation.

The board's inspector in charge of the area, Mr. Graham Young, who was supervising the demolitions, said the purpose of the exercise was to pull down empty rooms so that they could not be re-occupied.



LITTLE Dudu Mncwabe sits outside the room where she had been living with her family.

Warnings

In every case a tenant's room had been demolished.

Mr. Young said that tenants had received three written notices, in English and in their home language. A verbal warning had been issued in December.

"I have also given extensions on merit and on personal grounds," he said.

Mr. Young gave the assurance that no "legal resident" would arrive back from any period of absence to find a portion of his house knocked down.

The demolitions were brought to the attention of Diakonia, the inter-church welfare and aid organisation. It has referred the matter to a local priest, who is investigating the plight of the families.

MR. Phellimon Mteki looks at the broken wall of the room which he and his family occupied.

9/1/80

Pictures: JOHN PAULING

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MRS MODISE WAS DUMPED 'AT HER OWN REQUEST'

By SAM MABE

THE Department of Co-operation and Development insists that Mrs Emily Modise, who claimed she was dumped in the Qwa-Qwa homeland last year against her will, was "resettled at her own request and was happy to be there".

Mrs Modise was one of several squatters who lived in shacks on a farm near Kwa-Thema, Springs, before being resettled "voluntarily in their respective homelands" by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

When SUNDAY POST visited her at her Qwa-Qwa home, where she lives in a shack no better or worse than the one she lived in at Springs, she wept incessantly when told that according to the department, she volunteered to go to "her home" in Qwa-Qwa.

A spokesman for the liaison office of the Department of Co-operation and Development said this week the department had obtained sworn affidavits from Mrs Modise confirming she was resettled in QwaQwa "at her request".

He said an official of his department visited Mrs Modise last year after SUNDAY POST's story in which Mrs Modise was reported to have denied going to QwaQwa voluntarily.

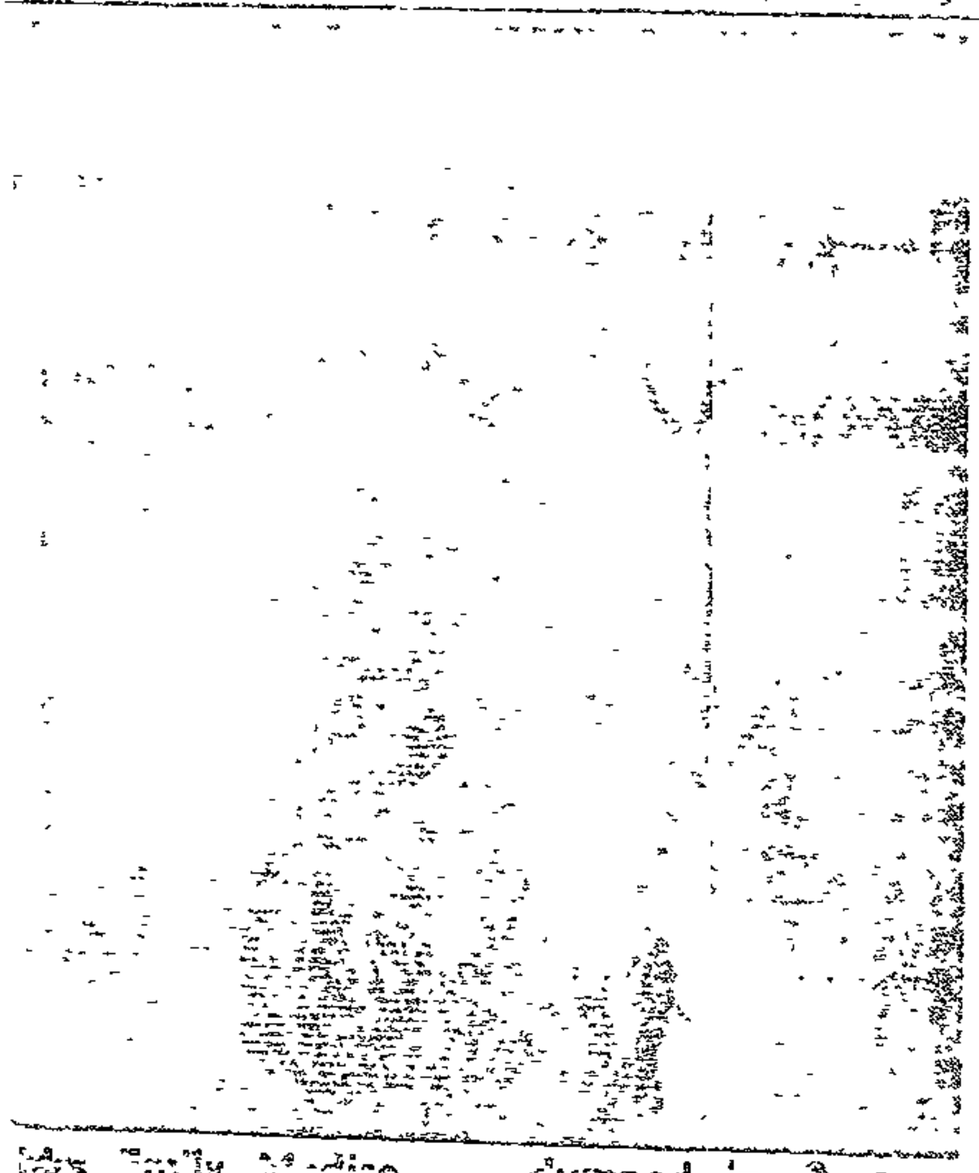
When I asked the spokesman to read me the affidavit, he said it was not in his office.

Mrs Modise said her shack was demolished When she asked for a house, she was taken to QwaQwa and dumped in the open without shelter for herself and her 18-day-old grandchild during heavy rainfall which continued throughout the night.

A few days later she erected a shack herself from corrugated iron.

A Springs member of the South African Institute of Race Relations said she had met Mrs Modise before her departure and that she had told her she was not willing to go to QwaQwa but wanted a house at Kwa-Thema.

The plight of the Kwa-Thema squatters began when they were ordered to leave the farm in October after only a few days' notice and threatened with the demolition of their shacks and forced removal to "their homelands."



Mrs Emily Modise . . . dumped in Qwa-Qwa, she says. Not so, says Pretoria.

EDUCATION NEWS

Wanted: cash for a school

By LEN KALANE

THE BATLOKWA people are planning to build a secondary school in the district of Makgato village where families had recently been removed in the Lebowa homeland.

People at the Ramokgopa village form part of those who refused to be resettled when the Makgato people were removed.

The villagers now stay in Maswatleng and are under Chief Ramokgopa.

Mr Nephtel Malatjie, chairman of the School Building Fund, said it had been the main desire by the Ramokgopa people to build a secondary in the area.

Earlier attempts to erect the school were foiled by the Makgato removals which were threatening by then

Mr Malatjie said Chief Ramakgopa has given them the go-ahead to erect the school. The obstacle now was finance.

He said they were organisaing a fund-raising meeting in Alexandra on Sunday. Mr Malatjie urged all the Barlokwa people on the Reef and elsewhere to attend

The meeting will be held at Third Avenue and starts at 9 am.

He said funds raised in the meeting would help build the Tabudi Secondary School at Maswatleng. About R580 has been collected so far.

Committee will help develop Winterveld

RDM 17/1/80

THE governments of South Africa and BophuthaTswana had decided to establish an intergovernmental management committee whose first task would be to formulate a development strategy for the Winterveld settlement

This was jointly announced in Pretoria last night by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two governments involved

The Winterveld is referred to as an "informal settlement" about 50km north west of Pretoria, but inside the borders of BophuthaTswana and came into being as a result of an influx of people attracted to the urban areas because of job opportunities there

"While the future of Winterveld is from the nature of its location primarily the responsibility of the Government of BophuthaTswana, the Government of the Republic of South Africa recognises that the situation began to develop in the pre-independence period the statement said

The SA Government had indicated its willingness, in terms of an agreement in 1977, to cooperate with the BophuthaTswana Government in the search for a solution to the serious problems in the area

To this end the Government of South Africa is willing to make a meaningful contribution towards a suitable collaborative development programme aimed at alleviating the serious conditions currently prevailing in the area," the statement said

The committee would consist of representatives of both governments and the National Building Research Institute of the CSIR All investigations made and subsequent actions taken with regard to the settlement would be based on the involvement of all people resident in the Winterveld, the statement said — Sapa

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, January 18, 19[illegible]

Fate of Fingo Village to be known 'soon'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The future of Grahamstown's Fingo Village, whose population has been threatened with resettlement for over a decade, will be announced soon, according to senior officials of the Department of Co operation and Development

The Minister of Co-operation and Develpment, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised during a visit to Grahamstown last October the issue would be resolved by the end of 1979

The department's Chief Director of Administration, Mr M G Lotter, said in Pretoria yesterday any final decision would have to be taken in consultation with the departments of Community Development and of Planning

"We have already had consultations with these departments Dr Koornhof is now in Cape Town and I think there will be an official statement on the whole question of Fingo Village fairly soon," Mr Lotter said

Fingo Villagers were granted their land in freehold during the last century As far back as 1964, the Government tried to remove them and withdraw their title to the land The area was subsequently zoned a coloured group area.

Five years' later the idea of resettling Fingo Villagers and thousands of others in the desolate Committees Drift area, 46km from Grahamstown, was proposed

In the early seventies the Fingo Village Action Committee was formed Along with the then Urban Bantu Council (UBC) and other concerned organisations it made numerous representations to the Government, MP's and influential groups, calling for a re-think on the issue

The Grahamstown Community Council, the successor to the UBC, also petitioned the department for the removal plan to be stopped

And the Grahamstown Management Committee (formerly the Coloured Management Committee) voiced strong objections to the planned removal

The Committees Drift scheme was subsequently pruned

Fingo Village property owners have been offered a choice of sites at Makana's Kop above the village, and some have taken advantage of the offer

Dr Koornhof's expected announcement will, however, decide on the fate of the thousands of tenants in the village

More than 1,5 million readers!

I was duped, says granny

Sunday Post 20/1/80

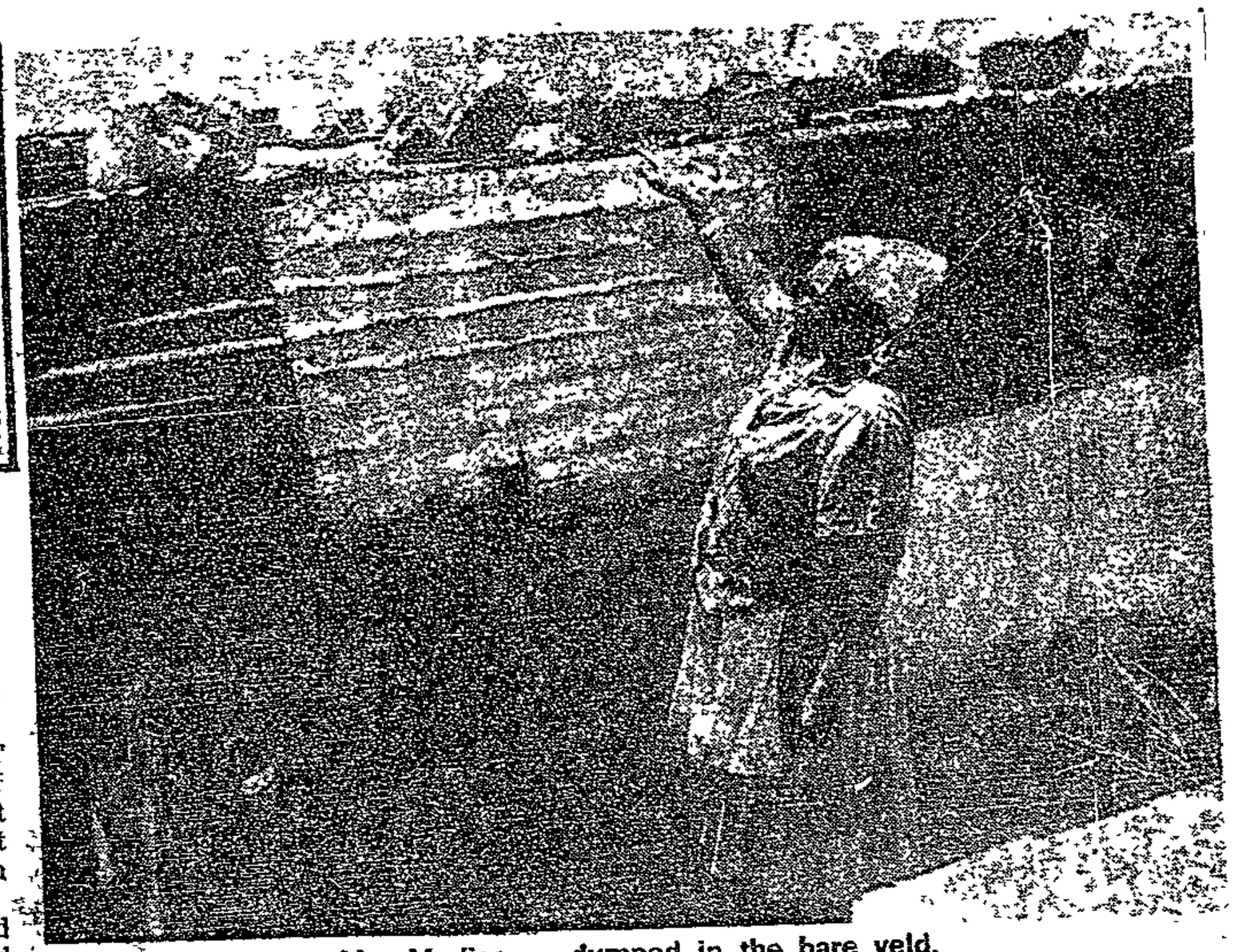
SOMEWHERE in Pretoria there's a document which, the Government says, proves that a Kwa-Thema grandmother wanted to be resettled in QwaQwa.

But the grandmother, Mrs Emily Modise, says that she signed the document while she was in hospital and under sedation after an operation, and that she had been under the impression that she was signing her way into a new house.

The Department of Cooperation and Development claims that the document is a sworn affidavit and that in it Mrs Modise says that she has relatives in the homeland and is "very happy here in QwaQwa."

S. Post 20/1/80 (271)

SUNDAY POST exclusive by SAM MABE



Mrs Modise — dumped in the bare veld.

Mrs Modise, however, told **SUNDAY POST** this week that she was taken to QwaQwa against her will, that she was starving, and that she had no relatives there.

Mrs Modise's case is now to be taken up in Parliament by Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Co-operation and Development.

"I would like to ask the Minister, Dr Koornhof, to institute a proper investigation into this affair, because it sounds like one of the two parties is not telling the truth," Mrs Suzman said yesterday.

Mr Modise, a mother of eight, was among more than ten families who lived on a farm near Springs until October last year when they were ordered to quit the area after the farm was sold to the East Rand Administration Board.

After the move I tracked Mrs Modise to QwaQwa and told her of Government officials' claims that she went to QwaQwa voluntarily and that her brother had even come back to thank officials for "returning her home."

She broke down in tears on hearing this, and told me that she was starving and that she was dumped in the open veld on a rainy day without any shelter for herself and 18-day-old baby she had with her.

After **SUNDAY POST** published the story of Mrs Modise's plight last month, a Government spokesman promised an investigation.

Last week it was said that Mrs Modise signed sworn affidavits confirming that she went to QwaQwa voluntarily and at her own request.

This week Mrs Modise told me she had in fact been visited by two government officials.

The men came to her in hospital, where she was under sedation after a breast operation, and woke her up.

They expressed the Government's concern over her living conditions, promised to move her into a four-roomed house and thereafter asked her to sign "some papers", she said.

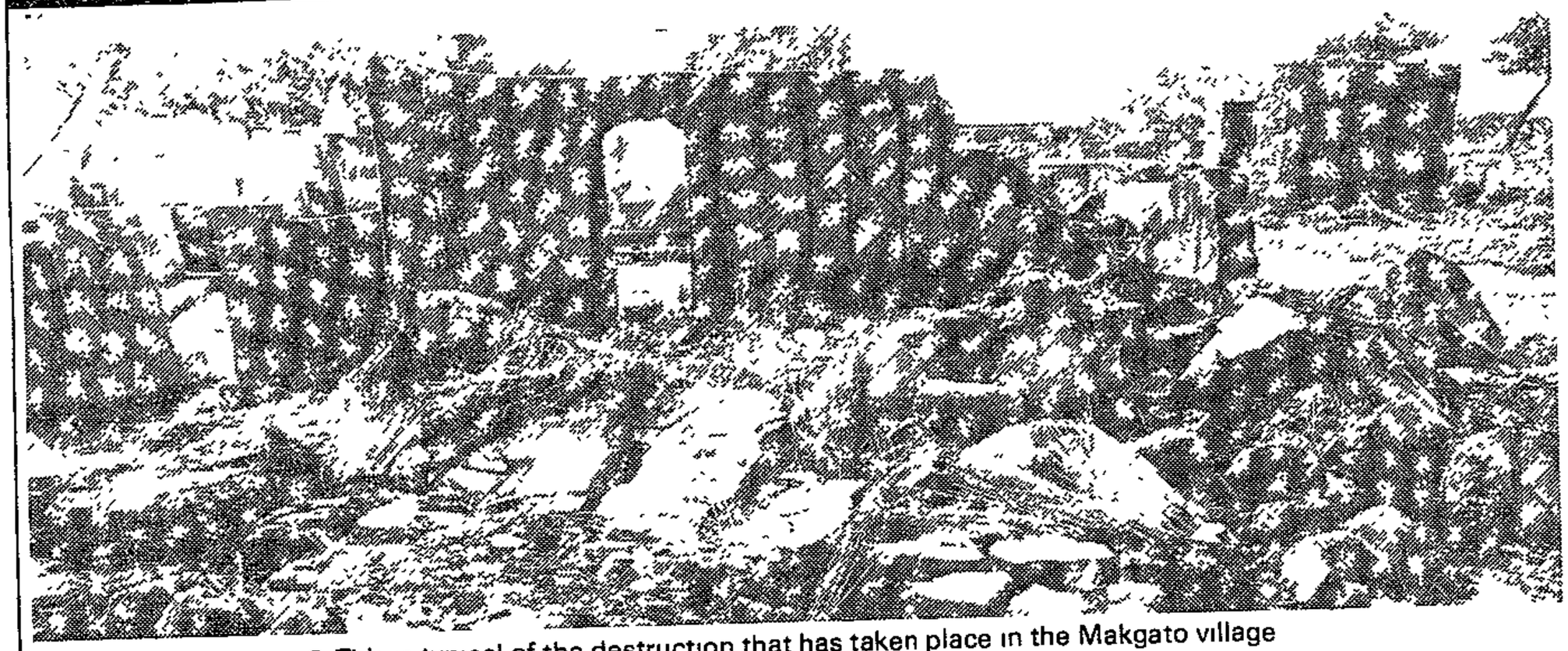
She said she was illiterate and that she did not know what the officials were writing while she was questioned. Her thumb print was put on the papers after the questioning, she said.

She denied that the papers she signed had anything to do with her forced removal. "My impression was that I was signing my way into a new house," she said.

But Mr J J Jonker, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said he knew nothing about the house promised to Mrs Modise.

He read me a statement in Afrikaans which he said was an affidavit made by Mrs Modise in which she allegedly said, among other things, that she had relatives in QwaQwa and "ek is heeltemaal tevrede hier in QwaQwa" (I am very happy here in QwaQwa).

JEAN LE MAY WRITES OF THE ANGUISH AND HEARTBREAK BEHIND FORCED REMOVALS



● This is typical of the destruction that has taken place in the Makgato village

'We are suffering in our hearts ...our lives have been ruined'

A WOMAN this week walked around her abandoned home in tears — the first time she had returned to it since she gathered her possessions and fled 10 weeks ago

"I want to come home," she told me. "I lived here for 16 years and my six children were born here Do you think they will let us come back?"

I couldn't answer her, because Mrs Anna Makgato, former principal of a flourishing primary school, is a victim of the Makgato removals — in which a prosperous Lebowa village was arbitarily moved from Bandelier Kop to Kromhout, a [illegible] area

"We are being victimised — because we refused to move we won't get one cent in compensation for the house, which cost R10 000 in 1963 And my heart cracks with sadness when I look at the school . . "

Mrs Makgato's Lefatane junior primary school, the biggest in the village, was one of three destroyed

Gaping holes where windows were torn out stared like the eye-sockets of a skull behind screens of flowering oleander and yucca.

Throughout the village the schools, churches, clinics, shops and houses lay in ruins — more than 500 houses, once homes for at least 5 000 people, no more than a roofless rubble of crumbling walls

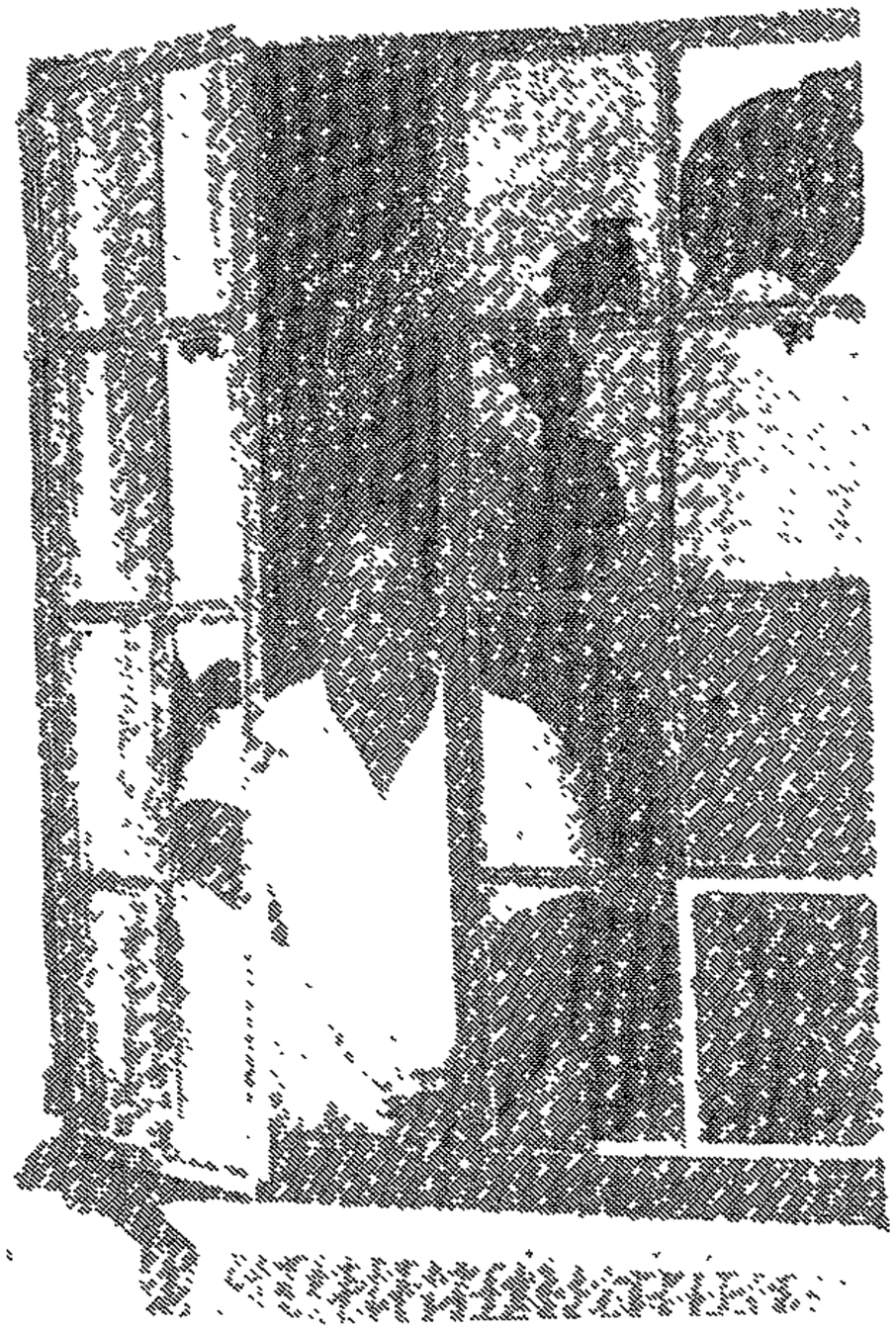
About 480 families refused to move with their chief, Solomon Makgato, who went to Kromhoek Government officials promised the tribe there would be land for them in Kromhoek

His going against the wishes of the tribe is deeply resented, and has caused a serious rift. A man who moved with him was seriously assaulted and would have been stoned to death by a group of young men if their elders had not interevened, I was told

Only 30 families moved with the chief Hundreds of others found refuge, as did Francis and Anna Makgato, with relatives and friends in the nearby Machaka and Ramokgopa areas — which are also threatened with removal

For many, as with this couple, the removal has meant breaking up families Last school term they left their six children with relatives in Machaka while they taught in temporary posts at Bushbuckridge, in the Eastern Transvaal

But because the Makgatos refused to go with their chief, they have not been paid since October.



● Mrs Anna Makgato at a shattered window in the home she was forced to leave after 16 years

"We have been called to the Lebowa Education Department to discuss the position We don't know whether we shall be sacked or whether we shall be given other temporary posts," said Mrs Makgato tearfully

"We had a terrible Christmas We have been drawing our savings from the bank since October to feed our children, and with no money coming in we could not make Christmas for the children — the small ones were asking, but we could not afford any presents or a dinner for them

"We are suffering deep in our hearts We feel our lives are ruined "

Move or reprieve? — 80 000 waiting

ABOUT 80 000 people in the Northern Transvaal are waiting to hear whether the Government will carry out its threat to force them to move to arid new homes, far away.

If the move does take place, the Sunday Express was told this week, it could swing thousands of young men and women into violent protest or active support for underground illegal movements such as the African National Congress.

The people concerned belong to two Batlokwa tribes. They have lived in a traditional tribal area near Pietersburg for a century Now they have been warned that they must go to a remote, drought-stricken place in the Bochum area, 150 km from Pietersburg, beyond the Blouberg

● Chief Ramokgopa met Koornhof

● Members of Bayo stand with clasped hands — symbol of solidarity

One man can stop the move He is Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development He is still considering the case

"Our removal will cause permanent hatred and mistrust for Whites, and our sons will never feel obliged to fight for this land," the tribes' chiefs have warned Dr Koornhof.

In a hard-hitting interview with the Sunday Express this week, Chief George Ramokgopa and members of the Batlokwa Removal Protest Committee admitted that they did not know how long their young men and women would go along with non-violent protest.

"We are afraid that if the Government goes ahead with the removals, the young people may attempt to take things into their own hands as did the Soweto students," said a spokesman

Later a group of students, who formed the Batlokwa African Youth Organisation (Bayo), to protest the removal, told the Sunday Express they would wait and see whether the Government went ahead with the removals "and plan accordingly"

The threat of removal hangs heavily over the Batlokwa chiefs — Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Edward Machaka — following the attempted forced removal of thousands of their "cousins" and neighbours, the Makgato, in October last year

This week the Sunday Express spoke to Chief Ramokgopa and other members of the Protest Committee at the chief's home near Bandolier Kop — the traditional "Great Place" of Ramokgopa chiefs for more than 100 years

"In October, 1978 we were summoned by the Chief Commissioner for Pietersburg, Mr Pieterse, and told that we were going to be moved and that the matter was cut and dried," said a spokesman for the committee

"Mr Pieterse said it was futile to discuss the matter His attitude was not cordial. It was that of a master with his servants"

After Dr Koornhof's appointment as Minister of Co-operation and Development last year, the chiefs asked to meet him personally.

In July, Dr Koornhof met the chiefs and their advisers in Seshego, together with Dr C N Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, and the Lebowa cabinet

Supported by Dr Phatudi, they presented him with a memorandum outlining their reasons for resisting the move

They also warned Dr Koornhof. "Malpractice by officials in your Department may ultimately lead to violence"

The committee said it was bitterly disappointed at the forcible removal of many Makgato tribesmen in late September after their friendly interview with Dr Koornhof in July.

"We had the impression that the Minister was sympathetic and we hoped that he would reverse the decision of his predecessors and stop the removals," said the spokesman

"But now we don't know what to expect and we fear for the future"

● Mr Johan Eyssen, Press liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, told the Sunday Express that the Minister was aware of the chiefs' objections and had not yet taken a final decision on the removals

100 km away.

She and her husband Francis, also a school principal, were told in October they were going to be forcibly moved. They fled to the neighbouring village.

This week Mrs Makgato walked forlornly through her deserted six-roomed house, picking her way through window glass on the floor

"This was a beautiful kitchen", she said, looking sadly at patches where wall fittings had been wrenched out.

In the yard weeds flourished where once there were vegetables to supply the family and the schools Fruit trees and grape vines had been chopped down. Water tanks stood empty, the once-cherished rainwater flowing over broken gutters.

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20/1/80

Ciskei accepts resettlement of Mooiplaas, Kwelera residents

EAST LONDON — Ciskeians from the Mooiplaas-Kwelera area will be moved This is now official and has been accepted by the Ciskei Government

The Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D M Jongilanga, who is also the chief of the area, said they were now waiting to hear from Pretoria about an alternative area for resettlement.

"We were told land was being provided near Kidd's Beach but we have not heard whether any buying of land we are to be settled on has been done," Chief Jongilanga said

The initial move was to resettle these people at Peddie and they refused, he said.

The move has drawn a mixed reaction from whites in the area. Farmers, who have complained abouf stock theft, have welcomed the move, while traders, many of whom depend on blacks for their livelihood, have opposed it.

Also to be affected are two major employers of black labour in Mooiplaas — a pineapple growing industry and a wood processing concern.

The manager of the pineapple concern, Mr E R Oberem, said the decision to move people from the area would affect them adversely because they draw much of their labour from Mooiplaas's black area

"When they are moved we shall have to take some on a monthly contract basis," Mr Oberem said

The company would have to put up a bigger compound at extra cost to house the workers

"At present we fetch 150 women from the location every Monday and we have 50 men in full-time employment accommodated on the farm"

Mr J Grobelaar, who is in charge of the mill, said the company employed 38 men and 15 women — all resident in Mooiplaas

The factory has been going for ten years and for that time has drawn its labour from the area

"You move these people away from here and tell me where I am going to get my labour" Mr Grobelaar said

He would have liked to have met members of the Van der Walt Commission who will be sitting in East London today but had not been informed of their coming and had made no preparations to see them.

The strongest opponent to the move, Mr Neil Chemaly, who runs hotels at Mooiplaas and Haga-Haga, said: "If it is going to be like that, we face financial ruin and we don't know whether there will be any compensation."

His businesses are in the white area which may not be affected by compensation when blacks are moved from the area

He thought the removal of blacks would mean the end of trading in the area.

"All we are doing now is preparing a memorandum which we shall post to the Van der Walt Commission in Cape Town putting our case

"We did not make any arrangements to see members of the commission when they come here," Mr Chemaly said.

The reaction of headmen in the area was that they would have to move if the government wanted it that way and they threw their lot behind the Ciskei Government to handle the matter. — DDR.

STAR 1/2/80

Winterveld 'squatters' allowed to work in SA

By Rob Meintjies

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, today announced concessions aimed at alleviating the plight of non-Tswanas resident in Bophuthatswana

The Star reported yesterday that thousands of 'squatters' in Winterveld were being squeezed out of work by Bophuthatswana Government policy and South Africa's labour legislation.

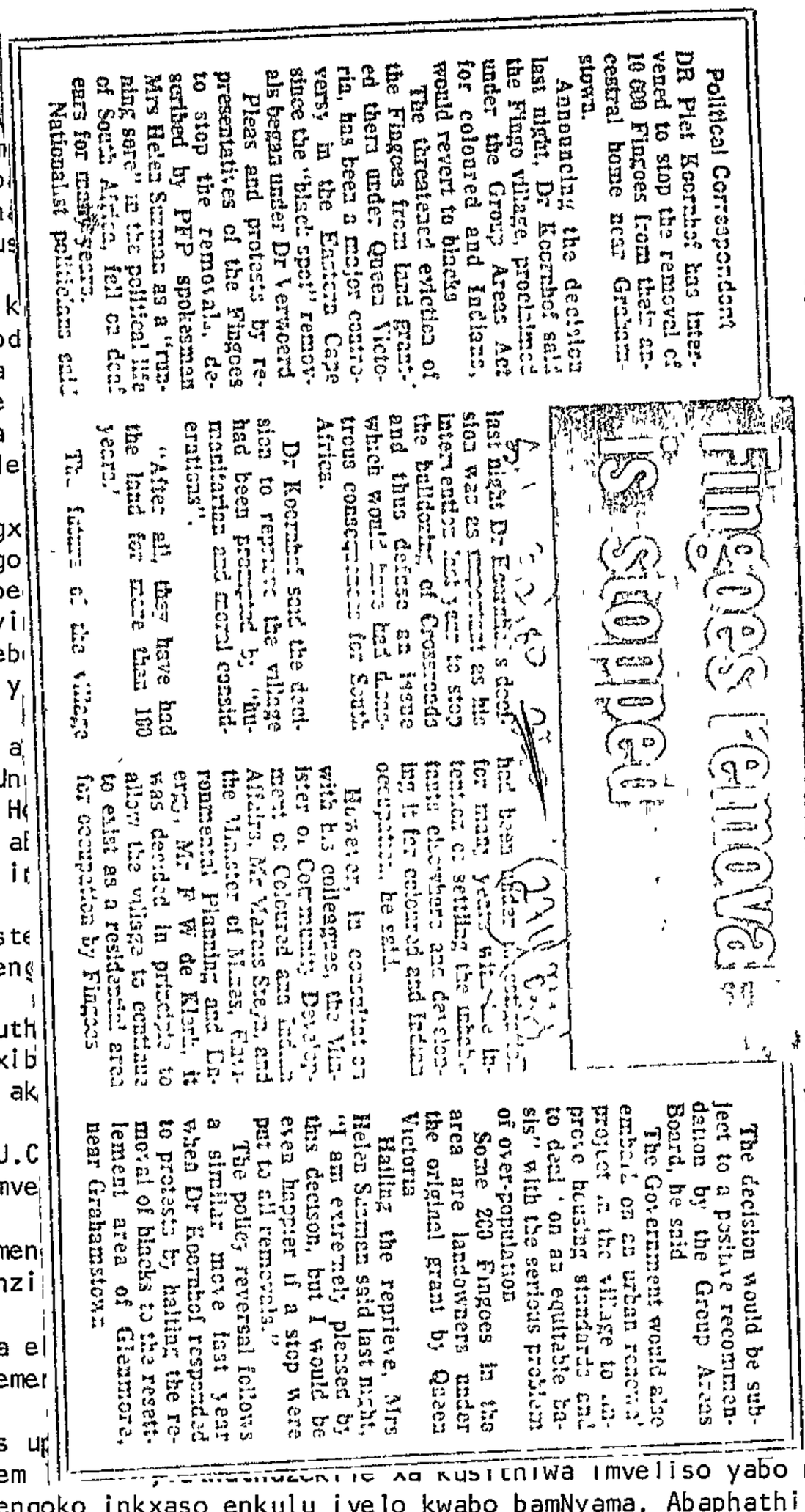
"Non-Tswana" inhabitants of the vast slum who fail to apply for Tswana citizenship are being refused residential permits

Dr Koornhof today issued a statement saying it had been decided to allow these non-citizens of Bophuthatswana to work in South Africa "provided they were authorised to be employed in a particular prescribed area on or before January 1 1980"

Dr Nthato Motlana chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, has called for the excision of Winterveld from Bophuthaswana.

He told The Star yesterday that a group of Winterveld landowners had sought his advice and told him they wanted their land to be rejoined with South Africa.

Estimates of the population in Winterveld range from 250 000 to 750 00 "non-Tswanas," most of them squatters paying rent to black landowners.



Political Correspondent

DR Piet Koornhof has intervened to stop the removal of 10 000 Fingoes from their ancestral home near Grahamstown.

Announcing the decision last night, Dr Koornhof said the Fingo village, proclaimed under the Group Areas Act for coloured and Indians, would revert to blacks.

The threatened eviction of the Fingoes from land granted them under Queen Victoria, has been a major controversy in the Eastern Cape since the "black spot" removals began under Dr Verwoerd.

Pleas and protests by representatives of the Fingoes to stop the removal, described by PFP spokesman Mrs Helen Suzman as a "running sore" in the political life of South Africa, fell on deaf ears for many years.

National politicians and

Fingoes Stop

Dr Koornhof has

last night Dr Koornhof's decision was an important as he intervened last year to stop the bulldozing of Cross roads and thus defuse an issue which would have had disastrous consequences for South Africa.

Dr Koornhof said the decision to reprieve the village had been prompted by "humanitarian and moral considerations".

"After all, they have had the land for more than 100 years."

The future of the Fingoes

had been under discussion for many years since the intention of settling the black township elsewhere and declaring it for coloured and Indian occupation, he said.

However, in consultation with his colleagues, the Minister of Community Development of Coloured and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, and the Minister of Plans, Environmental Planning and Forestry, Mr F W de Klerk, it was decided in principle to allow the village to continue to exist as a residential area for occupation by Fingoes

The decision would be subject to a positive recommendation by the Group Areas Board, he said.

The Government would also embark on an urban renewal project in the village to provide housing standards and to deal "on an equitable basis" with the serious problem of over-population.

Some 200 Fingoes in the area are landowners under the original grant by Queen Victoria.

Hailing the reprieve, Mrs Helen Suzman said last night, "I am extremely pleased by this decison, but I would be even happier if a stop were put to all removals."

The policy reversal follows a similar move last year when Dr Koornhof responded to protests by halting the removal of blacks to the resettlement area of Glenmore, near Grahamstown.

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Mille pack Mealie Meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, wafers and cake cups;
Fattis and Monis Macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines;
Princess macaroni, spagetti, shells, rings, ribbons, dilatines;
Checkers, Poto' Gold, Pick 'n Pay macaroni, spagetti, rings, ribbons, shells, dilatines;
Wrench Town Bakery, Observatory ; Good Hope Bakery, Elsies River; Ultra Bakery,
Somerset West.

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Joy over Fingos' reprieve

PORT ELIZABETH — The people of Grahamstown were happy yesterday at the news that Fingo Village was to remain a black residential area.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, made the announcement during the weekend.

A decision 15 years ago to declare Fingo Village a coloured and Indian area was deplored by the community.

Yesterday Mr G H Nduna, chairman of the Grahamstown Community Council and a Fingo Village resident, said: "This is wonderful news. We are all very happy."

Mrs Pamela Paton, Mayor of Grahamstown, said: "It is a triumph of rational thinking. This is a great step forward, but I am still perturbed as to how it will affect Fingo Village landowners. Nor does it alter our chronic housing problem."

A deputation from the Abalizi Action Committee to Dr Koornhof and his officials in October last year is thought to have swayed the issue. Colonel Bill Baillie, chairman of the committee, said his visit to Mr Justice George Wynne on October 22 was arranged by the Albany MP Mr Jaap Olckers."

Colonel Baillie said Dr Koornhof's decision had brought to an end a long period of frustration and mistrust.

Fingo Village was granted freehold to the Fingo people by Queen Victoria for their support in the Frontier Wars. The first decision to deproclaim it was in 1964 and since then there has been united opposition from every sector of the community.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday it had been decided in principle that Fingo Village would continue to exist as a residential area for occupation by the Fingos subject to a positive recommendation by the Group Areas Board.

He said the future of the village had for many years been the subject of investigation with the intention of having the inhabitants settled elsewhere and thereafter developing it and utilising it for coloured and Indian occupation.

"In fact, it has been proclaimed under the Group Areas Act for such occupation," he said. — Sapa.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union), the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machines and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed were **'Coloured'**, more than half of the men who were on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the homelands, the African workers are standing firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike, men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' and African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be re-employed and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support a call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

More than 400 students from the University of Cape Town held a meeting and called for a boycott of all Fattis and Monis products.

The Women for Peace movement has called on the factory to negotiate with the workers.

The Cape branch of Nafcoc - the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce - has issued a statement in support of the dismissed workers.

Fattis and Monis insist that there is "no dispute". However a director of the firm says he is worried about calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks because much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has slowed down.

Who are Fattis and Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: The following Record flours; Self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsiftes flour, Wheatie Treat flour; Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille pack - mealie meal; all products with the Fattis & Monis brand name. These include icecream cones, cake cups, wafers, macaroni, spagetti, large and small shells, pasta ribbons - broa d, narrow, plain and green, pain rings, dilatines. Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Summary Tables

Table 9: Proportion of cases in which a subsequent choice of treatment source was made

Area (in order of remoteness)	Proportion of cases
Tiersdorp location (1 km from doctor)	16%
Addo and Kirkwood (0-9 km from facility)	22%
Tiersdorp rural (3-30 km)	41%
Bersheba and Suurberg (12-32km)	45%
Tiersdorp : whole sample	24%
Sundays River Valley : whole sample	30%

Table 10: Patients' report of Treatment*

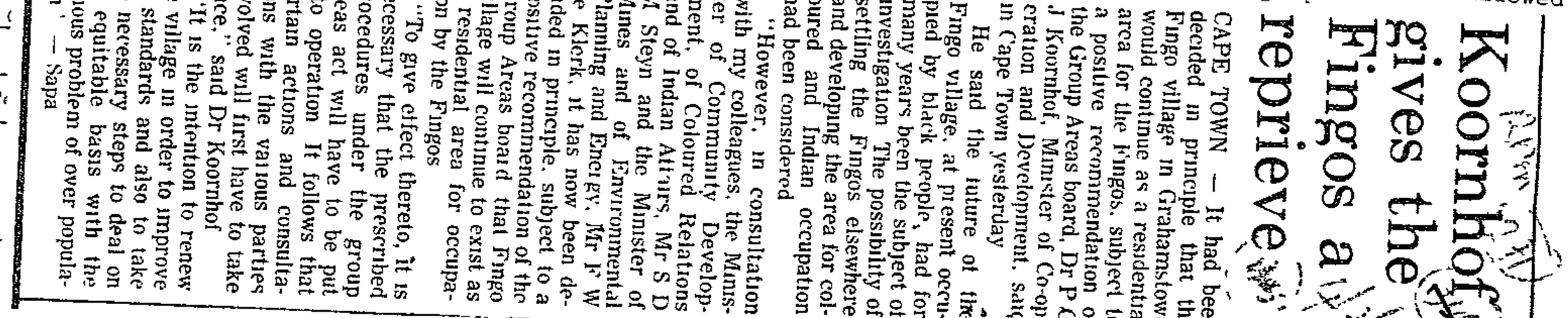
Relief was:	Permanent	Te
Tiersdorp	27%	
Valley	42%	

* All treatments given are included

(ii) They took pressure off the district surgeons by seeing a large number of minor ailments (but see below); unless demand for medical care expands infinitely with the supply, this would have allowed district surgeons, and to some extent all doctors, to spend more time on those whom they saw. Both districts have lost doctors over the last twenty years (an experience common to many rural areas) and the clinics have helped to make up for this.

Attendance at clinics has increased rapidly in recent years. However, many people still go directly to the doctor. Observation that it is more often men who do so suggests that there is an element of sex prejudice in this, but partly it is due to employers taking workers directly to doctors; perhaps partly also to husbands' control over family finances. However, it was commonly said that doctors examine better, or that people went because they could treat anything. If people were convinced that the clinic sisters could be quite sure what was wrong with them, that they would be referred to a doctor if necessary, and that if the clinic could not heal and had not referred ther, the doctor would also be unable to help; then the clinics would be able to function as an effective screening device, and allow doctors to use their scarce skills where most needed. As it is, people tend to go to the doctor for what they feel to be more serious ailments, but this is less efficient as a screening method than if done by someone with clinical competence.

The above provides an argument why nurses should not only be allowed to diagnose, but should [illegible] the



Koornhof gives the Fingos a[illegible]
reprieve

CAPE TOWN — It had been decided in principle that the Fingo village in Grahamstown would continue as a residential area for the Fingos, subject to a positive recommendation of the Group Areas board, Dr P G J Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Cape Town yesterday

He said the future of the Fingo village, at present occupied by black people, had for many years been the subject of investigation. The possibility of settling the Fingos elsewhere and developing the area for coloured and Indian occupation had been considered

"However, in consultation with my colleagues, the Minister of Community Development, of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr S D M Steyn and the Minister of Mines and of Environmental Planning and Energy, Mr F W de Klerk, it has now been decided in principle, subject to a positive recommendation of the Group Areas board that Fingo village will continue to exist as a residential area for occupation by the Fingos

"To give effect thereto, it is necessary that the prescribed procedures under the group areas act will have to be put into operation It follows that certain actions and consultations with the various parties involved will first have to take place," said Dr Koornhof

"It is the intention to renew the village in order to improve its standards and also to take the necessary steps to deal on an equitable basis with the serious problem of over popula-

tion." — Sapa

than at the doctor because it was closer. Waiting time was generally less than at a doctor. They also provided cheaper access to doctors - if referred from clinic, their consultation was free.

(iv) Some attenders thought it was the best source of treatment, (especially for family planning and childrens' ailments). This was partly because clinics provide the option of consulting a feminine health worker, but an alternative option is always appreciated where there is little choice of facility.

(v) There are more black nurses than black doctors. For black patients it was an advantage to be treated by someone of similar language, and

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Fingo reprieve welcomed

EAST LONDON — The government's decision to allow blacks to remain in Fingo Village near Grahamstown has been seen as a major breakthrough by black community leaders in the city.

But, they warned, there are still major problems facing the area and there is an urgent need for more housing and jobs for the 7 000 residents of the township.

"We see Dr Koornhof's announcement as the coming to fruition of his promise last year that a decision would soon be taken," said the chairman of the Grahamstown Community Council, Mr D. H. Nduna.

"People who have been reluctant to improve their homes will now be able to do so.

"In addition, I am sure it will help the administration board make an impact on the housing shortage and the 232 plots at Makanas Kop, which were to have been used for Fingo homeowners, can now be developed for those lodging at Fingo Village."

The deputy chairman of the council, Mr J. N. Jamela, said the announcement would greatly improve the feeling of the people towards the government.

"They will be able to see that the government is doing something and keeping its promises," he said.

The Mayor of Grahamstown, Mrs P. Paton, said the city had been hoping for a reversal of government thinking on Fingo Village for a long time.

But, she warned, blacks may still be deprived of the title deeds granted to them under Queen Victoria. —DDR.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most

Black and blind spots

MASS population removals are one of the uglier faces of apartheid. Many "resettlement" schemes still continue, but in a few encouraging instances the SP W Botha administration has shown an ability to change direction after years of obduracy. One such case was that of crossroads squatter camp in the Cape; another was the dramatic reprieve granted last year to Alexandra Township on Johannesburg's border.

The latest instance is the turnabout on Grahamstown's historic Fingo Village. After 15 years of protest by all races the Government has reversed its decision to remove its people. Now the Fingos may continue to enjoy the freehold rights given to them by Queen Victoria as a reward for their loyalty during the Frontier Wars.

Are such steps the result of massive public outcry, a prick-

ing of conscience, or plain good sense? Probably a combination of all these things. But no matter: the important thing is that they show a capacity to rethink aspects of once sacred apartheid writ.

Which makes the case of the mother city's District Six all the more puzzling. Capetonians of all colours have fought tooth and nail for many years against the removal of its long-established coloured population. Feeling is so strong that virtually no whites have been willing to move in on the prime real estate cleared by the bulldozers. A computer firm which became interested has just been persuaded by fresh protests to withdraw. And yet the Government stubbornly sticks to its plans to evict the last coloured residents. It is a curious blind spot — and a very ugly one — under the very nose of the Prime Minister,

ata as proportional mortality. Table I of cause the white, Asian

ortional mortality it will be bution made by l rates for eason for this ctious and Parasproportional munity. In death are so roportionately

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_o 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_o 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

Decision marks end of 23 years' uncertainty

EAST LONDON — The announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, this weekend that Fingo Village is to remain black marks the end of 23 years of government policy for the area.

The South African Government first proposed proclaiming the area for occupation by Coloureds and Indians in 1957, but the proposal was rejected by the Grahamstown City Council, which then controlled the township.

A similar proposal in 1963 was also rejected by the council, and it was only in 1970 that, without further consulting the council, the government declared the area a group area for Indians and Coloureds.

In subsequent years the subject remained one of hot debate for the council which at one stage gave its support for the idea on the grounds it would bring border industries — and jobs — to the area The border industry privileges were granted but Grahamstown never became a growth point and the situation did not improve.

During the early 1970s the Fingo Village Action committee was formed and took up the cause of the black residents who were to have been removed to a settlement at Committees Drift.

When the Committees Drift plan was scrapped in favour of Glenmore, Fingo residents thought they would be moving to Glenmore, but the development of this township has now also been stopped.

The Grahamstown City Council technically ceased to have control of Fingo Village in 1973 when the East Cape Administration Board took over control, but according to a Rhodes University professor, Prof Rodney Davenport, it remained a subject of hot debate as the area was still closely linked with the city.

For a number of years no further steps were taken regarding Fingo Village, but, said Prof Davenport, uncertainty as to the future of the area led to the steady deterioration of the township into a slum — a factor later used by the government in its moves to have blacks moved from the township.

In 1975 a referendum was held among lodgers in Fingo Village. They voted overwhelmingly in favour of keeping it black.

A proposal to grant Fingo Villagers leasehold rights on property at Makanas Kop nearby for a time split the unity of their opposition to government policy, but the Grahamstown Community Council took a firm stand and about two years ago wrote to the then Minister of Plural Relations appealing for blacks to remain in the village.

"Dr Koornhof's announcement can be seen as a direct reply to that letter," Prof Davenport said.

The announcement comes after a visit by Dr Koornhof to the area late last year during which he promised that a decision would be taken on Fingo Village

"The morale of the community has been pushed down and they are now ripe for a massive government effort. It should take the community into its confidence, find out what they want and help them.

"This means homes and, above all, jobs. It does not mean the removal of people without jobs, as is feared by some," Prof Davenport said — DDR.

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Ws Confidence Debate

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For full text see Hansard.

member for Walmer approaches the whole question of the Black residential area in Walmer There is a hysterical outcry in Port Elizabeth about this township In the first place the outcry is politically motivated—I do not know for what reasons—and in the second place it is being conducted at a hysterical level without any desire on the part of the people involved to acquaint themselves with the facts The hon member for Walmer has put several questions to me which I shall now reply to

The entire project with regard to the resettlement of the Black people of that township was approved, *inter alia*, by the Administration Board, the Community Council and the old Bantu Advisory Council, which stipulated the condition that they wanted to be resettled as a group in another Black residential area My information is that the Greater Algoa Bay Planning Authority indicated that such resettlement of this township fitted into their overall planning and that they had indeed included the resettlement of the Black residential area of Walmer in their planning There are two reasons for this. In the first place, a road has to be built through the area and secondly, this land is required for the extension of the airport The planning division of the Department of Co-operation and Development has approved of the resettlement of these Black people The Department of Environmental Planning has investigated the matter and has approved of the resettlement The Department of Community Development has approved it I am just mentioning the organizations involved in this and how much investigation was done to ascertain whether it was not possible to retain the township there The residential area has been the subject of intense investigations since 1968 and all possible ways of retaining it there, have already been investigated I want to read out to you what the chairman of the Administration Board says of this township—

> Conditions existing in Walmer Black Township are such that action to remedy the situation is essential These conditions are gross overcrowding, virtual lack of community facilities and a serious public health hazard

That is the finding of the health division of the Department of Health I also want to read

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION. Mr Speaker, I have great appreciation for the way in which the hon

out to you what the health division of the Port Elizabeth city council has to say about this—

> The area consists of 387 sites with 219 brick and 708 wood and iron structures with an occupancy rate of 12 per site. The majority of the wood and iron structures are condemnable in terms of the Slums Act or other public health legislation. The area is served by a site pail closet system, 10 communal stand pipes and 14 communal refuse storage containers. These systems are grossly overloaded and inadequate. The general impression is one of gross neglect. Morasses caused by the water of overflow at stand pipes, congestion of buildings and lack of services, little or no street or open space cleaning . which are overgrown and strewn with litter and other general neglect. A number of the brick buildings can be made habitable and brought into compliance with relevant legislation.

It may well be that several of the brick buildings can be utilized.

†We are now being accused, however, that we have not adequately examined the alternatives. The fact is that all possible alternatives were considered, but none of them were feasible, practical or economically justified. On the other hand, not one of those people who hysterically opposed this resettlement, has come forward with any feasible alternative. I am very sorry that a certain amount of emotionalism has clouded the issues at stake, which have, after all, been designed to better the quality of life of the inhabitants of Walmer.

One feels rather suspicious of the motives of some of those who are agitating against the resettlement of the Walmer people. It was, for instance, reported in the *Sunday Times* that a certain gentleman, whose name I would rather not mention, said—

> The removals would definitely have an adverse effect on Walmer's business community.

It is absolutely scandalous that these people have to be exploited, that they are expected to live in hovels, in slum conditions, just because they are perhaps, to a certain extent, economically exploitable in Walmer. Some of Walmer's Whites are not so much concerned about the condition of the township, which can only be described as a slum, being more concerned about the inhabitants' buying power and about having a ready and cheap supply of labour on the doorstep. I want to accuse the official Opposition of instigating this action against the removal of the Walmer township for political ends, because the letters we get, we get from people .

Mr B. R. BAMFORD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: Is it permitted for the hon. the Deputy Minister to state that the official Opposition instigated this outcry?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! What did the hon. the Deputy Minister mean by that?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I withdraw that if it is unparliamentary, but they are behind this whole agitation.

Mr. D. J. DALLING: There, you have just said it again.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon. the Deputy Minister cannot say that any member is behind any agitation. He must withdraw that.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Well, they are behind the opposition to the removal of these people from Walmer.

Mr D. J. DALLING: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: The hon. the Deputy Minister is now explaining himself, and yesterday

Mr SPEAKER: Order! Does the hon. the Deputy Minister withdraw the word "agitation"?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Yes, Mr Speaker, I withdraw that.

Mr SPEAKER: The hon. the Deputy Minister is now continuing his speech.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Yes. I say this because the letters we get are from office-bearers and supporters of that particular party, e.g. the Black Sash.

Mr D. J. DALLING: They are not office-bearers of our party.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I now wish to clear up all misunderstanding as far as the removal of the Walmer Black township is concerned. Firstly there are a significant number of Blacks in the Walmer township who freely and voluntarily want to be resettled at Zwide location. Their resettlement would have started during June 1980, but owing to a delay in the allocation of the necessary funds for building, their resettlement has perforce had to be postponed till January 1981. What I am now going to say I want to say very emphatically: Nobody will be forced to leave Walmer township. Attempts will be made by the administration board to first resettle those families who live in hovels and shanties under the most unhygienic of circumstances. If this source, those people wanting to be resettled, dries up, the situation will again be reviewed and assessed. The steps that will then be taken will be determined by the conditions and circumstances pertaining at that particular point in time. It is therefore perfectly obvious that neither the Government as a whole, nor I in particular, have ever suggested or planned to move the inhabitants to Zwide in one fell swoop.

Mr. T. ARONSON: Mr Speaker, do I understand the hon. the Deputy Minister to have said that nobody will be forced to move? Is that what the hon. the Deputy Minister said?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: At this stage nobody will be forced to move. As I have said, once the source of voluntary people—and there are hundreds of them—has dried up, the whole matter will be reviewed in the light of the circumstances pertaining at that particular point in time.

Mr D. J. N. MALCOMESS: How long will this stage last?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: It is therefore obvious that we are not going to force people out of Walmer at this stage.

Finally, I want to plead with people to think rationally and not to act emotionally in this matter because it is a delicate one, and that being so one can do more harm than good with emotional utterances, statements, etc. I also direct a special plea at the media to be rational about this whole matter.

It gives me no joy to house people in slum conditions which are virtually indescribable. If that particular party or their supporters find joy in such circumstances, I feel very sorry for them. I plead that this matter now be allowed to rest. It is true that this matter also has repercussions overseas. What is said and done about the Walmer township today is published in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* tomorrow. People want to use international influence to get us to keep these people in this particular township. As I say, it gives me no joy allowing people to live under such conditions. I shall do everything in my power to resettle them in decent houses in areas where there are schools, sporting facilities, etc. I plead that the emotional and hysterical outbursts of some of the people of Walmer will now cease.

Mr D. J. DALLING: Mr Speaker, I rise to speak at the end of what is a sorry day for Parliament. The very bad taste displayed by the hon. the Deputy Minister of Defence has made it a particularly sorry day. Without providing answers to the questions asked by the hon. member for Houghton, he continued to discuss her case after she had been asked to leave this Chamber. I find that behaviour lacking in courtesy and extremely poor parliamentary procedure; but then that hon. junior Deputy Minister is not possessed of one tenth of the parliamentary courtesy of the hon. member for Houghton, but then we have come to know that courtesy is not a trait to expect from hon. members on that side of the House.

Personally I know very little about the issue of Walmer township but I find it very strange that an hon. Deputy Minister, who is obviously trying to state a case to cover up for a difficulty he is experiencing in that area, namely the conditions which have existed there for a long time, has as his main defence, not that he has erred in any way, but that agitation has been stirred up by the Opposition. Whenever the Government goes wrong, whenever the . [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order: You ordered me to withdraw the word "agitation". Is the hon. member allowed to accuse me of using the word?

Fingo Village heartache

Parliament began with a bang this week with a strong performance by the new Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, and the announcement of the beginning of the end of the 72-hour curfew law.

But, in Nationalist terms, the biggest bang of all was the decision to reverse 20 years of apartheid madness in Grahamstown and to allow black people to remain in Fingo Village.

All the statements, the heartache and suffering over Fingo Village will not be forgotten — and for whatever Dr Koornhof has managed to do in getting the decision reversed, the Nationalst Government was responsible But at least the original decision has been changed.

In the days of grand old apartheid when Dr H. F. Verwoerd was still in full ideological flight, it seemed so logical to move all blacks out of the cities and make them commute from their "homelands "

It was this policy that led to the construction of Mdantsane rather than the redevelopment of Duncan Village. It meant that the government could, theoretically, start making the cities of South Africa less black because it has always been an embarrassment for the Nationalist ideologues that there are more blacks than whites in almost all South African cities.

It was simply too bad that the people least able to afford it now had to travel the farthest to their work That was not the issue.

The issue was that South Africa had to be divided up racially so that white people would actually be the majority in South Africa It was this glorious theory that led the unfortunate Dr Mulder to declare in his last session of parliament before the information scandal broke, that the ultimate aim of government policy was that there would be no black South Africans.

With black people all citizens of some "homelands" or other, which are now called the "black national states", the whites would be in the majority You could then even afford to have one man one vote because with a white majority the "Indians" and "Coloureds" would not be able to outvote the majority.

Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK reports

Imagine the government propaganda if the Verwoerdian dream had worked: white majority rule now.

To achieve this, homeland citizenship was devised and as many black settlements as possible technically pushed within the boundaries of the embryonic states.

Besides Mdantsane, neatly falling within the Ciskei, Kwa Mashu and Umlazi fell into KwaZulu and Mabopane in Pretoria fell into Bophuthatswana.

And in Grahamstown, the ideology said, the black people had to live in the Ciskei and commute the odd 50 kms every day to work. In this way, Grahamstown would become a town with a white majority.

This masterplan, which no one but Nationalist, diehards and the bureaucrats employed to implement it, could believe in, meant that no further development of black areas in Grahamstown should take place because — quite logically — the people living in them would be moved. Therefore funds should not be wasted.

So in 1969, the government stopped building houses for black people in Grahamstown. Two years later the already bad situation had deteriorated to a housing backlog of 2 000 houses.

Fingo Village was classed, by the government, as a slum, and then zoned for Indian and Coloured occupation.

First Committee's Drift and then Glenmore were set aside for the new township, money voted in parliament for its development and last year the first people moved there — even though Dr Mulder said in parliament in 1978 that Glenmore was situated outside the Ciskei and would not be transferred to another government.

Then, slowly, the absurdity of the masterplan began to sink in It began when a deputy minister, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, confirmed in April, 1977, that the landowners in Fingo Village would be entitled to home ownership rights elsewhere in Grahamstown In effect, in a round-about way, he said blacks could stay in Grahamstown.

Dr Koornhof — changed government policy.

Mrs Helen Suzman — should never have been construed as a solution.

In August last year, Dr Koornhof announced that the Glenmore scheme was being halted and that an alternative settlement in Peddie was being considered. In effect, that meant the concept of commuting from the Ciskei to Grahamstown had finally been scrapped.

And now, finally, Dr Koornhof has said that blacks can stay in Fingo Village.

Some 20 years of grand apartheid planning had been terminated.

Fortunately, Dr Koornhof seemed to recognise that the lack of government spending in Grahamstown's black areas had accelerated the deterioration in living conditions.

In his statement last weekend, Dr Koornhof said: "It is the intention to renew the village in order to improve its standards and also to take the necessary steps to deal on an equitable basis with the serious problem of overcrowding."

It would be ridiculous to get over-excited about Dr Koornhof's announcement. As the PFP's Mrs Helen Suzman said in Parliament on Monday, on the government's decisions on Fingo Village and Crossroads:

"I welcome them, of course, but the answer is that they should never have been construed, in the first place, as being any sort of solution to South Africa's problems.

"To consider moving thousands of people who had settled in urban areas, either in the Cape or Grahamstown, and then to reverse that policy after years of anxiety had assailed the people concerned, presenting that as a triumph of National Party policy, is clearly absurd."

Which is quite true.

But, at least, Dr Koornhof, ably advised by the MP for Albany, Mr Jaap Oickers, has, in effect, said: "For 20 years we have been wrong." To get a government to reverse its own policies is victory enough.

Perhaps the next stage will be to put all property-owners back on to the municipal rolls, regardless of their colour. Then there is the vote . . .

No forced removal from PE township

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Political Correspondent

THE Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, has given the assurance that no one in Port Elizabeth's black township Walmer will be forcibly removed.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate in the Assembly, Dr Morrison said only those who voluntarily agreed to go to another township, Zwide, would be moved when the resettlement began next January.

The Walmer issue was raised by Mr Theo Aronson, MP for Walmer, who accused the Progressive Federal Party of using the issue as a publicity stunt.

Mr Aronson called for a judicial commission to go into the future of Walmer.

Dr Morrison said it had been decided to postpone the resettlement of people willing to make the move to Zwide until January 1981 because of difficulties with the early allocation of funds for alternative housing.

'Many residents of the township want to be resettled elsewhere of their own free will and we are assisting them to do so.

'The whole situation will be reviewed at a later stage and then we will decide what steps are to be taken with the remaining inhabitants, if any,' he said.

DECISION

The decision to remove the inhabitants from this area had been taken in order to facilitate road building and the extension of the airport and had been approved by all the authorities concerned.

All avenues had been explored to see whether the township could not remain on the site, but it was clear that it could not.

Emotional consideration had now clouded the true issues and the opposition was making political capital out of it.

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nzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri bangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba- athi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi s Unions Le union .be izama ukwenza uphando mali ibeyi - R46 ngeveki yay kusetyenzwe ektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zinga- shululu efemini.

lungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishuni) obizwa nion bathi abb bagxothiweyo bebesayinile benze uthethwathethwano ngemeko ezibetele lfektri leyo ilalile oluthethwathethwano omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

la uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka griswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba abeBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. le icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula abe- ndle kweFektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa, njongo zethu zinye."

yo nabasebenzi abagwayimbeli leyo. Kwenye ive-i ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base we - 500. Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo ege, Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi ungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis

ssociation uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu ktri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

ports SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo nabo ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de ba- enge imveliso yale fektri.

intlanganiso bebonakalisa ubunye nabasebenzi. onis zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

ngxabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke azekile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayinga- nkulu ivela kwabo bamNyama. Abaphati bale ba basebenze emdaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo yehlile.

Umbutho oyi South zonke izikolo ezin phinde baqeshwe. Y

Abanfundi base U.C Bacele ukuba imvel

UFattis & Monis up lowa ungumphathi w thengwa ngabamNyam Fem baqashe abaseb ukuze kubekho imve

Ngubani uFattis & Record - self rais Wheatie Treat flou

is yifektri enezimvaliso zilandelayo:
r, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille packed mealie meal; Fattis & Monis icecream cones, cake cups and wafers; Fattis & Monis macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Checkers and Roma - macaroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines; Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West; Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River.

Residents of Walmer, Mr and Mrs Joseph Mdlalo and children . . . new hope.

Walmer hopes lifted by Fingo reprieve

SON 10ST 10/2/80

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SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE reversal of a 15-year-old decision to declare Fingo Village in Grahamstown a coloured and Indian area by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has raised new hopes for the black people of Walmer.

Black and white leaders of Port Elizabeth who are planning a deputation of church and civic leaders to Dr Koornhof to appeal for Walmer township residents to be allowed to remain there felt the Minister's decision could have a bearing on the fate of Walmer.

Walmer township which is in a "white" area is to be abolished and the residents moved to Zwide in January, 1981, as was announced by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George De V Morrison, recently.

REVERSAL

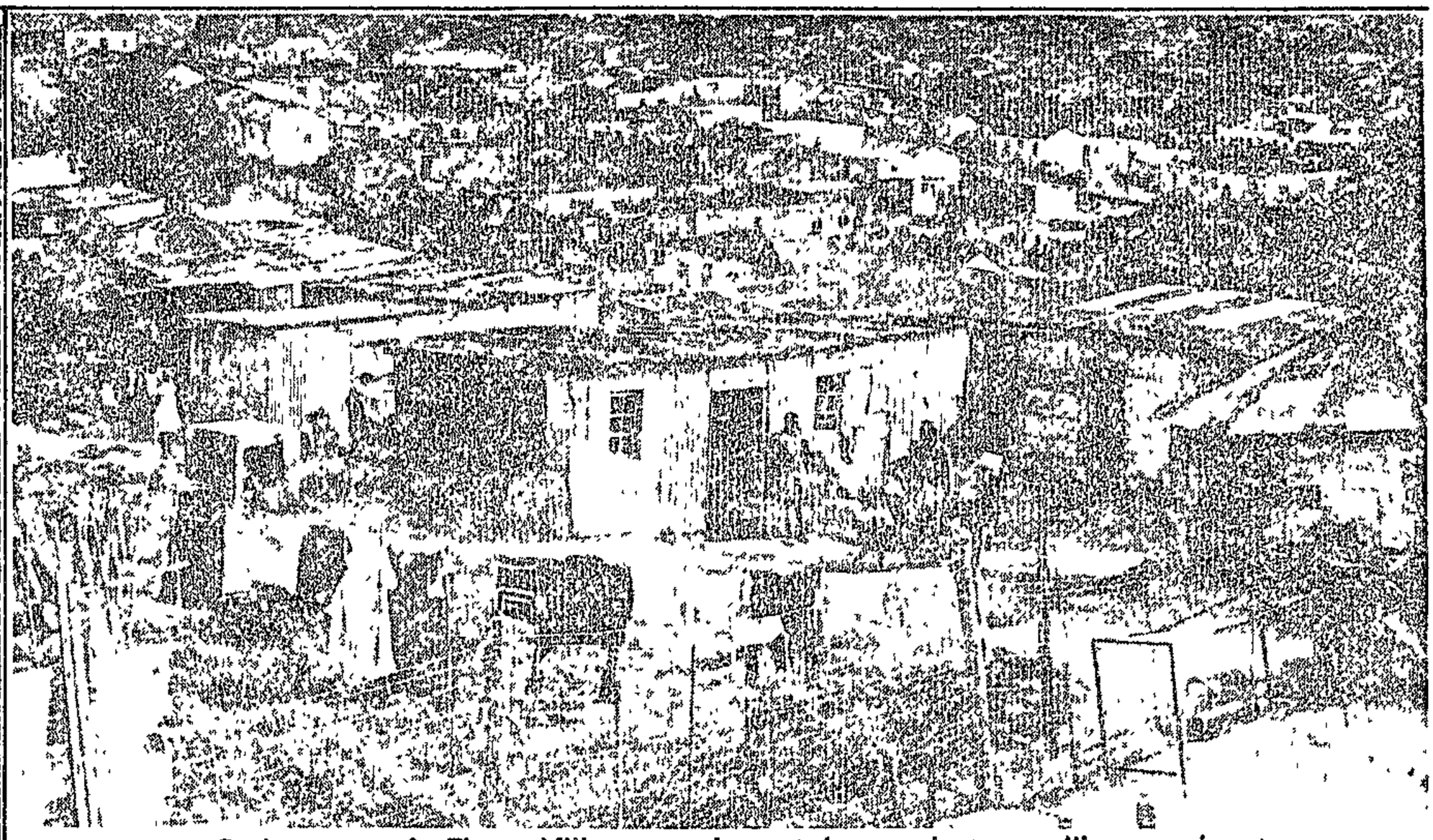
Mr W Jemsana, a member of the Save Walmer Committee, said there could be a similar reversal on the Walmer decision if Dr Koornhof involved himself personally.

Another member of the Save Walmer Committee, Mr N Bucwa, said he was optimistic that Walmer would receive a total reprieve before the end of the year.

"Dr Koornhof is obviously a man who puts humanitarian consideration before questions of ideology. He can see that the political costs of such removals can be too high."

Mr Bucwa went on to say the recent decision on Fingo Village had created a precedent. He had hoped that the Minister's positive approach would prevail when he discussed the Walmer issue.

The Right Rev John Murphy, Catholic Bishop of Port Elizabeth, said he was happy about the Fingo Village decision as this would certainly strengthen the hand of the deputation which hopes to meet Dr Koornhof.



Grahamstown's Fingo Village — decent homes but appalling services.

Sun Post 10/2/80 (340) 271

Joy at Fingo reprieve — but uncertainty remains

By DONALD ZAKE

FOR 23 years the residents of Grahamstown's historic Fingo Village, the only place in "white" South Africa where black people were allowed to own land, had been fighting against mass removal.

So it was understandable that when the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, promised last weekend that a 1970 decision to proclaim the village a coloured group area would be reversed, and that the Fingos would be allowed to stay, local residents were overjoyed.

But community leaders were this week concerned at the possibility of hidden catches in Dr Koornhof's proposal, and one, Mr B B Zondani, feels that this may merely mark a new stage in the people's battle against the beaurocracy of apartheid.

Mr Zondani, who is chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association, and one of the village's 150-odd freeholders, said that when he heard the news, he sent a telegram to Dr Koornhof congratulating him on his "humanitarian" decision.

At the same time, however, he asked for full details of the plan.

"There are probably certain conditions attached," Mr Zondani told **SUNDAY POST**. "We are quite aware of the Government's policy towards blacks owning land in white areas. Some of the people here inherited their title deeds from their parents and grandparents who were awarded the land in 1856 in recognition of their service with the British in the frontier wars. These freeholds should not be tampered with. If they are, there could be a big fight."

Mr Zondani said he also wanted clarity on the position of property owners who had left Grahamstown to work in other areas and who had lost their Section Ten rights.

"They own land here but they may not live on it," he said.

Another problem is that of freeholders who, after the village was proclaimed Coloured and Indian in 1970, sold their homes to the Department of Community Development.

One of them is the chairman of the local community council, Mr G H Nduna, who is now paying R40 a month in rent for the house he once owned.

"Things have not been very clear," said Mr Nduna. "Dr Koornhof's announcement took me by surprise."

Koornhof's announcement apparently took a lot of people by surprise.

Even the secretary of the Department of Community Development told **SUNDAY POST**: "No comment. We are investigating the matter."

Dr Koornhof also announced at the weekend that the village is to be renewed — a move vitally needed to wipe out almost a decade of official neglect. Since the 1970 proclamation only 100 houses have been built for black people in Grahamstown, and the housing backlog now stands at almost 4 000 units.

Mrs Mercia Wilsworth, a researcher at Rhodes University's Institute for Social and Economic Research, said that the population density in the city's black areas was over 30 000 people per square kilometre.

In the white areas the figure was 3 000 per square kilometre. "The provision of more land is absolutely essential to the upgrading of Grahamstown's townships," she said.

She said the biggest problem in Grahamstown's townships was the "appalling" infrastructure and services. Of 100 streets only one, the arterial bus route, was tarred and had stormwater drainage and pavements.

It was "absolute rubbish" that the black community should have to pay for the improvements. "They spend about R10-million in Grahamstown's central business district every year and they don't get a damn thing back," she said. "Grahamstown's whites and the Government are going to have to take responsibility for what's been done to Fingo Village."

Hansard 2 col 58/59 13/2/80

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Non-Tswana squatters in Winterveld area

16. Mrs. J. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) What progress was made during 1979 in the removal and resettlement of non-Tswana squatters in the Winterveld area of Bophuthatswana,

(2) how many such squatters were (a) resettled and (b) awaiting resettlement at the end of 1979,

(3) when is it expected that the removals and resettlement will be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Reasonable progress has been made in providing accommodation for non-Tswana people who voluntarily leave the Winterveld area.

(2) (a) It is estimated that approximately 5 000 families were settled on South African Development Trust land in the Mdutjane district No figures are available as to how many non-Tswanas from the Winterveld area are included in this figure.

(b) No figures in regard to non-Tswanas who are awaiting resettlement are available at this juncture

(3) No definite indication can be given as to when the settlement of non-Tswanas will be completed. It should be mentioned, however, that the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and Bophuthatswana are at present negotiating in regard to the whole question of Winterveld and the actions necessary to co-ordinate future development

Winteryeld resettlement

Political Reporter

THE ASSEMBLY — Reasonable progress has been made in providing accommodation for non-Tswanas who voluntarily leave the Winterveld area, says the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament, he said this week that no definite indication could be given as to when their resettlement would be completed.

Dr Koornhof said about 5 000 families were settled on South African Development Trust land in the Mdutjane district at the end of last year.

D. Disp 16/2/80 271

POLITICS

Ntabethemba to be investigated

CAPE TOWN — A joint South African - Ciskei Government committee has been appointed to investigate urgently the conditions in the Ntabethemba/Thornhill resettlement area.

The appointment of the committee follows public complaints by the Ciskei Government that the South African Government had not fulfilled its obligation in the area.

The Ntabethemba area of the Ciskei includes the Thornhill, Sada, Oxton Manor and other resettlement camps.

The Thornhill resettlement area was established to cater for refugees from the Herschel and Glen Grey districts which were ceded to Transkei before that country's independence.

The joint committee will consist of the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J. J. G. Wentzel, two South African Government officials, the Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, Rev W. Xaba, the Ciskei's Secretary to the Chief Minister, Mr Graham Maytham and the Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden.

The Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, who disclosed the committee's appointment yesterday, said it would begin work next week by visiting the area.

He said the committee would investigate the whole area and examine the conditions in which the resettled people were living.

Following the investigation of Ntabethemba, the committee was expected to examine conditions at Potsdam, Ndevana and other resettlement areas, Chief Sebe said. — PC.

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Hansard Questions 3 (138)

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For written reply.

Blacks removed to Black states from urban centres

21. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Durban	—
Pietermaritzburg	—
Pretoria	272
Johannesburg	3 152
Cape Town	71
East London	1 323
	4 818

Hansard 3 (Questions 139)

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Alexandra: families moved

39. Mr. D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many families in Alexandra were moved to family accommodation outside Alexandra in 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

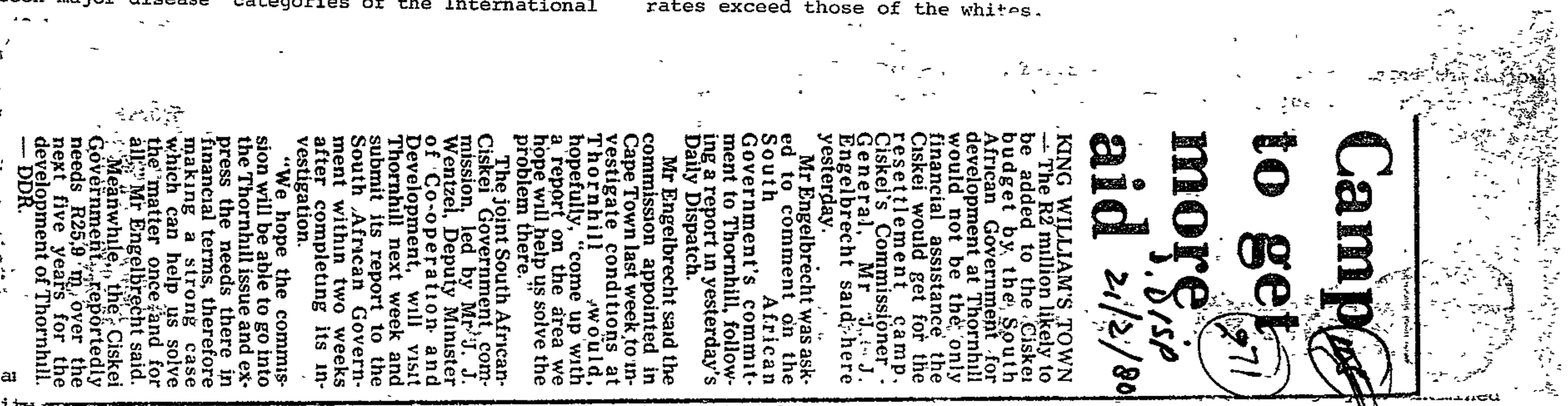
No Black families were moved but 30 Coloured families were moved to the Coloured area Klipspruit West during 1979

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease
various communities is sum
'developed' country spect
Diseases being of minor i
of the Circulatory system
Africans and 'coloureds',
ant contribution to the ov
with diseases of the respi
mortality also being of im
and Parasitic Diseases, di
important causes of mortal
combination of 'developed'
death rate from enteritis a
latory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

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.


Camp to get more aid

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The R2 million likely to be added to the Ciskei budget by the South African Government for development at Thornhill would not be the only financial assistance the Ciskei would get for the resettlement camp, Ciskei's Commissioner-General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht said here yesterday.

Mr Engelbrecht was asked to comment on the South African Government's commitment to Thornhill, following a report in yesterday's Daily Dispatch.

Mr Engelbrecht said the commission appointed in Cape Town last week to investigate conditions at Thornhill "would, hopefully, "come up with a report on the area we hope will help us solve the problem there.

The Joint South African-Ciskei Government commission, led by Mr J. J. Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, will visit Thornhill next week and submit its report to the South African Government within two weeks after completing its investigation.

"We hope the commission will be able to go into the Thornhill issue and express the needs there in financial terms, therefore making a strong case which can help us solve the matter once and for all," Mr Engelbrecht said.

Meanwhile, the Ciskei Government reportedly needs R25,9 m over the next five years for the development of Thornhill. — DDR.

21/2/80

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_o 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_o 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

THE FORUM Letters to the Editor

The despair of workers forced off farms

P. MERCURY 28/2/80

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SIR, — The Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA) has been formed recently to investigate, among other things, the removal of African families from their homes in Natal. We have therefore read with concern Press reports that the Drakensberg Administration Board is pressing for the establishment of labour control boards in all the rural areas of Natal

These boards, consisting of the local commissioner and representatives of farmers, are empowered to limit the number of black families living on white farms in the magisterial districts in which they operate.

The Press reports say that these boards will help eliminate exploitation of black workers where the 'labour-tenant system' persists. Under this system a black family, often living on a 'labour farm', is expected to provide labour for the farm owner on a six-monthly basis, usually for a nominal wage, in return for the right to graze cattle and cultivate land.

Abused

That the labour-tenant system persists and is often abused there is little doubt. However, we very much doubt if the proposed creation of more labour control boards will do anything to alleviate the lot of the farm workers concerned. Our experience suggests that it will make it worse.

In Weenen, one area in which such a board operates, its activities have caused misery and upheaval to many black families. In some cases farmers have had to give notice to families they would have been happy to keep on their farms. In others, families now regarded as 'superfluous' are being forced to leave their homes no matter how long they have lived there adjoining Weenen are grossly over-grazed, and some black families which have moved there from farms in the Weenen area are now engaged in a bitter conflict with their white neighbours because their cattle keep straying back to where they have come from.

Threatened

As for accommodation on trust land, we know of no such land which offers accommodation for the stock of ejected farm workers, certainly not Nondweni, to which people from Weenen are being told to go There they are condemned to become migrant workers, if indeed they can find any way of making a living at all.

Faced with the activities of the Weenen control board many threatened black families have sunk into despair Unable to find anywhere to move their stock and unable to face the prospect of life without them, they sit and wait, hoping for a miracle The miracle doesn't happen Instead, an official arrives and orders them to appear in court, a prosecution ensues, a sentence is imposed, and when the fine has somehow been raised, or the prison sentence served, there is still nowhere to go with the cattle.

Priority

Where else in the world do you give people notice to leave their homes and then make it all but impossible for them to take their most important assets with them?

We suggest that, if there are to be labour control boards, the first charge on them should be to find alternative and **similar** accommodation for the family and possessions of any farm worker they deem to be superfluous.

As for the Drakensberg Administration Board, it surely should insist on this — for is not its first charge to protect the interests of the black people who fall within its jurisdiction?

P M BROWN
Chairman,
Association for Rural Advancement
P O Box 2517
Pietermaritzburg

they have given

Is it fine?

The Chief Bantu Commissioner is reported to have said that people removed from farms by labour control boards can apply for accommodation in KwaZulu or on trust land This sounds fine, but is it? People being forced to move by Weenen's control board invariably own cattle.

These are their one substantial asset, their one insurance against a rainy day. Experience shows that it is almost impossible for them to find a place to go to where they can take those cattle with them.

Those parts of KwaZulu

Many offer time and talent to help Alexandra

STAR 3/3/80

The idea of doing something practical to help Alexandra residents rebuild their community has led to all sorts of ideas. Men, women and children are offering their talents — and their time — in an effort to make the project succeed.

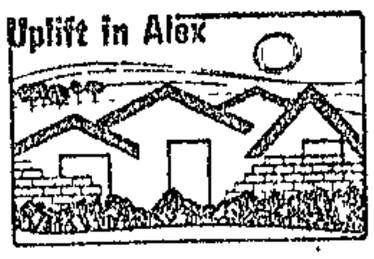
Mr R Harvey of Norwood approached The Star on behalf of the Film Guild Workshop to suggest a documentary about Alexandra and its transformation.

"I am one of a film-workshop group," he wrote. "More than half of our members are black and one comes from Alex. I alone am fully trained in film-making but we can handle all cameras. We work with Super-8 equipment since it is both cheap and good in quality.

"The way we work would not be expensive and it would produce a valuable record of an important event."

ASSISTANCE

The United Sisterhood, which has for years made a valuable contribution to Alexandra — helping particularly with schools — has also written offering



assistance.

The sisterhood's convener of African projects, Mrs Clare Herman, wrote: "We are vitally interested in the development of Alexandra township and would very much like to assist in the planning of this project.

"CONSTRUCTIVE"

"We realise Alexandra has been a Cinderella township for so long and would like to congratulate you on your initiative as a newspaper in doing something constructive for the people who live there."

Mrs Herman emphasised the need for more schools.

Food Gardens Unlimited also wrote offering to "do their bit."

"We teach food production in door-sized trench beds which are half-filled with rubbish," said Mrs Pauline Raphaely. "This simple, grassroots teaching is immediately implementable with little effort and at virtually no cost.

"As a result the environment is quickly improved, soil fertility is restored, creative activity initiated and the quality of life and lifestyle are improved."

"We are at your disposal to discuss the matter further."

Women for Peace co-chairman Mrs Irma Xenopoulos wrote: "Please notify us if we can assist with any of the projects you are planning for Alexandra as we would very much like to be involved.

"We believe what you are doing is a constructive step towards better race relations in South Africa and is a worthy cause."

Women for Peace has been responsible for the establishment of a library at the Alexandra High School and is in the process of setting up a Centre of Concern. It is awaiting confirmation regarding premises for the centre.

YOUTH CLUB

It is also involved in assisting various members of the community with their problems and runs a children's group in the township. It has planted trees at the Umfundisweni Primary School with children as main participants in the programme.

The Sandton Civic Foundation also wishes to be associated with the programme. Last year as part of the International Year of the Child it established a youth club at Entozweni, and the programme is continuing with reaching and helping youngsters in need.

Says Mrs Edith Niekau: "There are some children who may not have had schooling or who lack parent or adult education. We feel it is important that these children can mix with schoolgoing children of their own age in a club 'environment.'"

Rembrandt Park Primary School has also written offering help

Plans for Alex well under way

STAR 4/3/80

The replanning and development of Alexandra township is making such good progress that changes and detailed planning could begin from the end of May

In reply to a question in Parliament by Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the Minister of Co operation and Development said several committees had already been formed and initial investigations carried out in connection with the township

The latest report on developments includes:

- The formation of a replanning committee comprising representatives of the West Rand Administration Board, the departments of Community Development and of Co-operation and Development as well as the Alexandra Liaison Committee
- The formation of a technical committee to compile actual plans for Alexandra and to gather relevant data for planning

The bulk of a socio-economic survey has already been completed and

geological information about the area is now being gathered

Another investigation into present land uses and the condition of existing buildings and services is also complete.

A master plan depicting the main land uses and arterial traffic routes should be compiled by the end of May when detailed planning of the area and the implementation of the plans can begin.

Mr Dalling said he was "pleased that the Government was taking the replanning of Alexandra seriously

"It appeared the Government was doing its best in the new Alexandra township to create a suburb in which families could live in happy surroundings," he said.

Firms use Alexandra as a dumping ground

Alexandra Township is being used as a dumping ground by neighbouring firms.

Piles of rubble are being dumped in Alex as fast as they are being cleared away in the "family" township adjoining Sandton.

Resident frequently see private trucks dumping in the long grass near the Jukskei River The flow increases after 4 pm and at weekends

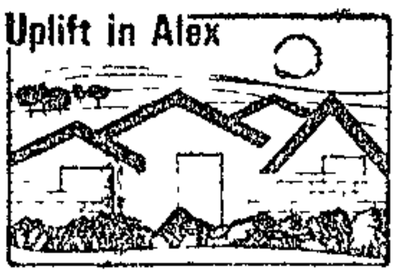
Outsiders are also hiring Alexandra truck owners to collect waste and dump it in or near the township

"This should never have happened," said an official from the West Rand Administration Board when shown piles of rubble along the Jukskei between Thirteenth Avenue and Fourteenth Avenue

He said Wrab's mop-up team had already moved 1 080 loads from Alex but they did not have the equipment to remove the rubble on the banks of the Jukskei

While appalling health

...ing health conditions prevail in Alexandra, a critical shortage of funds threatens the 40-year-old clinic providing essential health services to the Johannesburg township. ROB MEINTJES reports.



Residents in Alexandra township stir in their sleep and wrinkle their noses when the Baca tribesmen from 21st Avenue start work at 4 am.

Appalling health hazards in Alex

The Bacas' job: To empty by hand the bucket toilets used by 50 000 residents in the old black township adjoining Sandton.

The stench of human excrement fills the morning air as the Transkeian Bacas trudge from toilet to toilet.

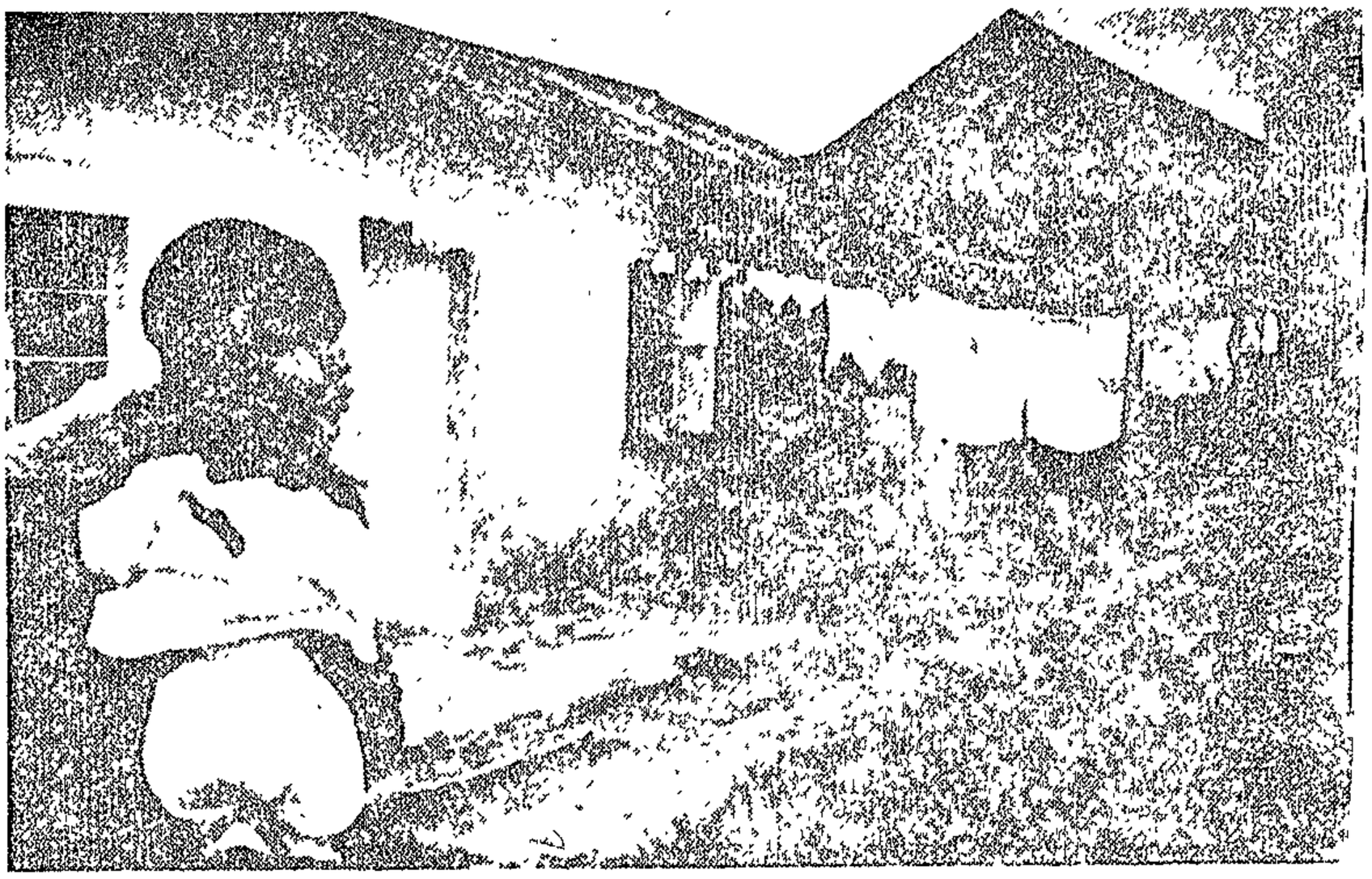
On bad days when the buckets are full their contents slop on to the workers' overalls.

The buckets — left standing by the roadside — are often overturned before they can be emptied into the sewerage truck as it inches through the streets behind the workers.

An ideal breeding ground for a host of diseases, the toilets themselves consist of open outhouses and the buckets are easily toppled by residents and their animals.

A sewerage system was in fact built for Alex during the pre-administration board era of the Peri-Urban Board — but it was never connected to township homes earmarked for demolition by a Government determined to convert Alexandra into a hostel city.

Even now that Alex has been "saved" by the Government as a family township the costs of connecting houses to the old sewerage is prohibitive -- at least until plans for upgrading Alexandra have been finalised, according to a spokesman for the West Rand Administration Board.



Alexandra has been "saved" as a family township But the babies of Alex run the gauntlet of diseases such as gastro-enteritis and worms — rare in the white suburbs.

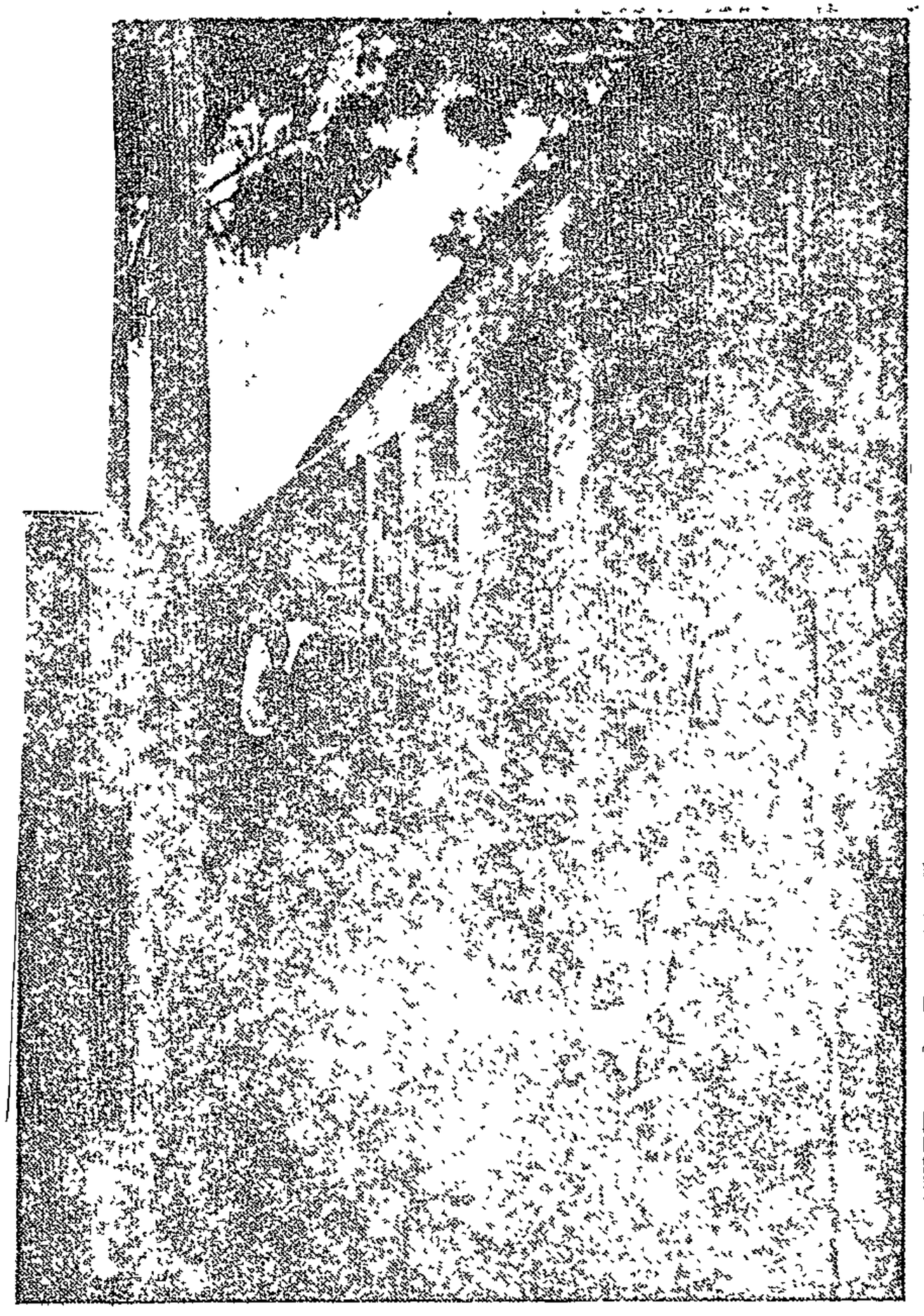
Seepage

In the meantime an emergency R200 000 has been obtained to improve sanitation at schools in Alex by installing mobile toilets of the type used in aircraft and by connecting some schools to the sewerage system

But seepage from adjacent bucket toilets at homes will continue to threaten health conditions at schools.

And the schools host worms and gastro-

Star
6/3/80



The bucket-toilets at M C Weller School, Alexandra — front ....

... and back. Bucket toilets at schools and houses in Alex are easily overturned by residents and their animals — the contents flow into pools of excrement.

Photographs by ERIC HEINZE.

Star 6/3/80

enteritis — rare diseases in the well-fed white child but extremely dangerous for undernourished black babies.

Two-month-old Ethel Siko was one such victim. Severely dehydrated by gastro-enteritis, malnourished and with a congenital heart condition, the baby was kept on a drip at the Alexandra Clinic for two days while mother Sylvia kept a constant vigil at her side.

Feeding

Staff had tried and failed to persuade Sylvia Siko to take Ethel to Tembisa Hospital because of the baby's critical condition. The tearful mother insisted on treatment at the Alexandra Clinic with its dedicated staff and 40-year record of service to the community.

Gradually the baby was coaxed away from death. When admitted to the clinic her weight was 2,5 kg. After two days on the drip and a week of special feeding she was back to her expected weight of 4 kg.

"She was nearly finished," the relieved mother said once her baby was on the road to recovery.

"Our biggest problem is the underweight child," said one of the doctors at the clinic. A combination of gastro-enteritis or worms and poor diet led often to kwashiokor, she said.

Services

But "kwash" resulted mainly from poverty and ignorance — not through lack of care by Alex mothers.

Their responsiveness to instruction is illustrated by excellent attendances at the "Well Baby" clinics on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by mothers keen to learn about health care from Sister Mary Thema, a veteran with 41 years' service at the Alex Clinic.

Other services provided by the clinic cover family planning, antenatal care, a maternity unit, paediatric, eye and dental clinics, adult care, community visits, a busy casualty bay and social work.

Costs for the average 500 patients a day are half the consultation fees asked by the Provincial Administration.

But the clinic is struggling to make ends meet.

The University of the Witwatersrand and the students' rag make large grants to the clinic. Final-year medical students supplement the permanent staff by day and run the casualty bay at night.

Some of the services may have to be discontinued, however, unless an extra R30 000 a year can be raised.

The Medical Students' Council of the university is planning a competition to help the clinic over its immediate financial difficulties. The council hopes prizes will be given by business concerns in Johannesburg.

People interested in the competition should contact Mark Hersch, convener of the 1980 "Wits-for-Alex" Appeal, at the medical school in Johannesburg (Telephone 724-1561, extension 128, mornings only).

But the clinic needs long-term financial assistance as well if it is to survive.

Pietersburg will be a 'whites only' town

STAR 7/3/80 8

Own Correspondent

The Northern Transvaal will probably be the first region without any urban blacks living in white areas, under a multi-million rand resettlement scheme

The Northern Transvaal Administration Board is resettling all the blacks living in "white" Pietersburg into the nearby Lebowa homeland

Thousands have already been resettled, and Mr Jack Botes, Pietersburg town clerk, said yesterday that we will have no urban blacks here next year."

He said the Board was also resettling urban blacks living in Potgietersrus into the homelands, and would then do the same in Messina and Louis Trichardt

The scheme to resettle blacks living in Pietersburg's black township started in the late 60s and already about 48 000 had moved into the homeland

"There are only a few hundred blacks still living in the township now and they will be resettled by early 1981," said Mr Botes

Starvation takes toll of the Modise family

Mrs Emily Modise with Millicent, her five-month-old granddaughter. S Post 9/3/80 Q,71

By SAM MABE

A FIVE-MONTH-OLD infant who was dumped by authorities in a veld in QwaQwa with her ailing grandmother, Mrs Emily Modise, was recently admitted to the Elizabeth Ross Hospital suffering from malnutrition.

Her three cousins, whose ages range from four years to seven years — also suffering from malnutrition — were refused admission to the hospital because Mrs Modise had no money to pay for their treatment.

This was revealed to SUNDAY POST by Mrs Modise's daughter, Ms Sophie Modise, who said since her mother was forcefully removed from a squatter camp in Springs and resettled in the Qwa-Qwa bantustan she had been starving with her four grandchildren.

To Page 2

Starvation hits Modise kids in QwaQwa veld

Home Page 1

She said about three weeks ago her mother took the children to hospital because they were ill and in a weak condition. The doctors said they would not admit the children unless the fees for treatment were paid in advance.

The only child who was admitted was the youngest, Millicent, aged four months, because her condition was critical. Millicent was discharged after a week.

Sophie said: "Since my mother was taken against her will to the Bantustan she did not even know, life has been a bundle of hardship for her. She has nothing to feed herself and the children on because she has no source of income.

"I have taken food to her on the two occasions I have visited her since she left in October last year. I send her part of the meagre salary I earn as a domestic but this is not enough to feed her and all the children because I also need money to live.

"When things got bad for them my younger sister, Joyce (17), had to take a piece job at a farm nearby where she was paid 50 cents a day.

"Mealie-meal was too expensive, so my mother bought maize grains which Joyce had to grind every morning. The children were fed breakfast, lunch and supper on soft porridge because there was nothing else my mother could afford," she said.

Sophie said her mother was told by the hospital doctors that the maize grains was causing the children's illness.

Mrs Modise had been living on a farm in Springs. She was ordered by authorities to leave the farm or face a forced removal.

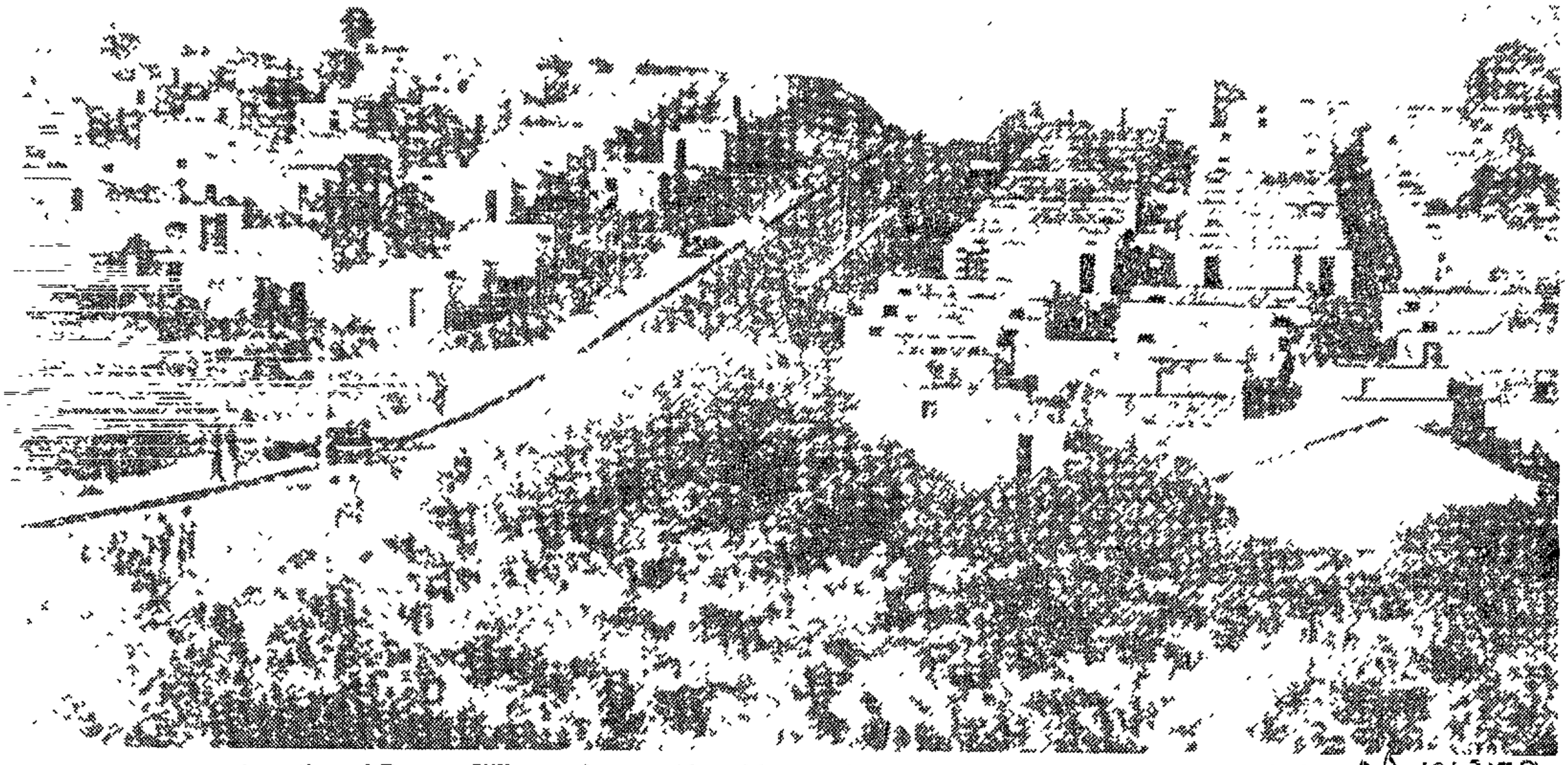
When SUNDAY POST met her in QwaQwa, she said she had been resettled in the Bantustan against her will.

Dr G Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, insisted that Mrs Modise was resettled in QwaQwa willingly and at her own request.

Sophie and her elder sister, who were taken to QwaQwa by Government truck a day after their mother's departure, stayed with her for a few days but returned to seek employment as domestics in Springs.

(-) See Page 8.

Duncan Villagers will have to go



A section of Duncan Village, whose residents' hopes of permanent residence have been dashed.

D 10/3/80

271

EAST LONDON — The hopes of more than 50 000 Duncan Village residents to remain in their homes have been dashed — there will be no reprieve for them and they will still be resettled.

This was confirmed by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, who said from Cape Town last night that a telex restating government policy on the township would be sent to the East London City Council today

Dr Morrison's statement ends moves by the Duncan Village Community Council over the last six months to get permanent residence for its residents.

The council submitted a memorandum to the department in October last year urging that the 99-year leasehold system be applied to Duncan Village and that residents be allowed to remain there.

The council had also in the meantime put forward ten priorities to develop the township. Councillors felt that the priorities, which included housing and improved services, were urgent and had to be embarked on even if the 99-year lease had not been clarified by the Government

The Department of Co-operation and Development had in recent months been urged by the East London City Council to state its policy on the future of the township following the campaign by the community council.

When approached for comment last night, the chairman of the community council, Mr Tom Mtuntuta, said he was "surprised" by Dr Morrison's statement.

"Naturally we will wait until we are officially informed about this," said Mr Mtuntuta adding that he was amazed that the department should inform the city council about its decision and not the community council who approached the department directly on the matter.

Mr Mtuntuta said his council would decide what action was to be taken at its next meeting on March 20.

The Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, said last night the department had indicated to the city council that Duncan Village residents would still be resettled, but the council had received no official word on the issue

Asked for his view on the resettlement of Duncan Village residents, Mr Card said because of the stage that had been reached in developing housing for Coloureds and Indians it was impossible to "turn back."

"Had the developments on Indian and Coloured housing in the area been stopped long ago, I would have agreed, but the planning has gone too far," he said

The city council had asked the community council to furnish it with a memorandum to see if it could support it in its bid to get permanent residence for Duncan Village residents, but this memorandum was never submitted, said Mr Card.

The whole of Duncan Village which still stands today is earmarked for future development for Coloured housing.

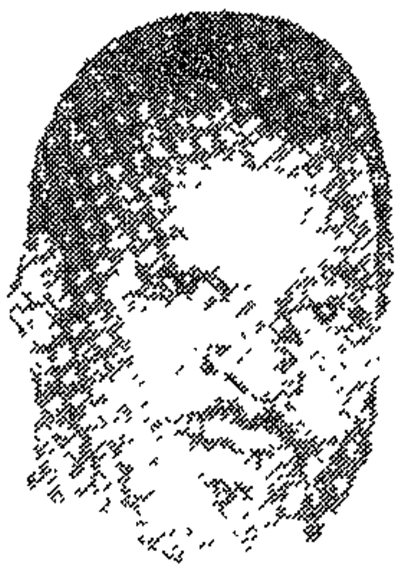
Another area, which could have provided land for expansion, were Pretoria to agree to the community council request, will be used for Indian housing and work is underway

The first families from Duncan Village were moved to Mdantsane in 1963. By 1977, 82 000 people had been moved to Mdantsane and as the areas were cleared, houses were built for Indians and Coloureds.

But the removals did not reduce the black population as fast as was expected. Unofficial estimates put the population figure at 80 000.

The Duncan Village Community Council started its campaign to secure permanent residence for its people following a mass meeting in September last year which agreed that a piece of land should be allocated for houses for those who did not wish to be moved to Mdantsane — DDR

By
BARRY STREEK
and
RONEL SCHEFFER



MR TOM MTUNTUTA . . . surprised.

11/3/80 DD 34

Koornhof wanted in Duncan Village

271

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is to be requested to address a meeting of civic bodies of all races here on the future of Duncan Village.

This resolution was adopted at the first round of talks between the East London City Council, the Indian and Coloured Management Committees, the Duncan Village Community Council and the East Cape Administration Board here yesterday.

The resolution follows the announcement by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, at the weekend that the resettlement of Duncan Village residents in Mdantsane is to proceed.

Prime mover for the adoption of the motion was city councillor Mr Joe Yazbek, who said he believed that all at the meeting were unanimous that "our dormitory Duncan Village should not be removed".

"We are complying with what the government wants We need finance and there is no harm in us requesting the Minister to see us," said Mr Yazbek

Supporting the motion, Duncan Village councillor Mrs Mabel Mdaka, said: "We will be on this housing point until doomsday. Let's get the Minister to come here and answer for himself — finish and klaar"

Both the Indian Management Committee and the Coloured Management Committee expressed their support for the retention of Duncan Village last night.

The Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, pointed out that views expressed by city councillors at the meeting would be their personal opinions and that the council could not give its support for the retention of Duncan Village before discussing the matter

"I don't think anyone on council is opposed to the proposals of the community council," said Mr Card adding that it would, however, be "suicidal" for council to decide on the matter before receiving a memorandum from the community council answering certain vital questions

The city councillor in charge of housing, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, warned that a tremendous backlog in Coloured housing would be caused if Duncan Village was retained.

The secretary of the community council, Mr S P Naude, said he was confident that his council could secure finance for developing Duncan Village if they were given the opportunity.

"If Duncan Village can be retained and upgraded as it is at the moment, we foresee no problems in getting people to pay what is needed if we can give them the assurance that they will stay," he said — DDR

Move slammed, page 2.

11/3/80

Duncan Village move slammed

EAST LONDON — The exodus from Duncan Village would continue over the dead bodies of people, Duncan Village community councillor, Mrs Mabel Mdaka, warned here last night

In an emotional attack on the government announcement that Duncan Village residents would still be resettled, Mrs Mdaka said her council had been inundated with inquiries from distressed residents.

"We haven't had any sleep Where will we go with our children?" Mrs Mdaka asked a meeting of East London civic bodies of all race groups

The formation of a community council was a futile exercise viewed in the light of the government's determination that the resettlement of Duncan Village residents proceed

"There shouldn't have been a community council," she said while receiving strong support from councillors

Mrs Mdaka expressed disappointment about the fact that the city council had been informed of the government decision before the community council

The chairman of the community council, Mr Tom Mtuntuta, said he strongly objected to the way the council had been treated by the Department of Co-operation and Development

"When we asked for retention, we directed our memorandum to them and we expected a direct reply," said Mr Mtuntuta.

The secretary of the community council, Mr S. P. Naude, told the meeting he had instructions from the council to forward a telegram to the department expressing its disappointment about not having been officially informed about the decision.

The telex from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, informing the city council that the resettlement of Duncan Village residents would continue, was received by the town clerk yesterday.

It stated that the city council, as agent for the S A. Development Trust, handled the development of Mdantsane and would continue within the limits of allocated funds to construct the largest possible number of houses in Mdantsane specifically for Duncan Village residents. — DDR

Black Sash conference

Enforcement of Pass Laws at its worst

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE Pass Laws have never been more rigidly enforced and they have never been more efficient, the Black Sash said in their annual report which was read at their national conference yesterday.

"From June 1979 to October 1979 the numbers of people the Black Sash dealt with doubled in relation to the same months of the previous year."

The report says this increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become immeasurably worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made

"The promise that influx control should depend only upon having a job and accommodation was never meant to apply to people in the rural areas and many people we have seen had jobs they wanted to keep but were refused registration.

Commenting on the 99-year leasehold, the Black Sash says only 100 leases have been registered in the whole country and the scheme has made no impact whatsoever on the housing shortage.

The Community Council involvement in housing allocation has only made confusion worse.

Freedom of movement from one town to the other was promised but the West Rand Board does not seem to know about this.

The promise of the 72 hour curfew experiment is regarded as a classic example of current confusion. Now you see it, now you don't.

"As an absolute minimum starting point for reconstruction the Government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by here and now stopping all resettlements, by allowing anyone at all who has a job to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas."

STOP all forced removals as they are cruel, destructive and totally uneconomic.

The recommendation to stop all forced removals was made by the Black Sash in notes to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, on the Makgato and Batlokwa removals. A paper with these notes read at their annual conference being held at Gemeindezentrum, Hillbrow.

POLICY

The Black Sash further recommended that;

- Those members of the Makgato tribe who wished to remain where they are should be permitted to do so and this should be legalised.
- Save the Batlokwa towns and villages.
- Reproclaim Batlokwa as part of Lebowa, as requested by Batlokwa.
- Dr Koornhof should visit the area to see the developments there.

"The Black Sash affirms that it is totally opposed to the government's homelands policy and to all forced removals.

'Stop forcing people to move'

The problems of the Makgato and the Batlokwa are indivisible and the harm done to the Makgato cannot be undone. This should not be done with the Batlokwa or with any other people," the report said

The Black Sash says if it is undesirable in terms of government policy to leave the Batlokwa as a black spot in a white area, the government should consider buying white farms in the area between Botlokwa and Lebowa They say this would involve only four or five white farms

"The Batlokwa ask to be left alone, and that Dr Koornhof should decide in their favour and he should do so soon. They have been waiting long and their progress has been retarded," said the report

POLITICS

PFP pledge on Duncan Village

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party is to make urgent representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to reverse the decision to move blacks out of Duncan Village.

This was announced yesterday by the party's spokesman on Eastern Cape affairs, Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP.

Mr Lorimer said he was shocked to hear of the government's decision on Duncan Village.

"The people of Duncan Village don't want to move and I call on Dr Koornhof to keep to his promise not to move anyone who does not wish to move.

"I will raise the matter as soon as possible with Dr Koornhof and his deputy, Dr George Morrison." he said.

"I will do everything in my power to keep Duncan Village as it is. I accept that there is definitely room for major urban renewal, but there is no good reason why blacks should be forced to leave the area."

"The Prime Minister's new initiatives will go by the board if this sort of thing happens," Mr Lorimer said. — PC.

No end in sight to Natal's forced exodus

(271)
RDM 13/3/80

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

MORE blacks are likely to be evicted from "white" land in Weenen and other parts of northern Natal, the Black Sash conference was told this week.

A fact paper said that land has been set aside near Nqutu in KwaZulu for a further settlement of 30 000 people.

These people would presumably be moved from townships at Dundee and Vryheid, the paper said.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said last year that there would be no more "unnecessary" forced removals.

Another paper presented at the conference revealed startling conditions at Nondweni, the resettlement camp to which northern Natal blacks fear they will be moved.

It claimed that conditions at Nondweni were the result of "a total lack of human concern at the highest levels".

Conditions in Weenen, where black tenants on white farms have been served with eviction notices, were recently exposed in the Rand Daily Mail.

The tenants have said that officials want them to move to Nondweni, which is near Nqutu in KwaZulu. Officials have denied this.

A conference delegate pointed out that the Government's White Paper responding to the Riekert Commission report had given farmers until later this year to remove their tenants.

"When that deadline runs out we can almost certainly expect a new wave of evictions", she said.

Another delegate said that labour tenants on white farms "want to stay no matter how exploited they are by the farmer. At least they can keep their cattle if they stay."

A paper on the Nondweni resettlement camp said there are no present or future prospects of employment for the vast majority of Nondweni residents.

Inadequate latrines were still in use at the end of 1979, despite a report by the Chief Health Inspector of Dundee in 1976 that the new pat latrines could overflow and pollute the water supply.

Samples of water at Nondweni were last year found to have "suspect" or "unsatisfactory" bacterial counts, it says.

Sporadic cases of typhoid have been reported, pellagra is common and there is a constant plague of mosquitoes, according to the paper.

There has never been any attempt to provide a refuse removal service there and a clinic, completed last year, has still not been stocked or staffed, it adds.

Attempts to inoculate the population against typhoid have been incomplete because doctors found that "more people than they could vaccinate were being moved in every day."

ppeals futile, so we'll xpose these removals'

RDM 13/3/80. (27)

AAN DE VILLIERS
Correspondent

overnment's policy of e and resettling blacks came under heavy the 25th annual confer- of the Black Sash in ng.

sharply worded resolu- conference noted that ing and resettlement iduals and whole com- was an integral part apartheid plan, and continue until the Gov- was "forced to aban- policy"

possible extension and solidation of the "Ban- " would necessarily ac- further mass remov- resolution claimed.

the Blask Sash there- knowledged the futility on the Government to stop resettlement and therefore committed itself to

- Documentation of all population removals in order to expose the "so-called resettlement policy" as an integral part of the apartheid strategy,
- Supporting communities and individuals in their stand against "forced removals".

The resolution was adopted after a searching debate on whether the conference should call on the Government to abandon removal and resettlement schemes.

Mrs Marian Lacey, a delegate from the Albany region who addressed the conference on conditions in settlement camps in the Ciskei, told the conference there was no point in calling on the Government to stop resettlement.

"We must accept that apart from the 4½-million people

BLACK SASH CONFERENCE

with permanent urban rights the rest of the black population will physically have their homes in 13% of the land. We have to expose this strategy"

Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president, agreed it would be futile to call on the Government for action

"What we are looking for are strategies to coerce the government into changing things," she said

The conference also issued a challenge to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to explain discrepancies between ministerial claims that racial discrimination did not exist in South Africa and "the real state of affairs"

In a resolution, the conference noted Cabinet Ministers' statements that racial discrimination did not exist

But it said it could not reconcile such "easily disproved" statements with the blatant discrimination still existing in many areas

These included the right of blacks to live together as families, sell their labour on the best market, freehold land ownership, live in areas or suburbs of their choice, participate in Government at all levels, and enjoy all cultural, sporting and other amenities

Delegates also demanded that the Government stop "banning, detaining, harassing and persecuting the country's natural leaders".

A resolution pointed out that by destroying overt community protest inside South Africa, security laws were "making it preferable to organise violently than non-violently".

It added. "Conference further points out that suppression of public protest leads to a rejection of peaceful change by those who are oppressed and to wishful thinking that there are no legitimate grievances by those who oppress them."

All kinds of community protests, organisation and trade union activitties were the only alternatives to "violent confrontation on our borders and internally," the resolution said.

The conference also voted to send a message to Mrs Ilona Kleinschmidt, released yesterday after a three month prison sentence following a refusal to answer questions before a magistrate about an alleged visit to Mrs Winnie Mandela.

The message read "We are very happy and relieved at your release We admire and support the stand you have taken for justice"

It also conveyed greetings to Miss Jackie Bosman, serving a four month prison sentence for a similiar conviction

STEVEN FRIEDMAN reports that the conference was told earlier this week that some Cape Town sources were saying that District Six, the controversial Cape Town suburb from which coloured people were being moved, could become an "open area" for all races soon

However, Mrs Noel Robb, the Western Cape delegate who reported the claim, said she was sceptical.

She pointed out that a Private Member's Motion in Parliament calling for District Six to be declared open had been heavily defeated.

District Six has been officially reserved for whites and there are plans to move the Cape Technikon there. "White" business has also been encouraged to invest in the area.

Mrs Robb said, however, that three large companies, Shell, Total and Anker Data, had refused to invest in District Six after initially agreeing to do so.

They had taken this decision after being approached by the Black Sash and other local groups, she said.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

New SACC book on Black Uprooting

THE South African Council of Churches yesterday published a booklet on removals and resettlements, Black Uprooting from 'White' South Africa.

The booklet, by Dr Margaret Nash, is to be distributed to parishes.

The publication of the booklet follows an SACC congress resolution that the crisis of population removals and resettlement be highlighted.

Dr Nash is the Cape Town-based ecumenical education officer of the SACC. In her preface, Dr Nash says: "White privilege feeds black anger which feeds white fear . . .

"The aim of this book is not only to open your eyes to the reality of evil in uprooting . . . but also to open us up as persons; to more active and obedient partnership with God in his mission to uproot evil — not persons; to built and to plant a community of justice and compassion; to guide his people along paths that lead to that which is good and enables them to find rest."

Dr Nash says an estimated two million people have been uprooted and, according to a 1976 official statement, another one million Africans are still to be moved — with an unknown number, but upwards of another million — likely to be moved off agricultural land and concentrated in rural villages and dormatory towns within the bantustans.

The booklet sells at R2,25.

UCT

Few know removals' seriousness — Tutu

THERE were far too many whites in the country who did not realise the seriousness of resettlement which had hit the black people, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu, said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference to launch the book Black Uprooting From White South Africa, written by staff member of the SACC, Dr Margaret Nash, Bishop Tutu said all black peoples were part of the insecurities of resettlement.

"Regardless of even my being a bishop or general secretary of this council, a township's superintendent can endorse me out any time he feels I am a threat to the peace of Soweto. He can withdraw what they call a right but is in fact permission or a privilege to stay in Soweto," Bishop Tutu said

GOD-GIVEN RIGHT

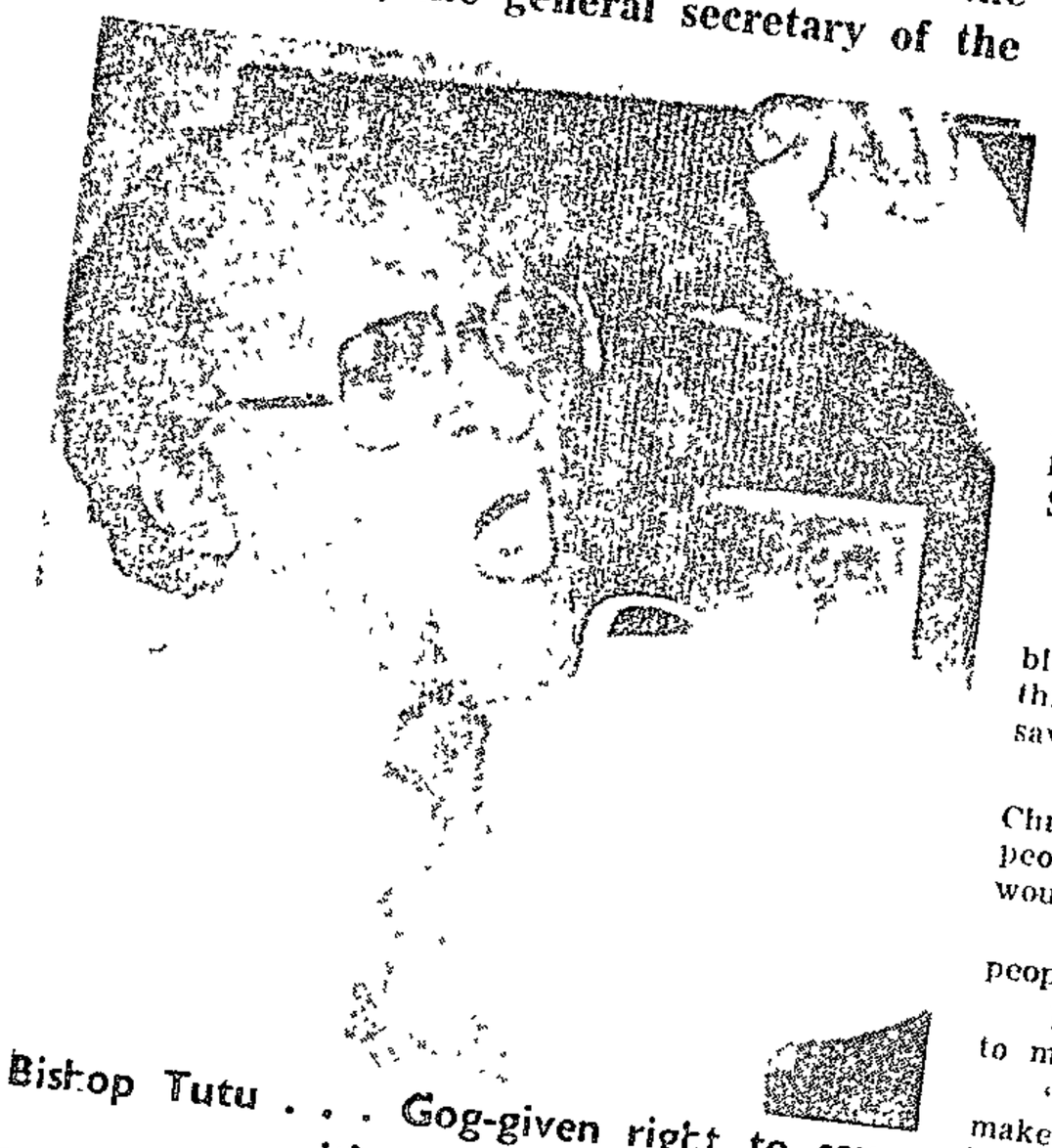
"Our liberation is in our hands and the day the black man says he's had enough there won't be anything to stop him And it is his God-given right to say he's had enough," Bishop Tutu said

But in cases of mass resettlement he and other Christians would go and show their solidarity with the people about to be removed, no matter what action would be taken against them, he said

Christian faith ought to galvanise and strengthen people so as not to be put down by oppression.

Dr Nash, author of the book, said Christians had to mobilise a spirit of commitment to change.

"Even ordinary parishoners have a contribution to make towards the reshaping of society The church, if it is true to its calling, must fight, otherwise we deny Christ if we turn our backs away from those who are helpless," he said



Bishop Tutu . . . God-given right to say it's enough.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

10000 MISCELLANEOUS ARTS YEAR : N/A 10000

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DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Churches asked to resist removals

CHURCH and other leaders in South Africa should resist the resettlement of blacks, the South African Council of Churches' ecumenical education officer, Dr Margaret Nash, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

She was addressing a Press conference at the launching of her book, "Black Uprooting from 'White' South africa"

She said the Church would have to do a lot of work to fight removals

Dr Nash said the Church should help the victims of uprootings if it was a truthful church, otherwise "we are playing the fool"

If the Church refused to help the people it was denying Jesus Christ

She said uprooting the people was an indication that South Africa was "coming to where Zimbabwe is now and that must not be forgotten".

She urged churches to mobilise the resistance to removals among congregations, especially the "massive upheavals that are part and parcel of white South Africa's black bantustans policy".

The churches should also give supportive action to those who had been or were being uprooted, so that suffering was reduced

Dr Nash said the purpose of her book was not only to open the eyes of leaders to the "reality of evil in black uprooting", but to "open the eyes of more active and obedient partnership with God in his mission to uproot evil"

Addressing the conference, the General Secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said blacks were constantly living under the threat of being removed from their homes.

He said blacks should show solidarity with their fellow men when they were being forcefully removed

This, he said, should be done no matter what happened

The liberation of blacks was in their hands. It was God-given and they should fight for it

The forced removals were "dehumanising blacks" and they should say "We have had enough of all these things," to the Government — Sapa.

Ottery

C T. 15/3/80

hyper plan rejected

(271) (81) (30)

By TONY ROBINSON

THE APPLICATION to rezone a portion of Ottery so that a hypermarket could be developed on the site has been rejected by the Administrator in Executive Committee.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Willem Bouwer, MEC in charge of local government.

Mr Bouwer said that the rezoning was refused mainly as a result of objections from the Cape Flats traders, and because of concern that the development would have an adverse effect on the new town centre planned for Mitchell's Plain and the redevelopment of Athlone.

The City Council also objected to the development and the MPC for False Bay, Mr A L Jordaan, spoke against it in the Provincial Council last month.

Mr Raymond Ackerman, head of Pick 'n Pay, the hypermarket pioneers in South

Mr Willem Bouwer

Africa said yesterday that he was disappointed as he had always believed that zonings should be more freely granted if prices were to be kept down.

He had always been worried about "camping" on the borders of a black area, but would have considered the Ottery site if the hypermarket planned for Constantia was turned down.

The Western Cape Traders' Association has argued vigorously against the Ottery hypermarket, saying that it could turn the huge Mitchell's Plain shopping complex and town centre into a white elephant.

The Divisional Council of the Cape, in whose area the site falls, approved the rezoning but the province referred the matter to the Metropolitan Planning Committee for comment.

The City Council was consulted and it advised against the development. The technical committee of Metropolitan Planning supported the council's objections, but the main Metropolitan Planning Committee favoured the rezoning and the matter returned to the province for this week's final decision.

Call for suburbs clean-up

Argus 17/3/50

271

Municipal Reporter

A NEW ratepayers' and tenants' association has been formed in Woodstock and Salt River to campaign for the upliftment of the area.

Its acting chairman, Mr Mike Hanslo, said in an interview that members wanted industry moved out, making the area purely residential.

They also wanted unsightly yards and rubbish-filled lanes cleaned up.

Mr Hanslo said about 90 percent of residential properties in the new coloured areas of Woodstock and Salt River and a mainly industrial section of Salt River where both white and coloured people were allowed to live, were now owner-occupied.

'We pay high rates,' he said, 'and we feel the City Council should do more for us than merely collect our refuse.'

He said the new Salt River and Woodstock Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association, formed three weeks ago, had 142 members and hoped to have 200 soon

PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting would be held in three weeks' time in the Railway Institute at which a committee would be elected

Meanwhile, there was an acting committee with Sheikh M G Booley as chairman and Mr E Isaacs as secretary.

Mr Hanslo said the proclamation of parts of Salt River and Woodsotck as coloured residential areas last year had made the area one of the few places near the city centre where coloured people could buy houses

'But Salt River is a slum,' he said 'It is full of alleyways strewn with filth and unsightly, sagging fences Yards are left full of litter with the City Council apparently taking no action to make the owners clean them.'

74 909 coloured families moved

Political Correspondent

THE majority of 112 256 families who have been moved under the Group Areas Act have been coloured and Indian according to the Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn.

In a written answer to questions from Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point), Mr Steyn said 74 909 of the 112 256 families who had been moved under the Group Areas Act were coloured, 35 113 were Indian and 2 234 were white.

A further 2 120 people had been moved from business premises and another 700 would be moved.

Another 23 022 families, 11 724 coloured, 11 115 Indians and 223 white, would have to be moved.

In District Six 8 123 coloured and 443 Indian families had been moved and 1 842 coloured and 68 Indian families were still to be moved.

In answer to other questions Mr Steyn said the Community Development Board had spent R27 211 091 on District Six since February 1966

Mr Steyn also disclosed that 11 properties had so far been sold in District Six, seven of them to private purchasers.

He declined to disclose the names of private buyers because this 'may prejudice their interests.'

The biggest buyer in District Six was the Department of National Education which last year paid R5 000 000 for property there.

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : 1

	STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	S
1						
3						
5						
7	STU13-9					EX
9	15016	B.A./LL.B.				
11	STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	S
13	1542308	ARP	HANS-ERIK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	
15	1577958	BARRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	U
17	1535620	BUCHINSKY	GLENN-BRUCE	102101	AFRIKAANS	U
19	1565818	CONFIN	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	U
21	1550025	COWDEN	IVORAY	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	A
23	1578556	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	U
25	1543958	DREYER	NADINE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	U
27	1558237	FISHER	MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRIKAANS	F
29	1501946	GIBBALA	DEREEK	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	U
31	1552168	GORDON	STEPHEN MICHAEL	105104	LATIN I	F
33	1585036	HANDCASTLE	JUSTIN FRANK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	U
35	0581764	HARRIES	POLEN EZRA PAUL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2
37	1154498	HENDRICKS	ROBIN ARTHUR JUSTIN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	A
39	1597276	KANE-BERMAN	DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	U
41	1625288	KEAY	EDWARD WALLACE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	C
43	1610808	LEWIN	WAYNE BRADLEY	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	A
45	1576388	MAHALEY	WAYNE MILES LUTHER	102105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	U
47	1551558	MCGUEEN	STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	A
49	1565842	MELKING	WAYNE BRADLEY	102101	AFRIKAANS	U
51	1537528	MORRIS	WAYNE MILES LUTHER	102101	AFRIKAANS	U
53	1583378	NIEMAN	ELSE	003201	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	U
55	1547458	POTTS	MOHAMED FAIQ	105104	LATIN I	F
57	1560568	RUSTIN	JONATHAN GRANT	102101	AFRIKAANS	U
59	1542728	SHALALA	EDWARD BADOR PETER	105104	LATIN I	F
61	1549338	SNITCHER	LAUREN RENEE	105104	LATIN I	F
63						
65						

112 000 families moved under Act

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 112,256 South African families had been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act by the end of last year — and another 23 022 still have to be moved

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, when he replied to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point)

The figures given by the Minister reveal that the vast majority of those removed were Coloured and Indian

A total of 2 247 white families are scheduled to be moved, compared with 86 603 Coloured families and 46 228 Indian families

By the end of last year 2 234 white families, 74 909 Coloured families and 35 113 Indian families had already been moved

A further 2 120 people have been moved from business premises and another 700 businesses still have to be moved in terms of the law

More than 54 per cent of the businessmen and traders to be moved in terms of the Act are Indians in the Transvaal

Of the 2 820 people to be moved from business premises, 1 533 are Indians in the Transvaal

Mr Eglin said these figures "show how iniquitous and discriminatory the Group Areas Act is"

"Nothing could be more hurtful than being evicted from one's homes and one's business

"These figures make nonsense of P W Botha's claim that the government is getting away from hurtful discrimination

"If he wants to be taken seriously he should scrap the Group Areas removals forthwith and let the people live where they are," Mr Eglin said — PC

UCT

The Argus

MARCH 18 1980

Startling — and hurtful

AS recounted by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, in Parliament yesterday, only 2 234 white families have been moved under the Group Areas Act, as compared with 74 909 coloured families and 35 113 Indian families. Of all families kicked around so far by the Nationalist idealogues, 98,19 percent are coloured or Indian and 1,81 percent white.

The figures are startling. They are not new. But they startle, whenever they are published. Not that the movement of people in itself is wrong. What is appalling is that people are required to move against their will, not for sound social reasons but to satisfy the peculiar political urges of a government which they did not elect.

Small wonder the Cillie Commission found resentment against the Group Areas Act to be a major factor in the 1976 riots.

It is tragic that this legislated craziness has not yet run its course. Some 134 000 families — 86 000 coloured, 46 000 Indian and 2 200 white — must still be uprooted from their homes.

The Prime Minister's 12-point plan includes the objective of removing 'hurtful and unnecessary discriminatory measures that create ill feeling.'

Let him then get on with it. Certainly the coloured and Indian communities will not be impressed by Mr Botha's vaunted programme of reform so long as the Group Areas Act is unrepealed.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
S DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA YEAR : N/A
AS AT 29 02 80
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION SYMBOL
13100 PERFORMERS D
1623214 STEAN JOLEEN NEILA PRACT SP I AFRIKAANS LUISTERLANS
PRACT ACT I AFRKIAANS LONE
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)
PAGE 1
13100
1623214 3
UCT

Post 26/3/80 (271)

Stop removals, Tutu urges

POPULATION removals should stop immediately if blacks are to work for a new kind of South Africa, Bishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

He told the Natal Dikonia annual meeting that the Church should be in the forefront to prepare everybody for "this new South Africa".

There was still chance for change, to come by peaceful means in South Africa. But if that chance was let slip, it would be gone forever.

It was not the most sophisticated arsenal and the best army or police forces that would give white South Africa change.

That would come automatically when blacks and whites counted as equals in the country of their birth.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches went on to call on whites to join the liberation struggle "on God's side for justice, peace, righteousness, love, joy, laughter, caring and reconciliation."

He suggested that representations be sent to authorities to let them know that blacks would resist removals forthwith.

"If we know about any removals likely to happen, then let us do all we can to oppose them. If our efforts to disuade the authorities fail, then we should be there physically as the witnessing and caring Church.

AID THEM

"We must use all non-violent methods to hinder the act of demolition. We should support those in resettlement camps providing them with as much relief they will need as possible."

He said the Church should help those "shocked" persons by being a serving Church, keen to develop a community spirit and helping them to help themselves.

The Church was being fragmented through the implementation of the Bantustan policy. This policy had very serious theological implications about the unity and integrity of the Church.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
111062V	BARKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V
116983F	DAMERELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F
137001P	FINE	DERRICK NIGEL	103201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2-	(68)	1	137001P
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	I3	(55)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(65)		
137345N	GAUD	DIANA ALICIA	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	3	137345N
133987N	GORF	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N
110635F	GRIESSEL	PAUL PRINICH	105104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F
					3	(59)	1	132210G
					F I2-	(62)	1	119010J
					II ABS		7	139814X
					ABS			
					3	(53)	1	110281W
					2-	(60)		
					2-	(62)	1	139636W
					3	(51)	1	130539Q
					I3	(52)		
					3	(56)		
					IUP	(54)	1	137806P
					ABS		3	137243C
					ABS			
					F	(42)	1	117171K
					ABS		3	135970U
					ABS			
					IABS			
					ABS			
LYNNE CATHERINE		ENGLISH II						
		ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE						
		ROMAN DUTCH LAW I						
DOUGLAS ANDREW		ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	IUP		(52)	1		133096V
SANJIVA		COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3		(56)	7		134385W
GADIJA		COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3		(52)	1		131836A
ANTONY GIDEON		ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE	IF		(49)	1		133011C

UCT

'Two-prong attack' on removals

ARGUS 26/3/80

271

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has called for a two-pronged strategy to oppose the Government's population removal policy.

'The solutions are both long-term and short-term. The short-term strategy is to oppose all removals,' he said in Durban last night.

'In the long-term, the solution must be political. There are no two ways about it. Either there is to be power-sharing or not. If not, we must give up hope of a peaceful settlement in South Africa.'

'NEW KING'

Bishop Tutu was addressing the annual meeting of Diakonia at St Thomas's Anglican Church Hall.

Bishop Tutu estimated that nearly two-million rural blacks had been moved under Government policy.

'Population removals must stop immediately if we are to work for a new kind of South Africa and the church should be in the forefront to prepare us for this new South Africa,' he told the meeting.

'There is still a chance,' he added, 'but if we let it slip it will be gone forever.'

'DELUDED'

Bishop Tutu said white South Africans were deluding themselves, or allowing themselves to be deluded, if they thought that the present order in society could continue.

'Blacks will be free whatever you do or don't do. That is not in question. Don't let the when and the how be in doubt.

'Don't delay our freedom, which is your freedom as well, for freedom is indivisible. Let it be now and let it be reasonably peaceful.'

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
14210 B.A./PERFORMERS DIP (SPEECH & DRAMA) YEAR : 1
STUD NO SURNAME FIRST NAMES
1523370 HAGGULA DUMILE
1523660 POGRUND JENNIFER SULANGE
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	AS AT 29 02 80	SYMBOL
110120	ORAL 1		ARS
115101	FRENCH I	F (45) 1	1523370 1
		F 1	1523660 1
			14210

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

PAGE 1

Change will come with equality — Tutu

DURBAN. — Population removals should be stopped immediately if blacks were to work for a new kind of South Africa, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing the Natal Dikonia annual meeting, he said the church should be in the forefront to prepare everybody for "this new South Africa".

He said there was still a chance for change to come by peaceful means in South Africa, but if that chance was let slip, it would be gone forever.

It was not the most sophisticated arsenal and the best army or police forces that would give white South Africa change. That would come automatically when blacks and whites counted as equals in the country of their birth.

White South Africans should know that they were deluding themselves if they thought the present social order would remain unchanged forever.

Bishop Tutu called on whites to join the liberation struggle "on God's side for justice, peace, righteousness, love, joy, laughter, caring and reconciliation".

He said the solutions to stopping mass removals were both long-term and short-term. The shortest was to oppose all removals.

He suggested that representations should be sent to the authorities to let them know that blacks would resist removals forthwith.

"We must use all non-violent methods to hinder the act of demolition. We should support those in resettlement camps, providing them with as much as possible of the relief they need."

He said the long-term solution to mass removals was political and depended on whether there was going to be power sharing or not.

If not, he said, then the church must "give up hope of peaceful settlement in South Africa".

He said that blacks were going to find it difficult to forgive and forget what whites in this country had done and were continuing to do in the matter of population removals.

Blacks were living in a constant state of uncertainty.

"We each have such a sword of Damocles hanging over our heads. I don't suppose many whites know this, or if they do they don't care too much about it."

According to a recent newspaper report, 11 256 families had so far been moved. This meant that about 560 000 men, women and children had been uprooted.

There were 23 022 families still to be moved, the bishop said. — Sapa,

RDM 26/3/80.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2 15026

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
111062V	BARKER	MARY ANN	105104	LATIN I	3	(52)	1	111062V
116983F	DAVENELL	DAVID ASHLEY	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS		1	116983F
137001P	FINE	DERRICK NIGEL	105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	2-	(68)	1	137001P
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(55)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(65)		
137345N	GADD	DIANA ALICIA	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	3	137345N
133987N	GONE	DAVID GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	133987N
			105104	LATIN I	ABS		1	110635F
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3	(59)	1	132210G
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	2-	(62)	1	119019J
			107201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	ABS		7	134814X
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
			602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	3	(53)	1	110281W
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(60)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	2-	(62)	1	139836W
			105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(51)	1	1305390
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	3	(52)		
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	3	(56)		
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(54)	1	137806P
			105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	137243C
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
			201405	STRUCT & INTERP OF ACCTS	F	(42)	1	117171K
			105104	LATIN I	ABS		3	135970U
			107201	ENGLISH II	ABS			
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I	ABS			
			604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	ABS			
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP		(52)	1	133096V
			105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(56)	1	134385W
			105201	COMP AFR GOVT AND LAW I	3	(52)	1	131836A
			603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF		(49)	1	133011C

UCT

We won't grab industry pledges Sebe

DAILY DISP 27/3/80 (4) 105 105 271

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — An independent Ciskei would not nationalise industry, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe assured industrialists yesterday when he opened a plastics factory at Dimbaza.

He said he had often been asked by prospective investors about his attitude toward free enterprise if Ciskei became independent.

"The industrialist's real fear is that his industry will be nationalised, but my answer is that if Ciskei wanted to deal its economy a real death blow, the surest way will be to nationalise even one industry," said Chief Sebe.

That would spell the end of investment from South Africa and the Western world.

"But rest assured the Ciskei would not only be opposed to socialistic type nationalisation for those selfish reasons, but also because the Ciskei is ideologically committed to accomplishing a free enterprise system.

"We in the Ciskei do not sit in our cocoons insulated from the events which have dictated the paths of progress or regress of the independent nations on the rest of the continent.

"We are not unmindful of the stagnant waters in the loading bays of the once prosperous parts of Africa. We are not unaware of the fact that when the white man leaves an African state, he takes his money with him."

He said his people did not live in a fool's paradise filled with Marxist ideology.

"We have been quick to notice that Marxism seeks to fill man's mind and not his stomach," Chief Sebe said.

But his people were equally conscious of the enormous economic gap between blacks and whites in South Africa.

"To close the gap we need men of courage, both black and white, men ready to invest not only their bragging breath, but also their hard cash in the creation of a future in which we can join hands as brothers.

"Don't let us fool ourselves during this creative process. It is only when my people have as much to lose as the white man that they will be committed totally as a brother with the white man in defending this country," Chief Sebe said.

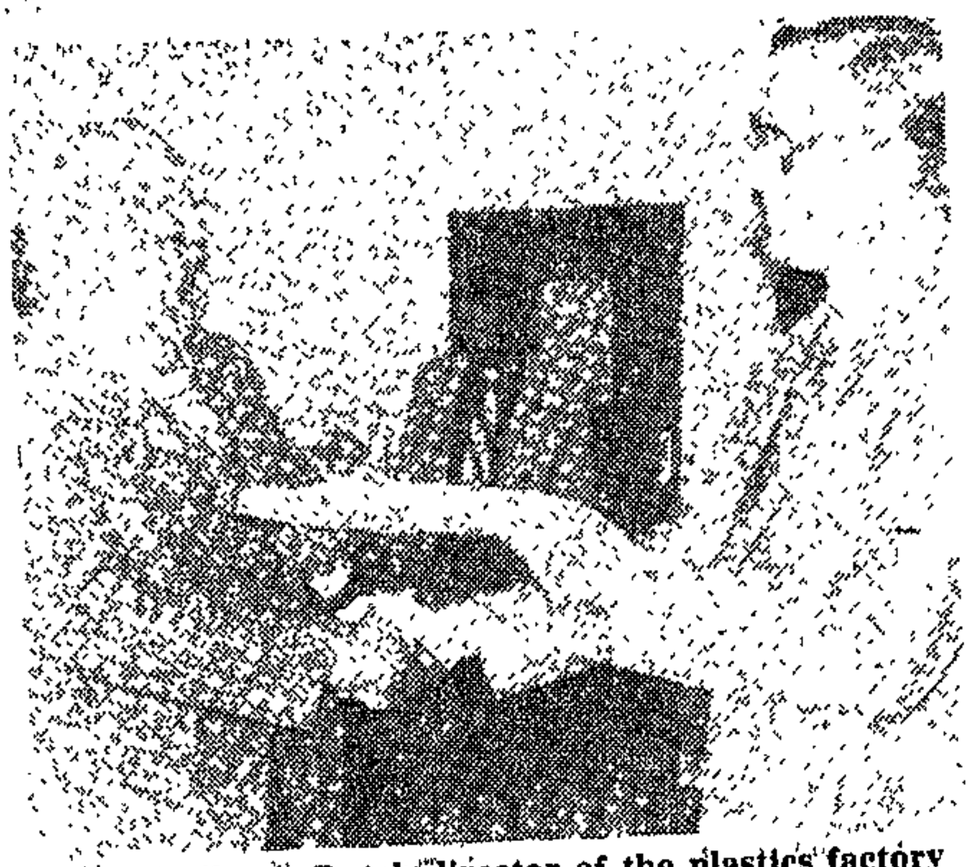
But, as long as his people were poor and hungry "they will be led by the first man who offers them the chance of a meal and to hell with the ideology

"Hungry people have no time for politics and encouraging words. They want food," he said.

He asked when the white man in South Africa would realise the removal of a whites-only sign from a toilet or a park bench was not change.

"When will they realise the war in South Africa will not be won by bigger and better guns on the border but by bigger and better development in the black states?

"The Mozambique conflict has just ended, the Rhodesian dust has not yet settled, Angola still licks its wounds from a



Mr G. Veller, a Dutch director of the plastics factory which opened at Dimbaza yesterday, hands a gift to Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

the economic guts out of that country and what have the whites learned from all that?"

Whites had obviously not learnt the answer to lasting peace was to satisfy man's aspirations "or, if they have, they show few signs of doing anything about it." — DDR.

BIG FINGO CLASH

DAILY DISP (INDAB) 28/3/86 (271)

Nduna: no thanksgiving Zondani: going ahead

By JILL Joubert

GRAHAMSTOWN — A major row is brewing among political groups here over a proposed thanks giving service to mark the deproclamation of Fingo Village.

The thanksgiving service has been condemned by the community council as "premature" and politically motivated.

The council, which was responsible for persuading the Government to reconsider the removal of Fingo Villagers and get the township deproclaimed from its Coloured residential zoning back to a black residential area, says there is still a great deal of uncertainty over the fate of Fingo Village and that it is "far too early to hold celebrations."

"We still don't know what is going to happen about the title deeds, the 99-year lease system and those who have already sold their Fingo Village properties," Mr Nduna says

residents and free holders at a special meeting of the ratepayers' association on February 5, held to discuss Dr Koornhof's widely publicised statement announcing the deproclamation of Fingo Village on February 2

"We are holding it as an expression of gratitude to God in rewarding our efforts and to thank the central government for its decision," he said "We will definitely not cancel it, come what may."

Mr Nduna, a member of the first Fingo Village committee, the Fingo Village Vigilance Committee, in the early 1940s is equally adamant "We are going to fight tooth and nail to stop the service being held in the Methodist Church. Mr Zondani can hold the service in the sky but he is not going to hold it in the church. Our churches should not be involved in politics."

Mr Zondani denied allegations that he claimed to have been in personal contact with Dr Koornhof about the deproclamation of Fingo Village. He said he had never been in contact

Going ahead.

The service is due to be at the Shaw Memorial Methodist Church in Victoria Road, but Nduna says the service is being used for "political gain." He questioned the group's right to organise a thanksgiving service on behalf of the people.

The community council called a meeting with the black Ministers' Fraternal in an effort either to get the service cancelled, or moved from the Methodist Church to a building without religious significance

"We don't want our churches involved with a political gathering", Mr Nduna said. At the meeting certain documents and information relating to Fingo Village were presented to Ministers. The fraternal promised to come back with an answer

The chairman of Fingo Village Ratepayers' Associatio and member of the community council, Mr B.B.Zondani, says he is aware that criticism has been levelled at the idea of a "Thanksgiving" service, but "we are going ahead with all the necessary arrangements."

The association, he said, had invited prominent political figures who had been involved in the village issue, such as president of Transkei, Dr K D. Matanzima and the chief Minister of the Ciskei,Chief L.L. Sebe.

Mr Zondani, who has been actively involved in local urban black politics since 1964 when he was appointed a member of Paramount Chief Archibald Sandile's council representing the interests of Fingo Village, is determined not to bow on the issue.

He claims to have been given a mandate to hold the service by village

nection with the deproclamation but had received a copy of Dr Koornhof's statement of February 2 with a covering letter, dated February 26, from the department

See also page 4

Daily Dispatch
28/3/80

No. 643 28 March 1980

RAAD VIR DIE HERVESTIGING VAN SWARTES—SAMESTELLING

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikel 3 (1) en (2) van die Wet op die Hervestiging van Swartes, 1954 (Wet 19 van 1954), die volgende persone aan te stel en aan te wys as onderskeidelik voorsitter, ondervoorsitter, lid en plaasvervangende lid van die Raad vir die Hervestiging van Swartes:

Voorsitter
Mnr. Johannes Chasparus Knoetze

Ondervoorsitter
Mnr. Hermanus Philippus Potgieter Mulder

Lid
Mnr. Johannes Chasparus Knoetze
Mnr Hermanus Philippus Potgieter Mulder.
Mnr. Louis Gerhardus Kok
Mnr Matheus Gerhardus Lötter en Mnr Willem Francois Haarhoff Fourie

Plaasvervangende lid
Mnr. Sarel Francois Malan

BLACK RESETTLEMENT BOARD.—CONSTITUTION

The State President has been pleased to appoint and designate, in terms of section 3 (1) and (2) of the Black Resettlement Act, 1954 (Act 19 of 1954), the following persons Chairman, member and alternate member respectively, of the Black Resettlement Board:

Vice Chairman
Mr Johannes Chasparus Knoetze Mr Hermanus Philippus Potgieter Mulder.

Member
Mr Johannes Chasparus Knoetze Mr Hermanus Philippus Potgieter Mulder.
Mr Louis Gerhardus Kok Mr Matheus Gerhardus Lötter and Mr Willem Francois Haarhoff Fourie

Alternate member
Mr Sarel Francois Malan

271

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS A

15026 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
133011C	SCHWEITZER	ANTONY GIDEON	604201	ROMAN DUTCH L
1349653	SMITH	ROBERT TRAVERS	105104	LATIN I
135195B	SMUTS	PETER WEBSTER	603202	ROMAN LAW & JU
100311J	SNYMAN	GRAHAM THEODORE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JU
132288R	SONNENBERG	GRAHAM JOHN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LA
138545T	STRAUSS	JENIFER SUSANNE	105104	LATIN I
133262A	TEE	RICHARD JOHN	105104	LATIN I
139650U	THOMAS	HELEN CAREN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTAR
101563V	WILLERS	JOHAN MARITZ	105104	LATIN I

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 28

DEAN

NO TO REMOVAL

Indaba Reporter

DUNCAN VILLAGE — All groups here have objected to the removal of blacks

Councillor Eddie Makeba, of the community council, told a report-back meeting of ward four that at a joint meeting of the Community Council, Coloured and Indian Management Committees it was resolved that all blacks should come together and solve their problems together because before the enforced separation Coloured Indians and Africans stay harmoniously together without any friction

The meeting resolved that blacks should cease to regard and refer to each other in terms of race or tribe

The meeting decided to send out an appeal to the black community as a whole to maintain and retain and also restore respect for each other where it was eroded by political circumstances

The reaction of Coloureds and the Indians to the article that appeared in the Daily Dispatch of March 10, 1980, that Duncan Villagers would have to go was that they were not prepared to be accommodated in Duncan Village at the expense of their brethren, the present residents of Duncan Village Duncan Village residents unanimously expressed their gratitude and appreciation of the stand taken by the Indians and Coloureds against the decision of the government

They also welcomed the decision taken by the Progressive Federal Party to make urgent representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to reverse the decision to move blacks out of Duncan Village, and Mr Rupert Lorimer's intention to remind Dr Koornhof of his promise not to move anyone who did not wish to move

The well attended meeting which attracted residents from various wards in Duncan Village called for a mass meeting of all the residents of Duncan Village and the presence of all community council leaders to give a report-back in their capacity and explain why the government suddenly decided to throw them out when they were still waiting for a reply to their application for the retension of Duncan Village and the granting of the 99-year lease

They said Mdantsane residents were already inconvenienced by the distance between their township and their places of work and poor transport which made them late for work almost every day

They complained the situation would even be worse for the present Duncan Village residents as they would be resettled at a greater distance than the present Mdantsane residents

The question of arrear rentals was raised and the residents unanimously agreed to stop orders being made on their salaries by the East Cape Administration Board

Councillor Makeba revealed that the council had applied for the transfer of control of on consumption liquor outlets from the East Cape Administration Board to the East London Community Council

The council resolved that funds which are to be used for the capital projects of the Department of Trading Undertakings not be funded from the rentals or revenue charges

Councillor Makeba also revealed that the Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr L Koch referred to the Brown Commission and said that it appeared that liquor outlets would be taken over by private enterprise but that sorghum beer would remain in the hands of the authorities

We won't grab industry pledges Sebe

DAILY DISP 27/3/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — An independent Ciskei would not nationalise industry, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe assured industrialists yesterday when he opened a plastics factory at Dimbaza.

He said he had often been asked by prospective investors about his attitude toward free enterprise if Ciskei became independent

'The industrialist's real fear is that his industry will be nationalised, but my answer is that if Ciskei wanted to deal its economy a real death blow, the surest way will be to nationalise even one industry," said Chief Sebe

That would spell the end of investment from South Africa and the Western world

"But rest assured the Ciskei would not only be opposed to socialistic type nationalisation for those selfish reasons, but also because the Ciskei is ideologically committed to accomplishing a free enterprise system

"We in the Ciskei do not sit in our cocoons insulated from the events which have dictated the paths of progress or regress of the independent nations on the rest of the continent

"We are not unmindful of the stagnant waters in the loading bays of the once prosperous parts of Africa We are not unaware of the fact that when the white man leaves an African state, he takes his money with him"

He said his people did not live in a fool's paradise filled with Marxist ideology

"We have been quick to notice that Marxism seeks to fill man's mind and not his stomach" Chief Sebe said

But his people were equally conscious of the enormous economic gap between blacks and whites in South Africa

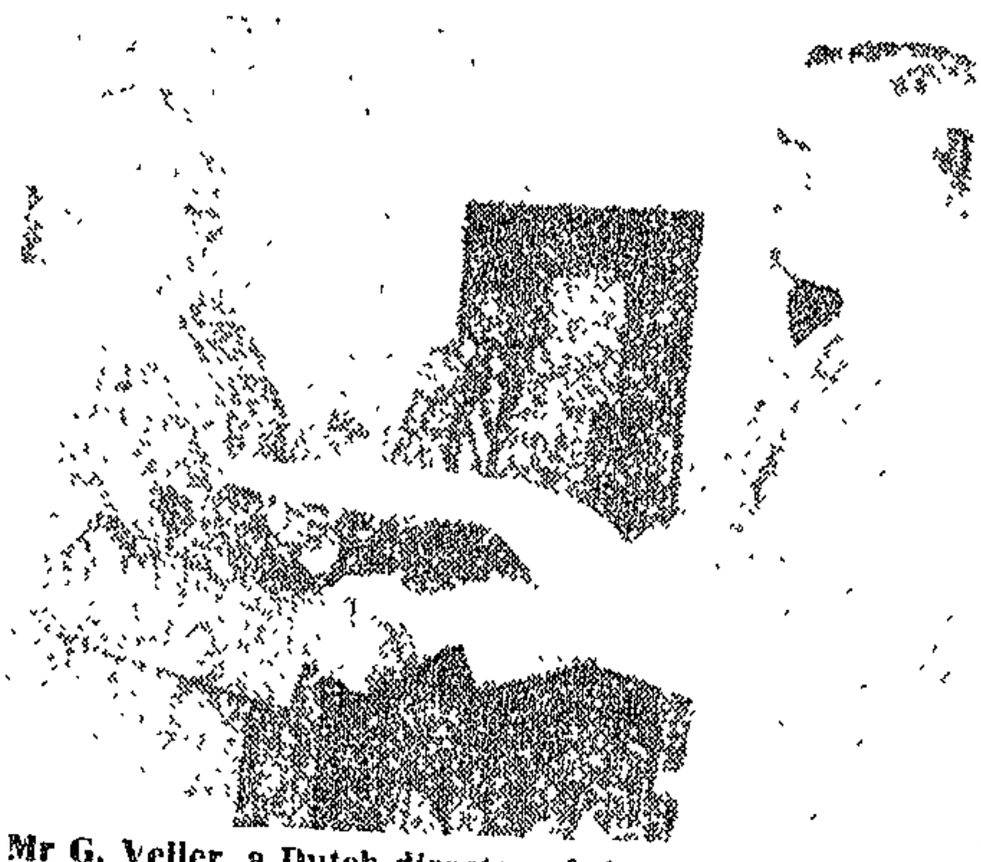
"To close the gap we need men of courage both black and white, men ready to invest not only their flagging breath but also their hard cash in the creation of a future in which we can join hands as brother

Don't let us fool ourselves during this creative process It is only when my people have as much to lose as the white man that they will be committed totally as a brother with the white man in defending this country," Chief Sebe said

But, as long as his people were poor and hungry "they will be led by the first man who offers them the chance of a meal and to hell with the ideology

"Hungry people have no time for politics and encouraging words They want food," he said.

He asked when the white man in South Africa would realise the removal



Mr G. Veller, a Dutch director of the plastics factory which opened at Dimbaza yesterday, hands a gift to Chief Minister L. L. Sebe.

Daily Dispatch 27/3/80

A love made visible

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Van Leer, a plastics factory which was opened at Dimbaza yesterday, was love made visible, said Chief Minister L L Sebe, who performed the official opening

The factory was an investment not only for profit "but also for peace The dividends to be reaped from it will multiply the riches in man's heart as well as his pockets," Chief Sebe said

The factory, which specialises in plastic mesh, is a R2 million investment and the first Van Leer project of its kind in the South African black states

Yesterday's opening was also attended by Mr G Veller, a director of the company, and his wife, Ursula, both visitors from Holland

Also present was Dr D de Graaff, an international engineer for the company, which now operates in 35 countries

Mr De Graaff comes from England although he is a native of Holland He was working in Australia before he came to South Africa — DDR

Families living in fear

271

MORE than 1 000 families in Huhudi Township near Vryburg were living in fear of being resettled at Pudumong in BophuthaTswana, the chairman of the Huhudi Community Council, Mr John Dikole, said yesterday.

Mr Dikole was reacting to Press reports that the Northern Cape Administration Board had undertaken to build 20 houses a year in Pudumong, 51 km from Vryburg, to resettle Huhudi residents.

"Our community's fears were further aggravated by the removal of 60 families who have already been resettled in Pudumong. We appreciate the fact some people are showing concern over our housing shortage, but the idea of moving people so far from their jobs is questionable

"All the resettled families were sub-tenants and thus badly needed houses of their own Besides the higher rent they now have to pay — R2,76 a month more than Huhudi residents — they are further burdened with transport expenses," Mr Dikole said

Mr Dikole said his council had written to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, asking him to stop the mass removals.

"We received a reply from the Minister in which he promised to look into the matter, but some of the families had already been moved by then We hope the Minister will give this his urgent attention before we are all resettled at Pudumong," Mr Dikole said.

100 HOUSES

A spokesman for the BophuthaTswana government said nobody had been moved to Pudumong against his will.

"There were 100 houses for occupation in Pudumong, and when we could not find people to move into the remaining 60 we decided to offer them to homeless residents in Huhudi," the spokesman said

He said he had no knowledge about future plans to resettle more people from Huhudi in Pudumong, but he could not speak for the board

— Sapa

213

Removals: a legacy of misery and anger

STAR 8/4/80 271

In more than 30 years of Afrikaans nationalist post-war politics, massive resettlement and migratory labour has caused untold mental and physical disease among South Africa's black population. Now an in-depth study has given a startling suggestion for a solution to the problem, reports JOHN MURRAY.

Black populations suffering the miseries of large scale Government removal need a "complete about-turn" of the present system to improve the situation, says a new South African Institute of Race Relations report.

This conclusion is reached in "African Population Relocation in South Africa," written and researched by Gerry Maré. He presents a wealth of material to support his contention.

Maré exposes the officiousness of unfeeling Government departments responsible in the various types of relocation — described over the years as resettlement or removals in various documents emanating from Pretoria — and details the human suffering entailed.

The remarks on the lack of jobs in resettlement areas by a plural relations chief commissioner confirm the flow of Maré's investigation. The official said: "We will provide the necessary infrastructure of water and toilets in the camp. Where the people work is not my business."

The facts were that these areas had the most basic facilities, no work, were situated kilometres from any employment, shops, postal services and sometimes even medical care.

Maré recalls Limehill as a "notorious case" of temporary resettlement of people with low incomes, the unemployed and the elderly or incapacitated, that still existed 11 years later.

He shows that the purposes behind the system were the total control of the black working class and their availability as labour pools.

Maré warns that "the misery and anger" involved are "negating" the goals of acceptance of separation and necessitating even greater direct repression. "Scores of thousands of homeless wanderers," he says, were the result of the abolition of the land tenant system in the late Fifties and the relocation that followed the clamp on squatters on white farms meant 40 000 people were "thrown on the streets in Natal."

The "hardship and heartlessness" suffered by the communities shunted to Nondweni in 1976 underline the 30 year timespan Maré has covered.

Once-progressive Weenen farm workers found only "bleak homeland settlements" and "starvation" in the Msinga district in 1972.

Regular arrests, searches and crime prevention raids of 1978, besides the "conveyor belt justice" for the 272 887 pass "offenders" cannot be erased.

In 1976, thousands fled the Transkei from Chiefs Kaizer and George Matanzima and the disruption meant physical and mental breakdown amongst the refugee myriads.

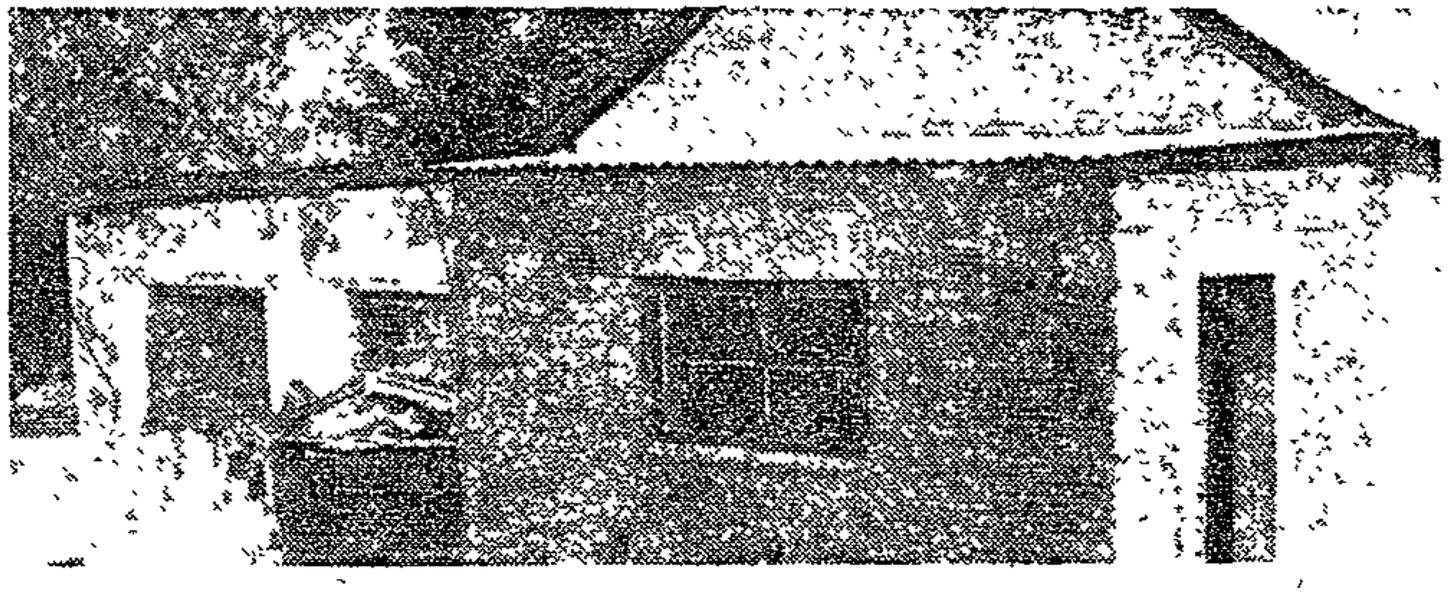
Maré quotes reports of malnutrition, psychosis and schizophrenia.

In appendices he gives examples of the Government documentation ordering resettlements and he gives 18 pages of detailed bibliography used in research.

10/4/80 (185) (211) (271)

Breidbach can't house 95 families — director

MR KLEIN



A house on one of the farms where some of the families live who are to be moved.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Borough Council here could not accommodate the 95 Coloured families at Breidbach who the South African Government wanted to remove from areas that had been earmarked for incorporation into the Ciskei, the director of housing, Mr C. J. van den Berg, said here yesterday.

The families live mostly on farms in the Keiskammahoek and Izeli areas as well as at Quzini near here

Most of the concerned farms are no longer being used by their owners, who are renting the farm houses, including all sheds on the property, to black and Coloured families.

Rentals on the farms vary according to the size of each room used.

Apart from the Borough Council's inability to accommodate the people, the people are also refusing to leave the farms for resettlement at Breidbach.

One occupant of a room on Buffalo Farm near here, Mr David Klein, 36, said all the 11 families he knew in the area did not want to move to Breidbach.

"I grew up on this farm and I do not want to go anywhere else," he said, adding he was very conversant with conditions where he was, "where I can keep livestock and lead a free life, without fear of the demands of an urban life."

Mr Klein also said it would be difficult for many of the families to pay the rent at Breidbach He paid R5 for his room.

Mr Van den Berg said the lowest rentals at Breidbach were R16,06 a month for sub-economic houses.

"We were also trying to launch a sub-sub-economic housing scheme of one or two rooms, rented for only R10 a month, but before we could launch the scheme, building costs went up markedly," Mr Van den Berg said.

"Our biggest problem in the removal of the 95 families is that most of the people are old age pensioners or disability grant recipients and cannot possibly pay high rental rates," he said.

Although the families had been told to leave the farms before the end of the year, Mr Van den Berg said he believed there would be a rethink by the South African Government "and I think the period may be extended"

He said. "The fact is we cannot accommodate the people. There are simply no houses which could be used for them. We have over 700 families we have to cater for in terms of our own normal development programme, who are on our waiting list"

He said there were other problems in the matter "like trying to change the lifestyles of the people, who have been living on farms for most of their lives, from that kind of existence to an urban life."

Meanwhile, there are other people like Mrs F. Casey, 56, who rents a house from Mr B. E Breetzke; on Hopewell Farm in the Balasi Valley, who wants to leave the area and be resettled at Breidbach

She has been staying at Hopewell since 1973, and has been looking for a house in King William's Town for the past 10 years at least.

The Breidbach scheme, meanwhile, has again come under heavy fire from the ranks of the clergy.

Anglicans have condemned the township as a "social disaster".

An article in the April issue of the local Anglican Church newsletter, The Kingfisher, says:

"Nothing (almost nothing) could have been better designed to create in its people a feeling of rejection, of little worth, of alienation, of destroyed community," the newsletter says about Breidbach, where a bazaar will be held to assist Breidbach Anglicans to build a church — DDR

DD 22/4/80 (271)

Glenmore's ex-owner claims R252 000

GRAHAMSTOWN — The owner of the farm Glenmore, which was expropriated in 1976 for black resettlement, is claiming R252 000 from the Minister of Agriculture in the Supreme Court here.

Mr Acting Justice Solomon was told yesterday by counsel for Mr Ronald Clifton Knott, former owner of Glenmore, that the sum of R283 000 which was paid to Mr Knott for his property was based on an incorrect evaluation.

Mr Knott is claiming a total of R535 000 for the land and buildings, which have now been settled by 3 000 blacks.

Mr Francois Junod, counsel for Mr Knott, told the court that the sum took into account the market value of the farm in November 1976, when it was expropriated, as well as inconvenience caused to Mr Knott and losses he suffered.

He is also claiming the costs of having to search for a new farm and an amount of R34 000 which would have been paid to him in the form of a subsidy from the Department of Water Affairs to repair flood damage caused to an irrigation furrow.

Mr Junod said that in order to avoid liability for this sum, the Department of Agriculture had hurried the expropriation of the farm ahead of time.

Glenmore, on the Fish River near Committee's Drift, consisted of 1 300 hectares and had certain features which were unique, Mr Junod said.

These included excellent soil and 200 ha of well-levelled, irrigated land which was served by a furrow

At the time of the expropriation, the furrow, which had been damaged by floods in 1974, had not yet been repaired.

The property also consisted of 113 ha of grazing land and buildings worth R38 000.

Mr Knott had not been offered any money as compensation for the loss and inconvenience he had suffered by having his farm expropriated, although a government evaluator had assessed this loss at R68 000, Mr Junod said.

The case was adjourned yesterday so that further documents could be studied. An inspection of the Glenmore farm will take place tomorrow. — DDC.

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private

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GENERAL NEWS

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — During the past 10 years the Government has moved 304 949 blacks in an attempt to achieve the National Party ideology of separate homelands.

To re-settle the displaced blacks the Government bought 802 369 ha of land at a cost of more than R227-million between 1970 and 1978.

This was revealed by Dr Piet Koornhof in reply to questions asked by Mr Horace van Rensburg MP (PFP Bryanston).

On top of this, last year's budget showed that the Government planned to spend R69,3 million on consolidation wile a further R89-million has been budgeted for this year.

In total the Government will spend R385-million over 10 years.

Dr Koornhof gave Mr van Rensburg a detailed break-down of each area that had been cleared of blacks and how many had been removed but added that the number of whites removed, is not available."

In the Transvaal 141 219 blacks were removed, in Natal 64 394, in the Cape 56 832 and in the Free State 42 504, between 1970 and 1979.

Until 1970 the Government moved a comparatively small number of blacks — 17 032 — but over the years the number has build up reaching a peak of 62 379 people in 1977 with 60 437 moved last year.

Included in the total number of removals are 115 636 people who were moved into homelands when the seven townships in which they were living were "deproclaimed."

The largest of these townships was Duncan Village at East London where there were 83 025 residents.

In all 133 "black spots" were cleared during the ten-year period.

Dr Koornhof said people removed from "badly situated black areas" were settled on land equivalent to the agricultural or pastoral value from which they were removed.

"In all cases they were given more land than they occupied previously. They were also settled on the same basis as they were used to before.

Dr Koornhof said the land was first planned, developed and certain basic requirements such as water, sanitation, schools and clinics "were provided without any cost to the people resettled."

DEPROCLAIMED

Argus 23/4/80

300 000 moved to homelands

Political Staff

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Dr Koornhof pointed out that people moved included registered tenants as well as squatters.

SA next on God's agenda —Tutu

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — South Africa and South West Africa must surely be next on God's agenda for the liberation of Africa, Bishop Desmond Tutu has declared in a speech to the church delegates here.

In a speech read on his behalf — his South African passport has been withdrawn — to an African regional World Council of Churches conference Bishop Tutu said Soviet adventures in Afghanistan had given South Africa a temporary breathing space, but there was no doubt that the most serious challenge facing the world today was not communism but racism

Bishop Tutu

'We have had to tell our white fellow South Africans that for blacks the immediate concern is not with communism, however defined, which is but for us a future and hypothetical threat.

He alleged that migratory labour was deliberately destroying black family life, that black populations were being dumped in resettlement camps to starve and that nobody in the Government had yet repudiated the assertion by Dr Connie Mulder, former Plural Affairs Minister, that the logical conclusion of the apartheid policy was that there would be no black South Africans.

At the resettlement camps, Bishop Tutu claimed, children were having to drink water to fill their stomachs — 'in a land that boasts because it can send maize to starving Zambia'

The challenge of the '80s for South Africa, he said, was whether the whites hold on to all political power exclusively and make [illegible]

POLITICS

DD 26/4/80

No decision on Glenmore people

271

THE ASSEMBLY — The fate of people already moved to Glenmore, the resettlement scheme that was aborted in September 1979 after R600 000 had been ploughed into the project, is still undecided.

Yesterday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in a written reply to questions tabled in the House that "the basic needs of Glenmore residents, including temporary dwellings, services and any essential amenities incidental to the normal administration of townships in South African development trust areas will continue to be provided."

He was reacting to questions by Mr John Malcomess (PFP East London North) who has asked what provision was being made for the people living in Glenmore.

Dr Koornhof confirmed that the development scheme had been officially halted because the Ciskeian government did not consider Glenmore to be a national or regional growth point within its national development plan which became available only after the planning of Glenmore had started.

The scheme cost R600 000 in the erection of temporary housing, a clinic, a water purification system, an oxidation dam, water reticulation, a school and other services set up to cater for 600 families brought in until permanent houses could be built.

Speaking on the fate of Grahamston's Fingo village, Dr Koornhof confirmed that the government had decided in principle — subject to a positive recommendation of the Group Areas Board — that the village would remain a residential area for the Fingos.

He said the decision had been taken on February 1 after meeting representations by residents of Fingo Village, white Grahamstown residents and the City Council.

In reply, Mr Malcomess urged the government to reach a final decision on black rights in Fingo Village as soon as possible. He also asked if blacks living in the village would retain freehold title to the land.

Dr Koornhof had said that the retention of freehold title vis-a-vis the 99-year right of leasehold was a policy matter and that no decision had been taken.

Mr Malcomess urged all those who had to take decisions to do so as soon as possible and not to take away freehold rights which had existed since the time of Queen Victoria.

"No useful or ideological purposes can be served by such action and it would only breed discontent," he said. — PS.

(271) DD 1/5/80

Farmer awarded further R192 000

ALICE — A farmer here whose farm was expropriated by the state for a resettlement scheme for blacks has been awarded a further R192 000 by order of the Supreme Court in Grahamstown in terms of a settlement arrived at by the parties

This represents one of the largest amounts to have been awarded in an expropriation case in the Eastern Cape.

The farmer is Mr R. C. Knott and the farm Glenmore, expropriated by the government in 1976 for the sum of R283 000.

The valuation put on his farm and the amount paid was not acceptable to Mr Knott, who took the matter to the Supreme Court

Last week, four years after the expropriation a settlement was reached in the Grahamstown Supreme Court after a hearing and inspection by both legal teams and the judge, acting Justice Solomon, of Glenmore, the farm Woburn and other properties in the Alice and Peddie districts

The hearing and inspections lasted three days The settlement was reached by court order in which the State agreed to pay Mr Knott R475 000 less the original price paid of R283 000 plus an additional R12 000 towards the plaintiff's costs

It was agreed that the additional sum the State was ordered to pay Mr Knott represented the true market value of property in terms of the Expropriation Act at the time of expropriation

In an interview Mr Knott said that at the hearings it was revealed a number of "disturbing factors" took place over a period of four years concerning the valuation of Glenmore by government valuators.

"In 1972 two different State valuators value the property at R187 545 and R280 000

"The Bantu Trust asked that a new valuator be appointed The new valuator was instructed by the Bantu Administration Department to revalue the farm as a matter of urgency The Land Tenure Board then changed their previous recommendation to the minister and suggested that R250 630 be offered to me," Mr Knott said. — DDC.

Concern over price paid for Glenmore

ALICE — The vice-president of the regional agricultural union, Mr John Matthews, is "appalled" that a local farmer, Mr Richard Knott, was paid R120 000 less for his farm than was quoted by two government valuators.

He intends taking it up with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, on behalf of the 6 000-strong union he represents, as soon as possible.

The farm, Glenmore, was the subject of a four-year legal battle after Mr Knott claimed a further R252 000 from the Minister of Agriculture after it was expropriated.

Mr Matthews said he was pleased to see Mr Knott eventually received a realistic price for his property, but was worried about the "artificial depression" of the farm price.

"Our union, the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, has been struggling for years for fair prices when farmers lose their farms either for consolidation or state expropriation," he said yesterday.

"What appalled us is the fact that the initial payment made to Mr Knott was R100 000 to R120 000 less than the valuation given by two government evaluators."

Mr Knott said yesterday he had received a number of valuations since 1972 for his 1 300 ha farm near Committee's Drift.

"That year, there were two different valuators who gave figures of R187 545 and R280 000," he said.

"In 1976 there were further valuations of R379 610 and R410 323. That represents a price of R1 000 per ha for the larger quote, and R900 for the smaller one, per ha of irrigated land."

He described his farm as having 200 ha of well-levelled, irrigated land which was served by a furrow.

"The Land Tenure Board in Pretoria advised them to offer me R800 per ha, but the Bantu Trust ignored this and criticised the board and the valuators.

"They asked for new evaluators to survey the area, and within two weeks they gave a valuation of R256 700."

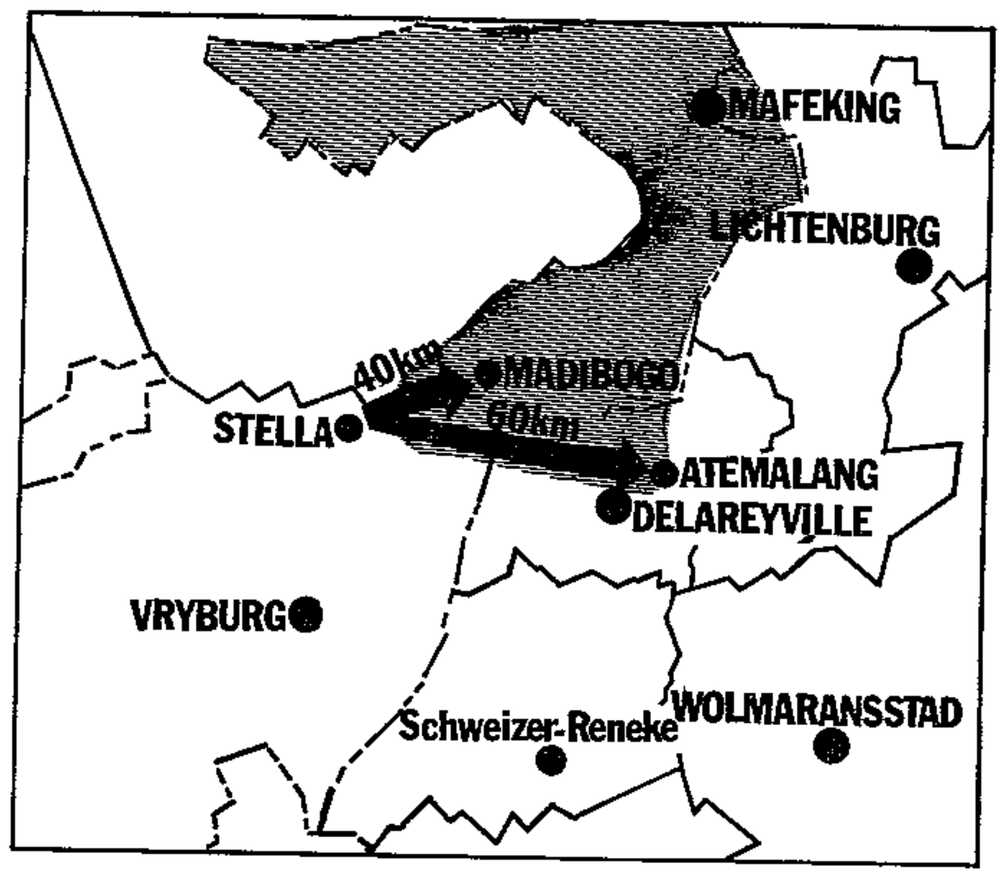
He said it was "impossible" for a group to valuate an area of that size in two weeks.

He was finally offered R283 000 on expropriation, after they had included a further R33 000 for inconvenience.

The government expropriated in 1976 because they wouldn't have had to pay for the damage caused to his irrigation furrow, he claimed, after it was damaged in 1974.

THAT WILL UPROOT A COMMUNITY TO TAKE THEM TO THEIR 'HOMELAND'

to leave the he built of apartheid



● The removal plan will be put into operation this week

500 families that moved there from Delareyville and Potchefstroom over the past two years have already taken most available jobs in Delareyville, the nearest town, 28km away.

Many of the families, says Mr Molefe, the advisory board chairman, cannot afford the extra R15 transport cost

● For many Black Stellans working for the town's numerous White pensioners — themselves struggling to survive — the transport costs will cut their pay to almost nothing Their jobs will end when they move

"What else can I do?" asked 75-year-old "Tannie" Baby Coetser, a White pensioner

"I pay Anna (her domestic servant) about R12 a month Most of the rest goes on chemist's bills I give her food and clothes, I can't pay her more."

From tomorrow Anna will be out of work

Mr Danie van Wyk, secretary of the NCAB, said

"They refused when we asked them if we could build concrete houses They said they would break them down"

But a local White businessman told me.

"I'm sure Dr Piet Koornhof (Minister of Co-operation and Development) doesn't know about this. He said people would not be forced to move against their will"

Dr Koornhof was not available for comment

NCAB chief director Martin Kruger was not available for comment this week, but earlier denied that the families had been forced to move.

He told the Sunday Express then "There is no question of that The families were not forced to move

"We had discussed it with the advisory board Their combined rent and transport to and from Stella will be only about R19 a month and they will have nice new houses with sewerage and water"

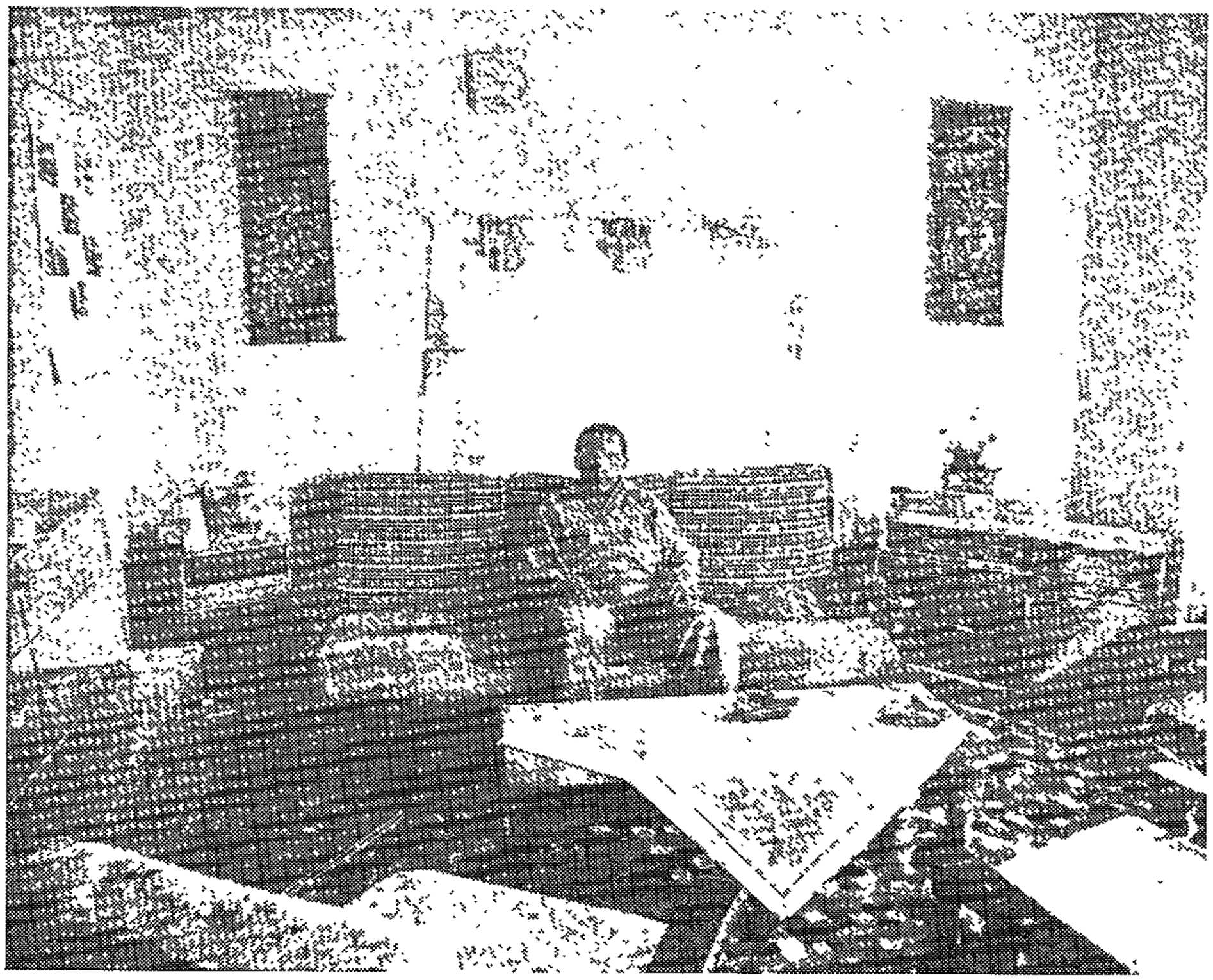
The Sunday Express, in three hours of investigation, could not find a single Black man who wanted to move

● Mrs Nellie Mathabele will soon have to leave her employers, Mr and Mrs Louis Vorster

271

WHITE AND BLACK VILLAGERS ANGERED BY NORTHERN CAPE REMOVAL SCHEME

Bart has house by order



● Mr Bart Williams in the lounge he built and furnished. Now his whole home is to be demolished

THIS is the story of the house that Bart Williams built.

Bart, 41, has lived in the tiny northern Cape backwater town of Stella all his life.

And for 19 of those years, he and his wife and their two children lived happily in their modest home It is clean and comfortable, has two bedrooms, kitchen and a small, but tastefully furnished lounge.

Bart Williams, a messenger earning R120 a month, is proud of that house.

He renovated it over the years at his own expense steel window frames, decent doors and concrete floors — a far cry from its original mudhut appearance

Tomorrow his dream will die.

That is when Bart Williams and his family — and about 150 other Black people who live in Stella — will be moved to a neighbouring homeland, BophutaTswana, where jobs and housing are critically scarce.

And his house and others will stand empty, awaiting demolition

This coming week Government trucks will begin the task of transporting the Black people of Stella to BophutaTswana, which is officially their "homeland", although many were born in Stella.

But they speak Tswana, and are therefore automatically

SUNDAY EXPRESS INVESTIGATION

Report: DAVID NIDDRIE

Pictures: DOUG LEE

Stella if they want to work at all. There are few jobs where they are going

Those moving to Atemalang will face an extra R15 in transport costs and those living in Madibogo an extra R10.

"citizens" of Bophuta Tswana.

■■■

Their move will follow within weeks of the threatened "removal" of thousands of Blacks in nearby Vryburg and Jankempdorp.

It appears, says one White businessman, to be an attempt to "clear" the northern Cape and western Transvaal platteland of Blacks.

A White farmer told me Northern Cape Administration Board officials said they were moving the families so that "if there is an election like Rhodesia's, Blacks will not outnumber Whites in Stella and other towns".

The Black people of Stella will be moved to two areas — Atemalang, 60km away, where they will be able to rent houses at just over R5 a month, and Madibogo, 40 km away, where they will have to build their own houses.

For Bart Williams, his choice was Madibogo, — because it is closer to his work at Stella, and because he can afford to build a new house.

Many of his Stella neighbours cannot. Their average wage, according to Mr Ben Molefe, chairman of the elected Black advisory board, is R35 a month.

Mr Molefe, a Post Office messenger, earns R77 a month.

In nearly every case, the uprooted Black breadwinners will have to continue working at

At Madibogo, Bart Williams will have to start all over again — paying R42 for a plot and building his own house a second time around.

The reason for the move, says the Northern Cape Administration Board, is the lack of water supplies, pumping and health facilities.

The location is obviously poor and lacking in facilities, but Madibogo will be no better, say its future residents. And, according to one White businessman, "these people do not earn much, but their homes represent a life's work."

■■■

Most of the villagers, Blacks and Whites, including those who say they "think HNP and vote Nat", are outraged.

The move, they say, is wrong, and could lead to mass starvation among the families forced to move.

Black and White villagers are bitter that outsiders are forcing this "new apartheid" on the quiet village.

They also believe the move will almost certainly lead to the collapse of Stella's few businesses, which rely on Blacks for half their trade.

● In Atemalang, the new families stand little chance of finding work in the township, which has only two small shops, three schools and a bus depot. The

4/5/80 Sunday Express

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(271) (408) 6/5/80 DAILY DISPATCH, TUESDA

Removals: Ciskei policy

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government had continually declared it would not be party to the removal of people in terms of the South African Government's consolidation policies, the Rev W M Xaba told the CLA yesterday.

"It must be clearly understood the Ciskei Government has no hand whatsoever in the removal of Ciskeian communities."

He said in implementing its separate development policy, the South African Government had, as one of its priorities, the resettlement of isolated communities which were in areas outside the proposed consolidated Ciskei.

Land had been purchased at Frankfort and additional land was being sought in the coastal area between the Chalumna and the Ncera River so that the Amazibula tribe, of Mgwali (near Stutterheim), and Chief D. M Jongilanga's Imidushane (from Mooiplaas) could be moved, he said.

Mr Xaba said while the South African Government created resettled communities, the Ciskei Government stood ready to alleviate the hardships and suffering of the resettled people and always attempted to structure the resettlements to the best commercial interests of both the Ciskei and the concerned settlers.

Dr Koornhof had, however, agreed that considerable additional finance would be provided for the development of these areas.

Some R2 million of the South African development budget was earmarked in the 1980/81 financial year for agricultural development with a further R6 million to follow in the succeeding two years.

Referring to squatters in the south Peddie area Mr Xaba said the Ciskei Government would use force, if necessary, to remove the squatters.

"In many cases state farm land has simply been occupied by squatter communities with hordes of livestock and it is my department's intention to remove these trespassers, using force if necessary."

He made an appeal to the Ciskei nation to assist the government to prevent squatting, trespassing and destruction of "valuable assets which belong to the Ciskei nation."

Mr Xaba also announced a Zimbabwean, Mr R P. Johnson, who is principal of the Chibero College of Agriculture in his country, will join the Ciskei civil service in September as principal of Fort Cox.

He also revealed plans were in an advanced stage for the establishment of the Tsorwana Game Reserve, which is situated at Ruitjies, in the upper Swart Kei area, near Queenstown — DDR

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NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers The use of a ball point pen is acceptable Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e g graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Tutu slams Botha's 12-point strategy

HAMMANSKRAAL — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha's 12-point strategy was really a "slightly disguised apartheid" for it was a reformulation of National Party principles, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said here yesterday.

Addressing the SACC's annual conference, he said the government was aware of international pressure against the "blatantly unjust and racist ordering of society and so we are perceiving a change of tactics."

He said: "There is going to be a move away from racial discrimination as evidenced by the registration of black unions and the lifting of job reservation determinations.

"South Africa is being asked to believe she is facing a total onslaught from outside — communists from the East and liberal-inspired from the West.

"The way to counteract this is by the total strategy which is outlined in the Prime Minister's 12 point-plan

"We are being turned into little Nats to perpetuate white minority rule because anyone opposing this is labelled a traitor who has no patriotism and is part of the total onslaught

"We are really being asked to protect exploitative capitalism and assist in our own oppression and exploitation."

Bishop Tutu said the government was prepared to give many and substantial privileges and concessions to certain blacks in the urban areas who were being co-opted to form "a buffer between the white capitalist haves and the black have-nots".

Those who did not qualify to remain in the "core community" would be condemned to the outer darkness.

He said the Riekert Commission report which

BISHOP TUTU

appeared to represent a significant step forward in liberalising influx control was now seen as in fact "an evil instrument of injustice and oppression

"It has relegated and is relegating many to starvation and death in the unproductive homelands Is it the final solution to the political crisis of South Africa?

"Blacks who don't qualify must go and starve and die in resettlement camps

"Quite callously, huge concentrations of human beings are being moved from pillar to post just to satisfy an ideological blueprint. The church must do more than just talk. The survival of South Africa is at stake."

Bishop Tutu said the church must oppose total strategy with all the fibre of its being for the sake of South Africa. — SAPA

Ncamashe hits at plan to move tribe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — To a true Rarabe the removal of the Amazibula tribe from Mgwali, near Stutterheim, meant war, Chief S M Burns-Ncamashe told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday.

He was participating in the Department of Agriculture budget vote and commenting on the projected removals of people from Mgwali and Mooiplaas, as revealed by the Minister of Agriculture, Reverend W M Xaba, when he presented his policy speech on Monday.

Chief Ncamashe, a student of the history of the Rarabes, said he was disturbed by the contemplated removals.

"To the true Rarabe, like myself, it means war to say the people from Mgwali must be removed," Chief Ncamashe said.

"The bones of Sandile (one of the most revered of Ciskeian chiefs of yesteryear) will shake in their grave if his people are removed from land which is rightfully theirs."

Chief Ncamashe asked members of the CLA to imagine a situation where the British would be removed from London "which has Westminster Abbey and other places

CHARLES NQAKULA reports from the CLA

which are closely linked with their history to touch such places would bring their blood to the boil."

"The rape of our land is an old story associated with grievances, but blacks are not newcomers to this country. The truth is that whites are the newcomers," Chief Ncamashe said.

He enumerated a number of places which had Xhosa names, which he said was further evidence of the earlier arrival at these places of black people

"South Africa was not the white man's country and it still is not but what is happening here is that this is our country in common."

Ciskeians, therefore, had all the right to object strongly to the removal of Ciskeians from their communities "otherwise we shall be co-operating in our own disintegration," he warned.

Speaking earlier in the same debate, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe attacked critics of the Keiskamma and Tyefu irrigation schemes.

He said a number of critics had said the schemes benefited only a few people and, therefore, were not to the advantage of the Ciskei nation.

However, the schemes clearly satisfied international stipulations on such undertakings, he said.

They generated a shift in power to the powerless and helped individuals who were, at the initial stage, powerless to see their common interest with others "and so lead to unified efforts through which co-operative strength is built."

Chief Sebe also hit back at those who had criticised the Quail commission which had investigated the possibility of independence for the Ciskei.

"I have even been stopped by some people from quoting from the Quail commission report because they said it armed critics of the South African Government, but what should be borne in mind is that the report is not designed to entrench the National Party.

"The report is not an emotional statement by people who have had three meals a day but rather a document compiled by professionals concerned with whether it would be possible for blacks and whites in this country to co-exist."

Editorial opinion, page 10.

Nat: bliss at Glenmore

THE ASSEMBLY — The government has claimed that the people living at the Glenmore resettlement camp on the Ciskei border are "happy".

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, said a senior official had visited Glenmore this week and had reported that "the people there are on the whole happy and that the situation is under control".

And the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said although the people in Glenmore were living in "small boxes" as described by Mr Rupert Lorimer, MP, "the community, as I saw them there, are at present happy".

Mr Lorimer had asked what was going to happen to the 3 000 people living at Glenmore now that the planned development there had been halted

He said the 3 000 people were living in "tomato box-type houses" and they had no means of subsistence and no way of making a living

In reply, Dr Koornhof said the government was sending R13 000 a month in food to the area

It was looking at social facilities in relation to housing, clinics, schools and shops. Pensions were being paid and the district surgeon went to the area once a week.

"I can assure the honourable member in any event that generally it is not going badly and we will keep an eye on the situation," Dr Koornhof said.

Mr Wentzel said on his visit to Glenmore he had talked to the people there and found that at present they were "happy".

"There are no problems, They're having a good time there

"The largest percentage also have work, but basically it is going well for them, certainly better than it was where they came from," the Deputy Minister said. — PC

'They live in small boxes, and they're happy'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The people living at the Glenmore resettlement camp on the Ciskei border are "happy", says the Government.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said a senior official had visted Glenmore this week and reported that "the people there are on the whole happy and that the situation is under control"

And the Deputy Minister, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said although the people in Glenmore were living in "small boxes, the community, as I saw them there, are at present happy"

Mr Wentzel and Dr Koornhof were replying to Mr Ruper Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove), who had asked what was going to happen to the 3 000 people living in Glenmore now that the planned development there had been halted.

He said the 3 000 people in the area were living in "tomato-box type houses" and they had no means of subsistence.

"They have been uprooted from other parts of the Eastern Cape and are now in a situation where, having been put there with the idea that a big development was going to take place, they are forgotten people, and I would like the Minister to give his attention to the people living in the township."

Replying, Dr Koornhof said the Government was sending R13 000 a month in food to the area. It was looking at social facilities in relation to housing, clinics, schools and shops.

Pensions were being paid and the district surgeon visited the area once a week

"After the Hon Member spoke here, I asked one of our senior officials telephonically to make contact with the people there and to report on the situation.

"He reported to me that the people there were on the whole happy and that the position was under control

"As far as the position of Glenmore in the longer term is concerned, there are certain problems. If water could be obtained on a larger scale, there could be bigger development, provided it takes place with approval of the Ciskei Government.

"They have other aims and priorities, and both my Department and their attitude should be taken into account.

"I can assure the Hon Member in any event that generally it is not going badly and we will keep an eye on the situation," Dr Koornhof said

Mr Wentzel said on his visit to Glenmore he had talked to the people there and found that at present they were "happy".

"There are no problems They are having a good time there.

"The largest percentage also have work, but basically it is going well for them, certainly better than it was where they came from," the Deputy Minister said.

This week Dr Koornhof also praised the Quail Commission, which urged the Ciskei not to accept independence on the terms offered by South African

Dr Koornhof said: "On the whole I find it a very good and valuable report. It is a report which is receiving considerable international recognition.

"Chief Minister Sebe tells me that he is receiving many requests from overseas for copies of the report," the Minister said.

He urged MPs to read the report because there was a wide range Of information in it

"Generally speaking, the Ciskei Government can be very proud of that report. I do not agree with everthing in (it) . this side of the House does not agree with many of things in it but in general I can indeed say that the Quail report is a very good report."

4 000 to be moved from Stutterheim

Daily Dispatch 22/5/80 (271)

From BARRY STREEK

THE ASSEMBLY — The 4 000 black people living in Stutterheim are to be moved to the village of Frankfort.

This was confirmed in the House yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J. Wentzel.

Replying to a question which had been tabled by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP, Orange Grove), Mr Wentzel said it had been "decided that Frankfort township be developed to accommodate the people from Stutterheim."

The government decision will mean that black workers will have to commute the 32 km daily to their jobs in Stutterheim.

Mr Lorimer said yesterday that "these Verwoerd-type master plans should now be something of the past, but presumably it takes a long time to filter down from ministerial level to departmental officials."

He said it was "totally unreasonable" to expect workers from Stutterheim to commute so far every day.

"When a decision of this nature which goes against all the advice which the government has had recently from the Quail Commission, the president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and others, I really believe it is stupid to carry out removals of this nature," he said.

Mr Lorimer said the Mlungisi township in Stutterheim was "admittedly appalling, but this is no excuse to shift the people."

It would be far more intelligent to rebuild the existing township "where there are community schools and other amenities, however limited," he said.

Mr Lorimer added that the move was apparently in line with the government policy of removing "black spots" from the white corridor, but it had no sense in real terms because the future of black and white people in the Eastern Cape was interwoven.

In his reply, Mr Wentzel said the development of the new township had not yet commenced.

"The concept layout plan has been submitted to the Ciskeian Government for comments as the planning of the area is being done in co-operation with the said government," the Deputy Minister said.

Last year, it was reported that 4 000 people were living in 636 houses at Mlungisi. At the time, there were 24 taps for the people in the township.

Employers fear Mlungisi plan

Daily Dispatch 23/5/80

271

STUTTERHEIM — Reaction from major employers of black labour here to the government plan to move 4 000 blacks from here to Frankfort ranged from "it will hit us hard" to "I can tell you you are misinformed."

The check was made after the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Wentzel, had told Parliament this week that the 4 000 blacks in Mlungisi here would have to move.

The manager of a timber company, Mr C. Chapman, said the move would cause many problems.

"They have been talking about this for years and it seemed so remote that it is hard to believe it is going to happen," Mr Chapman said.

His company has a black labour force of more than 200.

"We would not be able to continue without them and we would also not be able to provide transport," he said.

"As you know many other businesses in town depend much on black labour."

He believed such a move would disorganise their business but could not say to what extent it would. "They have been talking about this for years and it seemed so remote that it is hard to believe it is going to happen," Mr Chapman said.

Another major employer of black labour, Mr D. Boardman, who runs a paint factory with a black staff of 60, said the move was "a little bit upsetting."

He accepted there were good reasons for moving the residents of Mlungisi away from the area but thought it would have been better if a place nearer Stutterheim than Frankfort had been found.

"Conditions in Mlungisi are terrible but one would have thought they would be moved to within reasonable proximity to town and not 32 kilometres away," he said.

A spokesman for W. P. Woodfill which employs 200 blacks said the move "will hit us hard but there are a lot of things one has to consider before making a decision on this matter."

Another businessman who employs a large number of workers at the brickfields here, Mr Noel James, would not comment but said: "I can tell you you are misinformed." — DDR

(271)

Ciskei opposes Mlungisi move

Daily Dispatch 23/5/80

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government does not subscribe to the forced removal of people — and this applies to the removal of Mlungisi's 4 000 residents to Frankfort as well.

This was the reaction yesterday of the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, to the government statement that black people living in the Stutterheim township would be moved to the village of Frankfort.

"In the event that the people are forced to move, we are watching that the basic infrastructure be developed — but we are completely opposed to the move," said Chief Sebe.

His government had already condemned the Department of Co-operation and Development's layout plan for the new township, Chief Sebe said.

The Ciskei Government had submitted alternative suggestions for the development of Frankfort to the department and also had discussions with the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J. Wentzel, during which their demands, if Mlungisi people were to be resettled there, were made clear.

"We are taking a very unbending stand on the humanitarian aspect of this matter and keeping a watching brief." Chief Sebe said.

Asked if he was optimistic that the government would meet their demands, Chief Sebe said: "I am afraid it is a question of must — from past experience they should know that they can't make any more mistakes".

Chief Sebe said the best his government could do if the removal materialised was to "see that the people will be able to live" at Frankfort.

"You doubt sometimes if they (the SA Government) ever plan and not just dump people," he said. — DDR

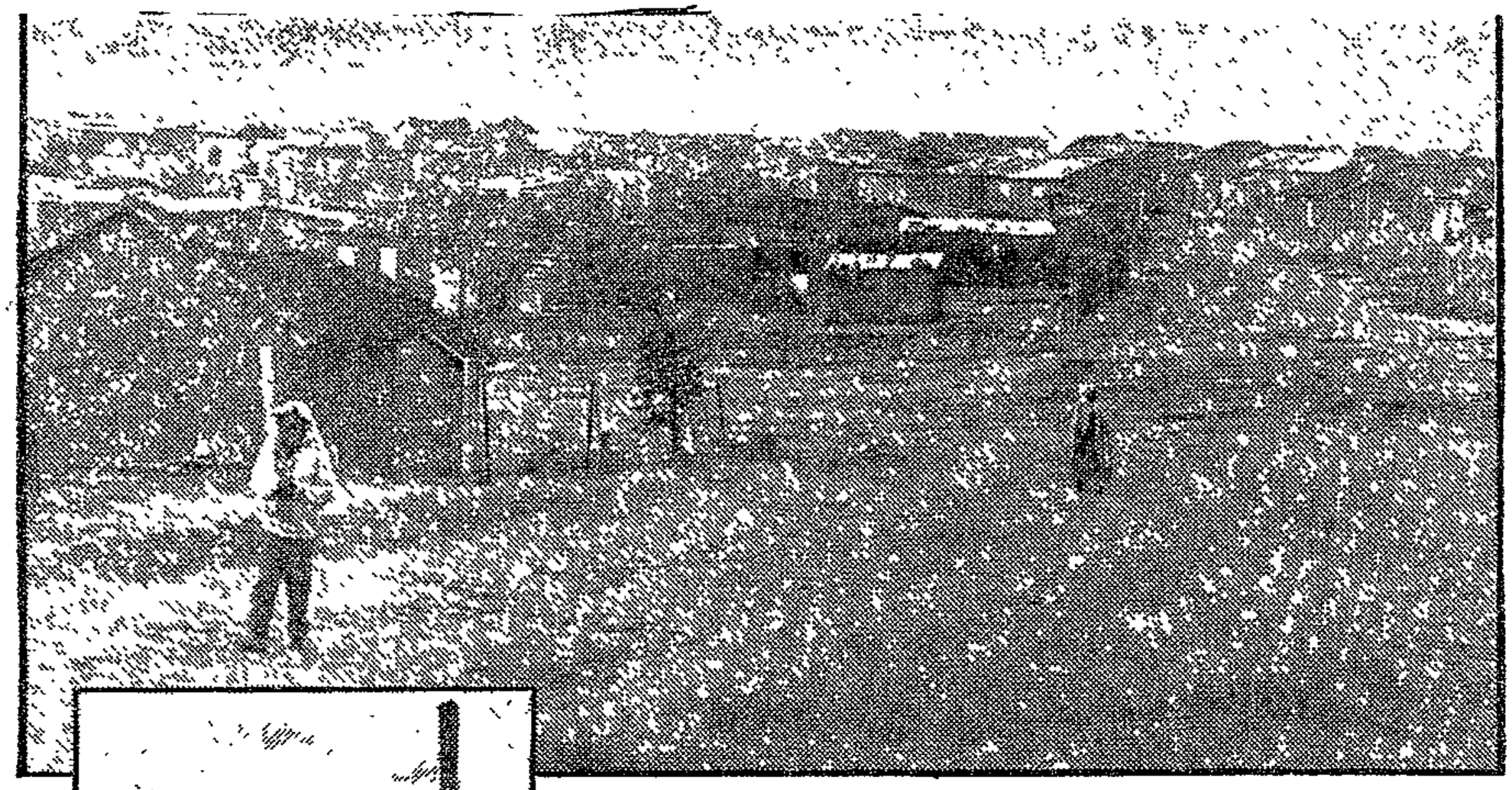
More reaction, page 15.

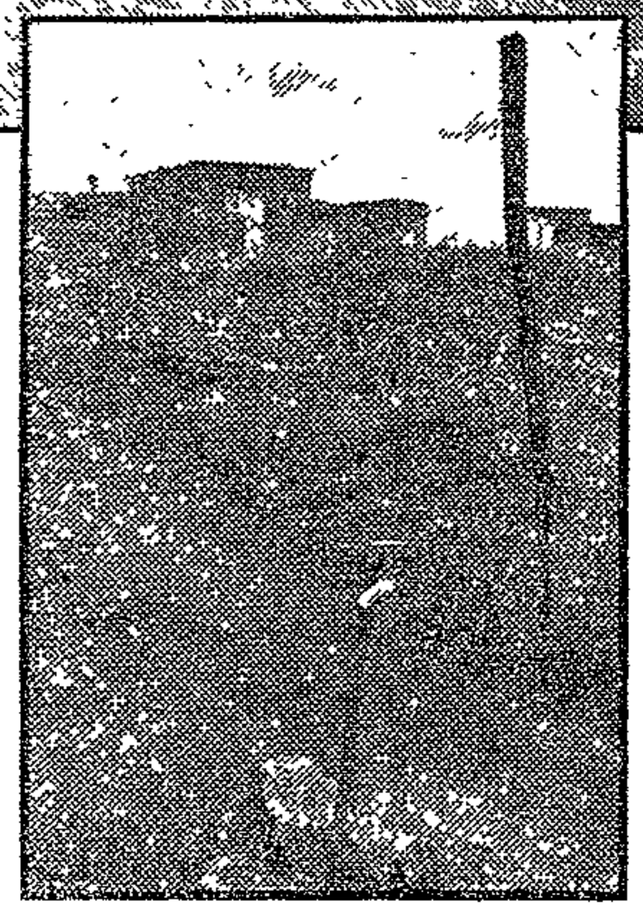
Nondweni — a human dump with an air of courage...

BY PETER DAVIS. Pictures by JOHN WOODROOF

sunday Tribune 25/5/80 (571)

Apartheid's pawns try to rebuild their shattered lives in the middle of nowhere





The brave face of Nondweni, the settlement started three years ago, which is surrounded by good farming land and which the people of Nondweni are prevented from using. LEFT: One of several water taps dotted around the settlement

THE people of Nondweni are putting up a brave front in the face of all the hardships of resettlement.

Nondweni is a resettlement dump about 40 kilometres from Vryheid in Northern Natal — but it is a dump with an unmistakable air of courage.

Sunday Tribune

25/5/80

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The people there are trying to rebuild a life for themselves after being moved from "white" areas all over Northern Natal.

The corrugated iron huts which gave Nondweni the nickname of Tin Town are still there but in many tiny yards there are piles of mud bricks drying to be used for home extensions.

There is one brick home with a television aerial, a row of shops built by the KwaZulu Development Corporation with a supermarket, a butcher and a bottle store. There is a clinic manned by two nurses and a church is in the process of being built.

David Bambisa, the supermarket manager, seems to have the highest standing in the Nondweni community — partly because he carries the debts of many of the town's people.

"I have to carry many debts from people who are waiting for their men to send money from their places of work on the mines or in the towns but I don't allow people to take what they can't pay back so I get to know a lot about their problems."

Mr Bambisa came to Nondweni with the first people to be resettled in the area. They came from Paulpietersburg in 1976 in trucks with only what they could carry.

"We were taken from our homes and weren't very happy at the time. There is no work here and the men had to go to Durban and Johannesburg to get money for their families."

DAVID BAMBISA
. . . there is no work here

The people of Nondweni get no help with their homes. They make their own mud bricks and all help in erecting a home. They get building materials, such as roofing from the supermarket which is owned by 21 shareholders, none of whom live in Nondweni.

The store employs seven people and another four are employed in the bottlestore. That is the only work available in the settlement. When they are lucky enough to find work in Vryheid, the young women take a bus and travel the 40 kilometres every day — a trip which costs them R3 a week.

Angry

"What made people angry when we got here was that we had to leave all our cattle, sheep and goats behind," Mr Bambisa said. "We were told we could not farm or keep livestock here, which is sad because we have all this land. The soil is good and the grass could feed many cattle."

EILEEN NKOSI
. . . here there is no food

The clinic at Nondweni opened in April and has already dealt with 1 185 new patients.

Nurses at the clinic said their main problem was getting enough medicine supplies. No doctor had been to the clinic and the nearest hospital is at Ngutu — about 20 kilometres away.

"All our patients are poor and the clinic is not much good if we can't prevent diseases," the nurse said. "We deal with many cases of malnutrition and pellagra so we intend to start growing vegetables as soon as we can get fencing around the clinic. We will then give out vegetables and try to teach our patients to grow their own."

The Nondweni residents are mostly old people and young children. A pensioner, Mrs Eileen Nkosi, has to look after six children as her daughter works in Vryheid. Her son-in-law is in a mental institution.

Mrs Nkosi said she was happier when she lived near Paulpietersburg.

"Here," she said, "there is no food, no work and no cattle."

Batlokwa reprieve?

(FT) Post 23/6/80

By MATHATHA TSEDU

"IT will be extremely unjust and a waste of resources if the Government was to go ahead with its plans to uproot the Batlokwa community," the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, said at the weekend.

He was speaking to newsmen after his first official visit to the area, which also included a drive around the Makgato ghost village, where inhabitants either ran away, or were forcibly removed to Kromhoek, near Viva, last year.

Dr Phatudi said he had gone to Botlokwa to "see for myself that the case I was representing was strong enough and I am satisfied it is. The area is planned and the building style is like in any town with streets and plots and order. I am satisfied with the big development that have taken place. It is more developed than Alexandra and Crossroads.

"If people want to be fair and just, then there is no point in removing this community. There is no justification whatsoever. It will be terribly expensive and a waste of resources. For what?" Dr Phatudi added.

promised to review the decision after meeting with a delegation in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. It is generally believed that his decision to go to Botlokwa personally could mean that the decision to remove these people had been reversed. The actual date of the visit is not yet known.

Dr Phatudi also said his visit would be followed by another in early August together with the Minister of Development and Co-operation, Dr Piet Koornhof. He said he was hopeful that Dr Koornhof would realise that the opposition to the removal was based on "sound justice".

"It will be extremely naive for the Government to ignore our representations. Of course, if they want peace in this land then they will get peace by letting these people stay here. Equally, if they want war, then they must uproot these people," he added.

He also announced that he would visit Indermark, the settlement area near Bochum where Pedi-speaking people uprooted from Venda were dumped last year. He had no intention of visiting Kromhoek, he said, because it is the responsibility of the Central Government.

The over 80 000 Batlokwa have been living under a cloud of removal for over five years now. Last year Dr Koornhof

'Dumping' order ends hermit's pension bid

271
S. Post 23/6/80

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

WHEN A paralysed 69-year-old man tried to get a pension from the Brits Commissioner, he was "repatriated" to Messina.

Mr John Chauke's nightmare started after the Roman Catholic Church Youth Committee had pleaded his case with Community Councillor Mr Sam Kumalo in a bid to help him secure a pension.

They told the councillor Mr Chauke has been living like a hermit for many years, sleeping in an old car at the outskirts of the old Brits location, without any source of income.

The priest in charge of the local Catholic Church, Father Angelo, secured an open space in the yard of one of the church members to build a shack for him.

Armed with the facts of the case, Mr Kumalo approached the Brits Commissioner, Mr J N Theron, for help. He was told to come back for a reply in two weeks.

But instead of getting the pension he hoped for, Mr Chauke was taken by the police to the office of the Commissioner, where he was told there was no pension for him and he was ordered to go back to his place of origin, Messina.

He had barely stayed 24 hours in his new shack before he was hauled into a government vehicle on May 21, taken to the station and escorted to Messina.

Mr Theron, told SUNDAY POST that he was not aware that a shack had been built for Mr Chauke. "I had no choice but to send him to an institute for old people or to his place of origin. He can apply for a pension there," said Mr Theron.

The old car which was Mr Chauke's home for many years.

Asked if he would have granted him pension if he knew he had a place to stay, Mr Theron said the best thing for him was to earn it while living with his relatives in Messina.

Since the removal, Mr Kumalo has been criticised by the Youth Committee because they claim he had failed to help the destitute old man.

But Mr Kumalo says he acted in good faith when he went to the commissioner and was not aware that Mr Chauke might be repatriated.

STAR 26/6/80 271

Move along please for a new game

By Rob Meintjes

Bakgatla tribesfolk are still wondering what kind of government moves people and cattle for the sake of wild animals.

About 100 families from the village of Welgeval in the Pilanesberg Mountains have been moved to tents and shacks at Sandfontein to make way for Bophuthatswana's new 60 000 ha game reserve.

About 10 000 head of cattle belonging to the people of Welgeval and other nearby villages have been cleared off the land as part of "Operation Genesis."

Within six months the Pilanesberg Game Reserve will be teeming with game: Rhino, giraffe, elephant, buck and cheetah.

The biggest "translocation of game ever" will have been completed, with the blessing of the World Wildlife Fund and its member organisations in 28 countries.

This world-wide recognition for Pilanesberg — situated in a state starved of international recognition — has been welcomed by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope as "heartwarming."

On June 5 — World environmental Day — dignitaries and Pressmen witnessed the release of six white rhinos donated by the Natal Parks Board to mark the launching of the "Save the Rhino" campaign.

On the same day the last of the Welgeval families were moved out of the reserve. Conservation officials were relieved: 60 000 ha of mountainous bushveld could now be filled with game.

Standing among the dignitaries that day Chief Tidimane Ramona Pilane of the Bakgatla had mixed feelings as he witnessed the release of the white rhinos. The chief had agreed to the removal of his people from Welgeval and the cattle belonging to his tribe He had leased about 8 600 ha to the reserve.

But Chief Pilane felt he had no choice. He feared that if he refused to give up this land his tribe would be deprived of state land which had been allocated to the Bakgatla.

One possible advantage for younger members of his tribe would be to see game in its natural habitat. But should that take precedence over the human habitat?

The two Bakgatla farms leased to the game reserve form part of land bought from the Boers in 1898. But the tribe is thought to have come to the area in about 1500.

For the Bakgatla every centimetre of grazing land counts. And there is another reason why expropriation of the farms actually owned by the tribe would be disastrous.

The Bakgatla are literally sitting on buried millions. Geologists say there is uranium under the hills and houses of the chief's village Saulspoort. Mining for platinum is to start soon on the farm's tribe Spitskop. And the tribe will get its share of the profits, says Chief Pilane.

Chief Pilane is searching for the title deeds to his 26 farms, to prove conclusively that they belong to his tribe. So far he has traced 12.

"One wonders why our government decided to have a game park here," Chief Pilane told The Star.

"This area is highly mineralised This was one of my chief objections from the outset. If Pilanesberg was made into a national game park it would be difficult to undertake mining there. What would happen to the animals?

"I have made it quite clear that I retain the mineral rights to my farms in the reserve. I feel there should be nothing to hinder mining on the farms if anybody should wish to do so."

Mr William van Riet, planner of the park, told The Star it was not thought that the area was sufficiently mineralised to make mining feasible there.

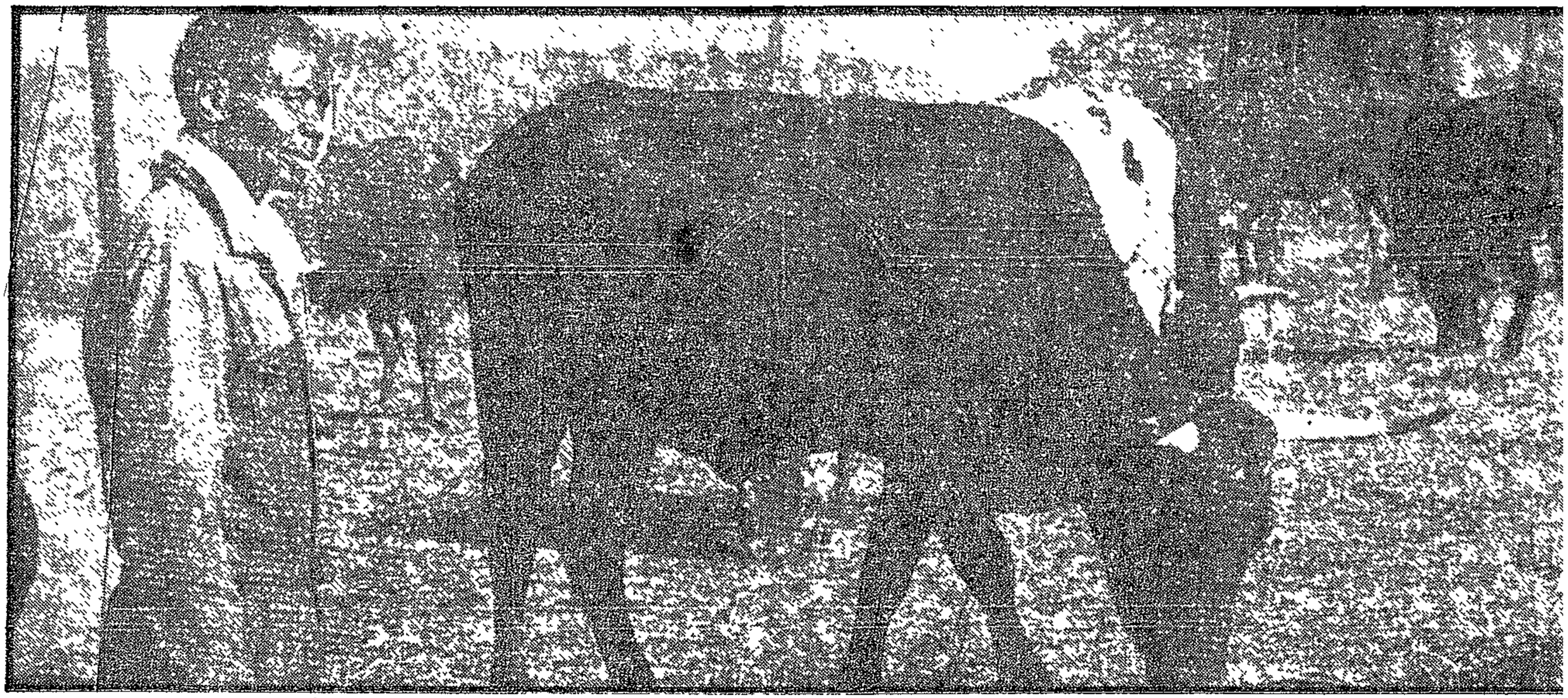
The people moved from Welgeval were paid an average of R1 800 to R2 000 in compensation for each family. But some feel this will not enable them to build the same quality homes they had at Welgeval in view of the present rises in building costs.

People from Bakgatla villages have also complained that the land allotted to their displaced cattle is already being used as grazing for herds belonging to other tribesmen.

One herdsman told The Star he had been forced to move his cattle off "the best grazing" on the farms now in the reserve to land between Sandfontein and Ramkokastad, but people there had chased his 80 head herd off what they regarded as their grazing land.

Near Welgeval their cattle had been able to drink from streams which flowed throughout the year. Now many tribesmen had to herd their cattle long distances to water.

park!



Johannes Paledi used to graze his cattle in the Pilanesberg. Now access to this land has been cut off for Bakgatla cattle owners by the creation of a 60 000 ha game reserve. GRAHAM GAINSFORD photographed Mr Paledi and his herd on the bare veld outside the village of Saulspoort.

Star 26/6/80 (271)

R250 000 spent on removal

The Pilanesberg Game Reserve is situated on the worst agricultural land in Bophuthatswana, park planner Willem van Riet says in defence of its site.

Mr van Riet also told The Star that land obtained from Chief Pilane was "very mountainous and useless for grazing" — a claim disputed by the Bakgatla chief.

Conceived in 1974, the reserve lies in a ring of mountains about 50 km north of Rustenburg. This unique ecological boundary will make game management very easy.

The park is fed by mountain streams which are inaccessible to human settlements since the removal of people from Welgeval to Sandfontein.

Mr van Riet said about R250 000 in compensation and costs had been spent on removing the Bakgatla inhabitants of Welgeval. The people had been happy to move, he said. "We would like to think it could not have been done better. It took four weeks to move the people and all their possessions."

Release of rhinos in the park had to wait until the 100 families from Welgeval had been moved, he said. Nor had it been possible to control access to the park until the people had gone.

He said the benefits Bophuthatswana would derive from the game park had to be weighed against the detrimental effects it might have on some of the local people. "How you resolve that one I do not know. I would like to think this was one case in which everyone did their utmost to resolve the issue."

Mr van Riet said if the area had not been used as a game park the mountains would eventually have been covered with people from other areas.

Tender documents for fencing the reserve had stipulated that the labour had to come from the area around the park, probably providing a year's work for 500 people. Another 300 locals had been employed on building walls, causeways and bridges at the drifts in the park.

Mr van Riet said he would like to see local people undertaking small scale enterprise, such as the making of curios for the tourists attracted to the park.

The culling of game should also benefit local tribes, he said.

Get out!

A bleak future for 175 000 tenant farmers

Report by DERRICK LUTHAYI

AN ESTIMATED 175 000 black tenant farmers in Northern Natal face a bleak future when their contracts expire at the end of August, the Pietermaritzburg branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations warned this week.

Mr Peter Kerchoff, who last week presented a report on black uprootings and relocations in Natal to the annual executive meeting of the Institute in Johannesburg, told SUNDAY POST this week:

"The position of the tenant farmers is worrying us. We don't know exactly what is going to happen to those people."

Mr Kerchoff's report said: "The situation, we believe, will become critical at the end of August when all existing labour tenant contracts expire."

Evictions continue apparently unabated in areas such as Greytown, Muden and Weenen. The Dranensberg Administration Board has established that there are about 175 000 squatters in Northern Natal who will require some form of accommodation if they are forced to move. The Board's estimate for the rest of Natal is 200 000 blacks.

In December 1978 about 100 families were moved from a farm called The Swamp in the Pevensey/Himeville area, to a settlement area in the Mpendle district on a farm called Compensation.

"In the Bergville-Wodstock area," says the report, "an ad hoc committee formed by the Amangwane and Amazizi tribes is fighting against their threatened removal from their farms in this area. In May 1979, Dr Piet Koornhof intervened and delayed the planned move to areas near Escort as part of the Government's black spot removal scheme."

Dr Koornhof indicated that the residents could move to an area a few kilometres from a dam site. The authorities then rejected a tin town on the site but this has been rejected by the ad hoc committee which represents 120 families.

The report warns that the situation is very tense now that the dam is taking shape and the water level is rising over the homes of these people."

There are many black-owned farms in the Ladysmith area. Many of these have been marked for expropriation, and the owners will be moved.

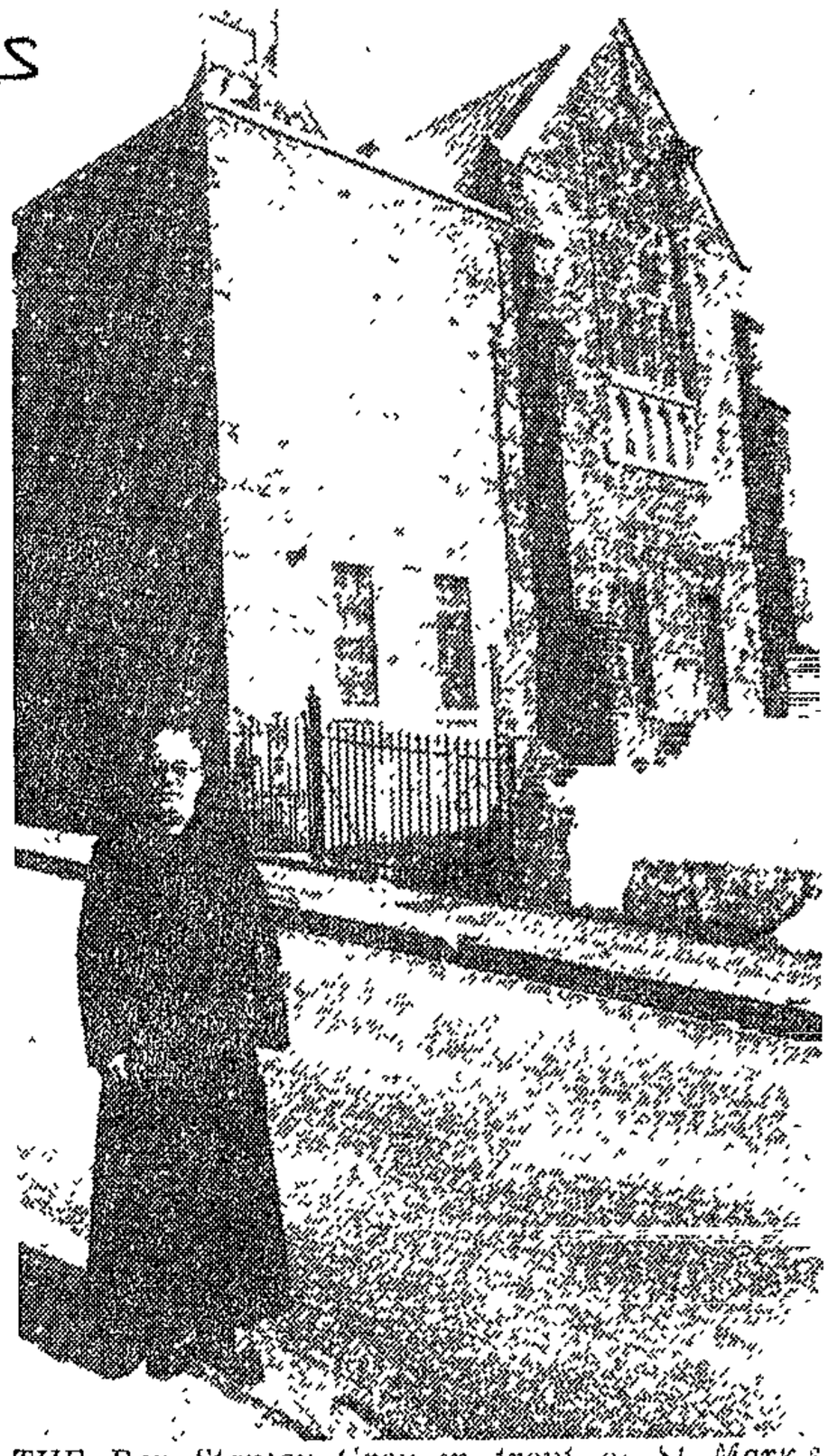
"It would appear that the authorities have purchased another group of farms on the Ladysmith-Helpmekaar road for another township. Huge stocks of corrugated iron flat craft huts are much in evidence," the report points out.

Squatter eviction in 1979 — will Natal families face the same fate in 1980?

The quaint Volkskerk in Grace Street makes way for progress

8/7/80 ARGUS

A great sigh in District Six as places of (271) worship go into the void



THE Rev Stanley Grey in front of St Mark's District Six The Church has refused to sell the building to the Department of Community Development to make way for the Technikon.

Staff Reporter

'THERE is a great sigh in the area.' With these words the Rev Karl August described the mood of District Six where removals and demolition are going ahead full tilt.

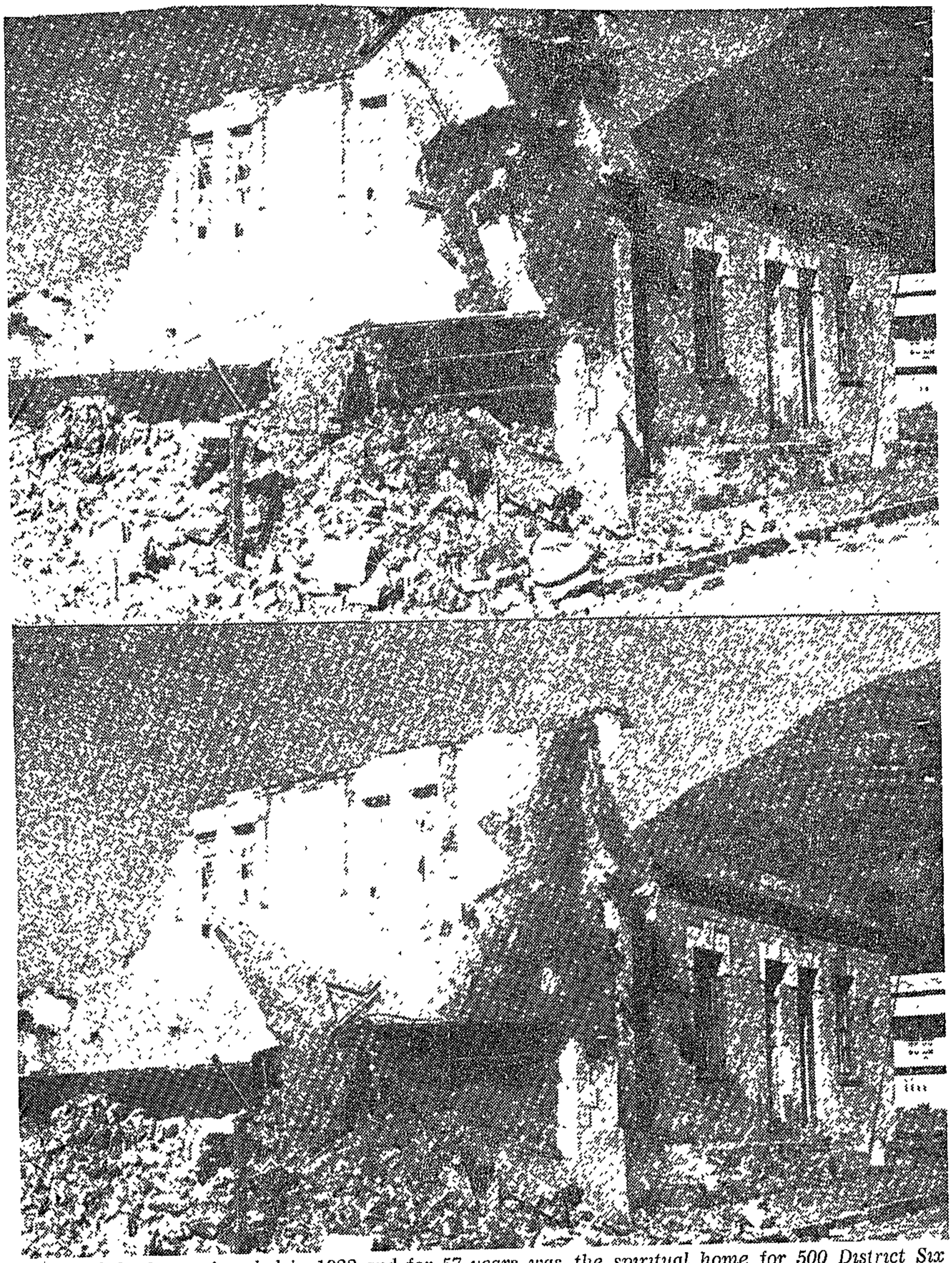
For Mr August, pastor of the Moravian Chapel, it is a sad time indeed.

The 96-year-old chapel stands on ground to be used for the proposed Cape Technikon and will probably be demolished early next year with a school and a creche

'We cannot live among tombstones. We must go to where our people are living,' said Mr August, whose congregation is splintered over the entire Peninsula.

When the Moravian Chapel finally closes its doors it will join the Salvation Army, the Baptist Church and Ned Geref Sending Kerk in following worshippers on to the Cape Flats.

(271)



THE Volkskerk was founded in 1922 and for 57 years was the spiritual home for 500 District Six residents. The last pastor at the church, which closed its doors last August, was the Rev J Claasens, now superintendent of the Volkskerk in Africa in the Western Cape.

271
ARGUS
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HALLOWED

Next to go will be St Mark's Anglican Church, the 'Klipkerk' which also stands in the way of the Technikon. Unlike the others, the St Mark's parish council has refused to sell the church to the Department of Community Development.

The rector of St Mark's the Rev Stanley Grey, said it had been decided not to sell the church.

The department, if it wanted the church, would have to expropriate.

'This is hallowed ground and members of my congregation come from all over the Peninsula to worship here as did their parents and grandparents,' he said.

TRICKY

The regional representative for the Department of Community Development, Mr Bob Walters, said he did not wish to comment on the future of St Mark's. 'This is a tricky question and I would not like to make it more difficult than it already is,' he said.

The only places of worship which are unscathed and whose future is assured are the three mosques in District Six.

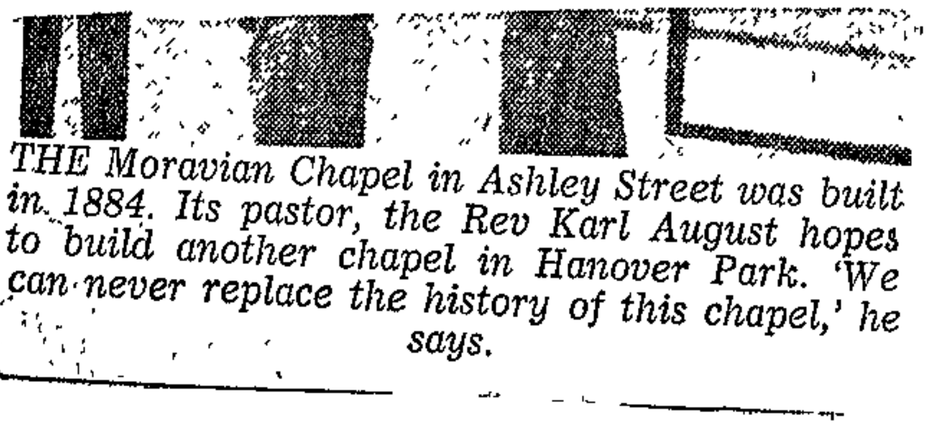
'Our mosques are on holy ground and once hallowed they cannot be dehallowed,' said Sheikh Abukahr Najaar, head of the Muslim Judicial Council.

'We made it quite clear to the Government we would not barter, exchange, or sell our mosques and that is the way it is to be,' he said.

SEVEN STEPS

It appears that in a short time, with the possible exception of the Holy Cross Church, which serves the needs of Roman Catholics in Walmer Estate and District Six, all that will remain of a once vibrant community will be the three brightly painted mosques in Muir, Aspeling, and Alicemere streets and perhaps the famous Seven Steps near where Hanover Street once was.

The white GG cars are everywhere these days — bringing the final eviction notices to the people of District Six. As the families go, the churches follow.



THE Moravian Chapel in Ashley Street was built in 1884. Its pastor, the Rev Karl August hopes to build another chapel in Hanover Park. 'We can never replace the history of this chapel,' he says.

271

ARGUS 8/7/80

9/7/80

3 000 ARCVS in forced (1 000) township (271) removal

Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY . — The removal of about 3 000 people from a black township at Jan Kempdorp near Kimberley to a town in Bophuthatswana started yesterday, amid strong opposition from residents and local businessmen.

A leading member of the Jan Kempdorp farming community said the removal of 280 families from Valspan township to Pampierstad, 26 km away, was being done in terms of Government policy that blacks who work within 26 km of a black state (in the case of Bophuthatswana) must live in that state.

The chairman of the Valspan Community Council, Mr M R Cwaile, said most of the residents did not want to move to Pampierstad. His council had refused to co-operate with the Administration Board in persuading people to move.

'THROWN OUT'

He said Administration Board officials had told residents that those who refused to move would be thrown out and that their houses would be demolished.

Mr Cwaile said: 'People are being forced to go to Pampierstad against their will.'

He said that he himself did not want to move because I've lived in Jan Kempdorp for 30 years and I don't like Pampierstad.

He would have to commute 52 km a day by bus to continue his present employment.

'CLOSED CASE'

The chairman of the Jan Kempdorp Chamber of Commerce, Mr Philip Botha, said the town's economy would suffer a heavy blow with the removal of the black community.

A delegation of businessmen had been to Cape Town to see senior Government officials but the Government's attitude had been that it was a 'closed case.'

Row brews as Govt moves 3 000 blacks

KIMBERLEY. — The removal of about 3 000 people from a black township at Jan Kempdorp near Kimberley to a town in BophuthaTswana started yesterday amid strong opposition from residents and local businessmen.

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He said administration board officials had told residents that those who refused to move would be thrown out and their houses demolished.

"People are being forced to go to Pampierstad against their will," he said.

He himself did not want to move "because I have lived in Jan Kempdorp for 30 years and I don't like Pampierstad".

He would have to commute 52km a day by bus to keep his present job.

The chairman of the Jan Kempdorp Chamber of Commerce, Mr Philip Botha, said the removal of the black community would be a heavy blow for the town's economy.

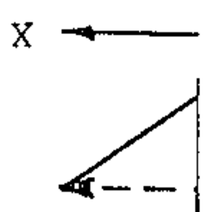
"At least 40% of our cash income will walk away."

Mr Botha said those blacks who remained in Jan Kempdorp would be transported by a "completely hopeless bus system".

He said a delegation of businessmen had been to Cape Town to see senior Government officials, but the Government's attitude had been that it was a "closed case".

He believed that about 3 000 blacks were being moved and had seen seven trucks at Valspan yesterday.

The chief of the Vryburg Administration Board, Mr C Schutte, was not available for comment. — Sapa.



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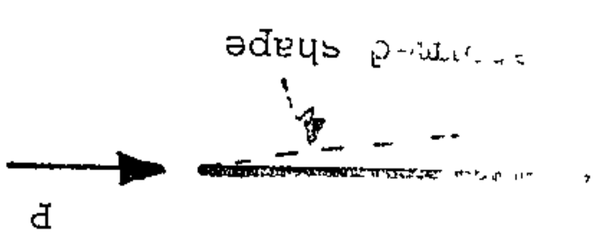

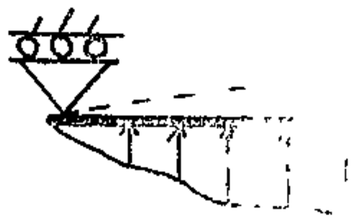

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Cape Times 10/7/80

Protest over moving of 3 000 to new town

KIMBERLY — The removal of about 3 000 people from a black township at Jan Kempdorp near here to a town in Bophuthatswana started this week, amid strong opposition from residents and local businessmen

A leading member of the Jan Kempdorp farming community said the removal of 280 families from Valspan township to Pampierstad, 26km away, was being done in terms of government policy that blacks who work within 26km of a black state (in this case Bophuthatswana) must live in that state.

The chairman of the Valspan Community Council, Mr M R Cwaile, said most of the residents did not want to move to Pampierstad His council had refused to co-operate with the Administration Board in persuading people to move.

He himself did not want to move "because I have lived in Jan Kempdorp for 30 years and I don't like Pampierstad."

He would have to commute 52km a day by bus to continue his present employment.

The chairman of the Jan Kempdorp Chamber of Commerce, Mr Philip Botha, said the town's economy would suffer a heavy blow with the removal of the black community.

"At least 40 percent of our cash economy will walk away".

All businessmen would be affected and he did not know what those who were completely dependent on black trade would do.

Mr Botha said those blacks who remained working in Jan Kempdorp would be transported by a "completely hopeless bus system."

He said a delegation of businessmen had been to Cape Town to see senior government officials, but the government's attitude had been that it was a "closed case." — Sapa

271 RDM 12/1/80

Resettlement is opposed by black council

By DIAGO SEGOLA AND CHRIS FREIMOND

JAN KEMPDORP — The removal of black families from Jan Kempdorp, in the northern Cape, to BophuthaTswana continued yesterday and by nightfall more than 120 had been resettled

But a "Mail" investigation has exposed a raging conflict within the community

Some of the estimated 3 000 residents wanted to move from their mud houses to dwellings at Pampierstad, 26km away But another group led by the chairman of the Valspan Township Community Council, Mr Raphael Cwaile, strongly opposed this move

Mr Cwaile claimed that Administration Board officials were intimidating residents into agreeing to the removal and his council would have nothing to do with the operation

However, some families said they requested re-settlement before being approached by the authorities There was no evidence of forced removal

Mr Cwaile, in fact, quoted instances where an administration board official intervened when its subordinates allegedly tried to forcibly evict a family

The official is said to have indicated that the family could remain in Valspan if they wished

Mr Cwaile said residents would have to travel 52km a day by bus at a cost of 90c if they wanted to keep their jobs in Jan Kempdorp He also claimed that promises were made in the past to build a modern township on a site adjoining Valspan

When his council refused to agree to the re-settlement programme or to co-operate with the administration board, the authorities approached residents directly to persuade them to move, he said.

A steady stream of Government trucks loaded with residents' belonging shuttled between the two towns yesterday The houses in Valspan were demolished as soon as they were vacated

An administration board official at Valspan said yesterday that 280 families would be moved The estimated 120 remaining families would be resettled when houses became available at Pampierstad, he said

Removal of black families continues

CAPE TIMES 12/7/80 (271)

Own Correspondent

JAN KEMPDORP. — The removal of black families from this northern Cape town to Bophuthatswana continued yesterday and by nightfall more than 120 families had been resettled

An investigation exposed a raging conflict within the community. Some of the estimated 3 000 residents clearly wanted to move from their mud houses to the more modest dwellings at Pampierstad, 26 km away. However, another group led by the chairman of the Valspan township community council, Mr Raphael Cwaile, were strongly opposed to the move.

Mr Cwaile claimed that Administration Board officials were intimidating residents into agreeing to the removal. His council would have nothing to do with the operation, he said However, some families said they had requested resettlement before being approached by the authorities

There was no evidence of forced removal

Mr Cwaile said residents would have to travel 82 km a day by bus at a cost of 90 cents if they wanted to keep their jobs in Jan Kempdorp.

He also said that promises had been made in the past to build a modern township on a site adjoining Valspan.

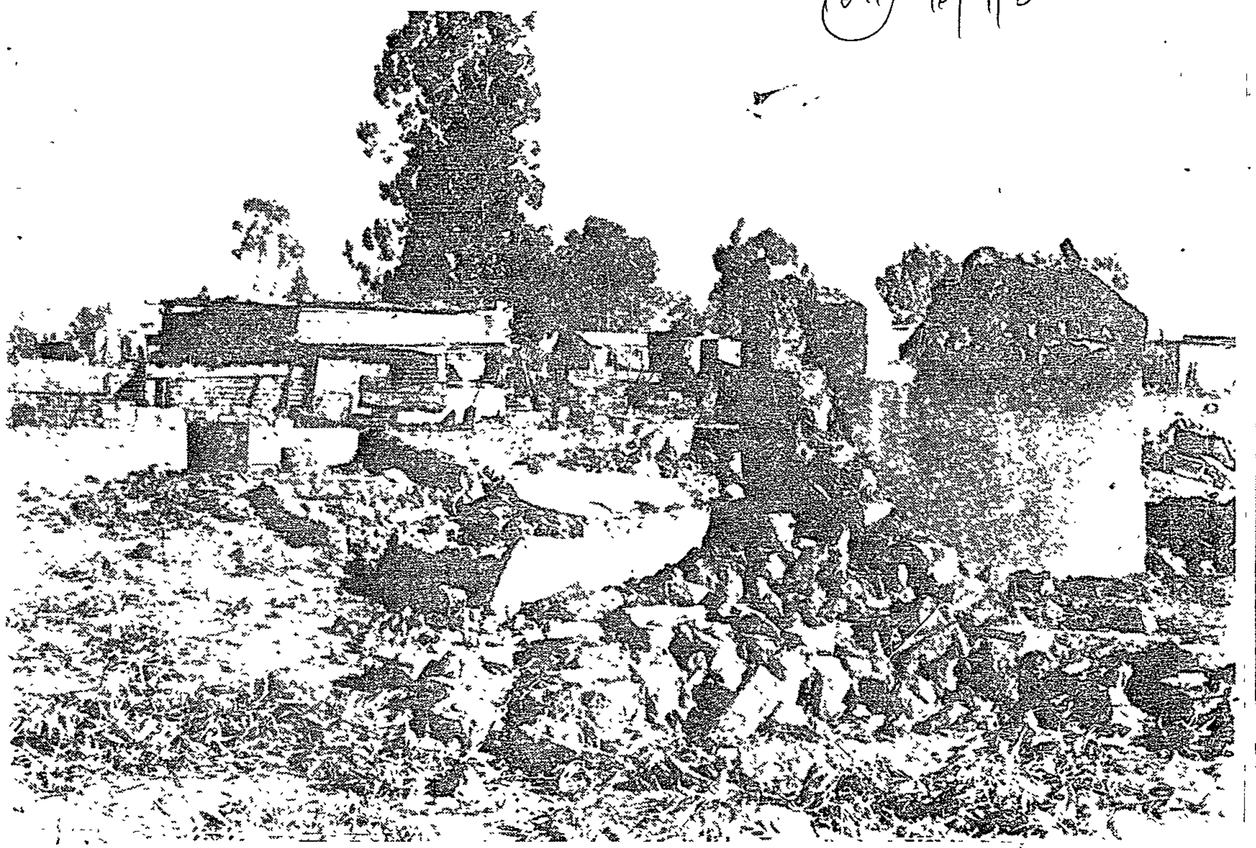
An Administration Board official at Valspan said yesterday that 280 families would be moved.

The estimated 120 remaining families would be resettled when houses became available at Pampierstad, he said

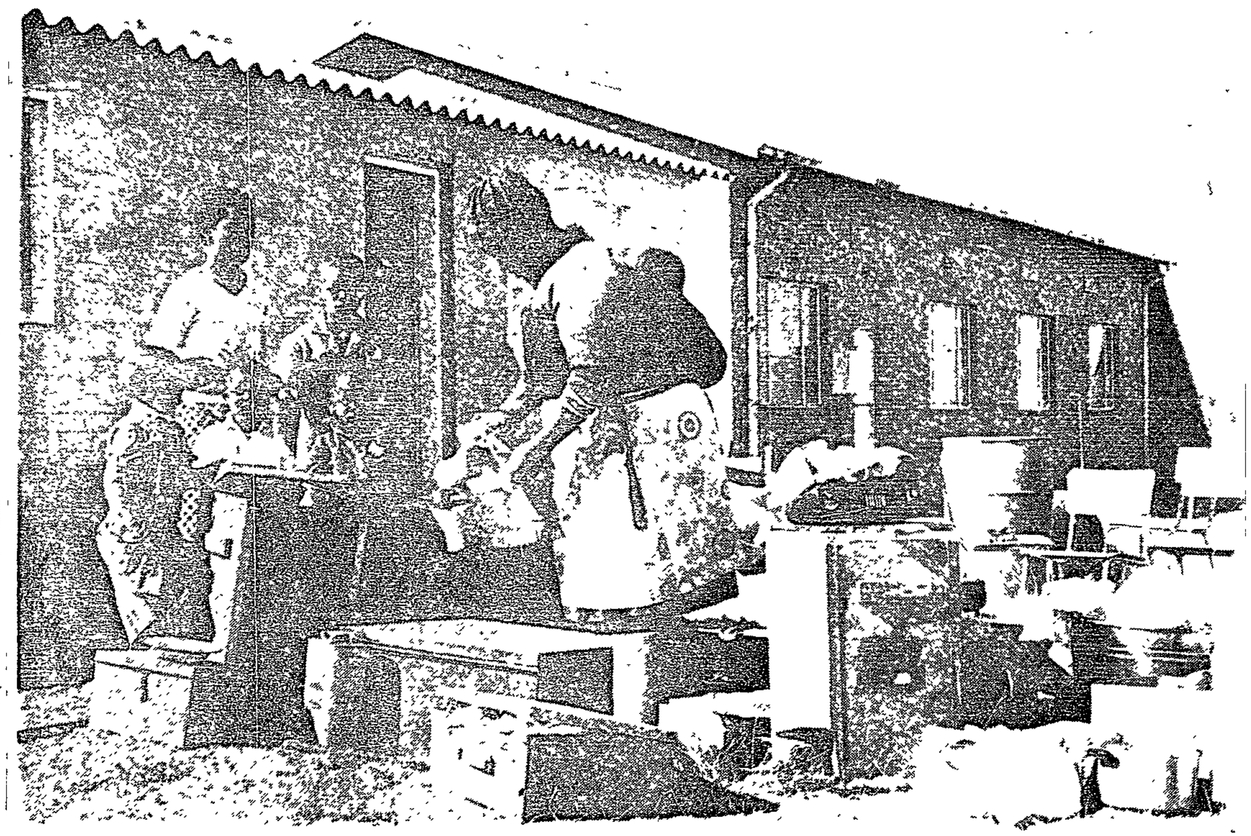
Living between mud walls and the far removed promises of Pampierstad

Some have moved, some sit it out and wait

(271) 16/7/80



The mud houses vacated by residents of Valspan are being demolished immediately to stop other families moving in...



Neat four-roomed houses at Pampierstad in BophuthaTswana await families moved from Valspan at Jan Kempdorp

RDM 16/7/80

(271)

These people left divided

The Government's policy of removing black families from "white" areas to homelands has reared it's ugly head at Jan Kempdorp near Kimberley in the Northern Cape. But an investigation by "Mail" reporters, CHRIS FREIMOND and DIAGO SEGOLA has revealed a situation in which the residents of Valspan township are divided in their opinions of resettlement.

THE long-threatened resettlement of 3 000 black residents of Valspan Township at Jan Kempdorp in the Northern Cape has sharply divided the formerly close-knit community

The main cause of the split has been a departure by the Government from the traditional policy of forced removals to homeland backwaters.

Many of the Valspan residents clearly wanted to move from the squalor of their mud houses where they shared communal toilets and water taps to the neat four-room dwellings at Pampierstad 26km away in BophuthaTswana

The well-established town which is being expanded by the BophuthaTswana Government, has shopping centres, clinics and recreational facilities The new houses are built on 250 square metre fenced plots. They have inside toilets and taps and could be wired for electricity at a later stage.

The inconvenience of having to travel by bus at a cost of 90c a day to Jan Kempdorp if they wanted to keep their jobs was balanced by the greater comfort in which they would live, said one resident who opted to move.

But another group, led by the chairman of the Valspan Community Council, Mr Raphael Cwaile, was opposed in principle to resettlement

Mr Cwaile saw no reason why the Government could not build adequate housing at Valspan which he claimed was promised many years ago

The first phase of resettlement involves 280 of the estimated 400 families. The rest will be moved when houses become available at Pampierstad

The Government's attitude is clear cut If blacks live within 26km of a homeland then they must be moved to that homeland and commute to work

However, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, Mr Japie Jonker, confirmed that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had promised an end to forced removals.

"If they want to stay where they are then they are welcome to do so. They will not be evicted," he said.

According to officials of the Northern Cape Administration Board organising the removal from Valspan, the head of each household resettled at Pampierstad signs an application to be moved and is allocated a new house.

No-one was being forced to leave But some families were so eager to be given better houses that they were demanding resettlement even though they were not on the list for the first phase of removals, an official said

But Mr Cwaile alleged that the authorities were threatening residents with eviction unless they signed

However, he admitted to an instance where a senior official is said to have intervened when his subordinates allegedly tried to evict a family and said the family could stay if they wanted to

Although no-one could be found who would admit to being intimidated, it was clear that a number of residents were signing applications for resettlement without fully understanding what they were doing.

Mr Cwaile said the manner in which the authorities had gone about the removal made a farce of the Community Council concept.

"They are supposed to work through us, but when we decided, as an elected council representing the people, that we would not agree to removal or co-operate if it was enforced, the officials went behind our backs to the people and distributed pamphlets urging them to accept resettlement," he said

The question of removal stretched back to 1956 when land adjacent to Valspan was surveyed for the establishment of a new township, Mr Cwaile said

Since then the question of Valspan being moved had cropped up on a number of occasions. The people were promised they would not be sent to Pampierstad, he claimed.

" But slowly it became clear that the authorities were planning to send us there. We sent letter after letter to Kimberley and even to Dr Connie Mulder when he was still Minister of Plural Relations requesting meetings and details, but always the reply has been the same 'Your case is under consideration. We will reply to your letter as soon as possible'," Mr Cwaile said.

The council's dilemma has been compounded by the obvious willingness of many residents to accept new houses in BophuthaTswana.

"In May this year we called a meeting of the people, thousands of them came. Two white officials were also present

"I was to have read a letter from the Chief Commissioner at the Department of Co-operation and Development in Kimberley telling us that the matter was closed and that we had to move.

"The people were so angry that chaos erupted before the meeting even began

"The white officials had to run for their lives. It was a clear indication of how the people felt about removal," Mr Cwaile said.

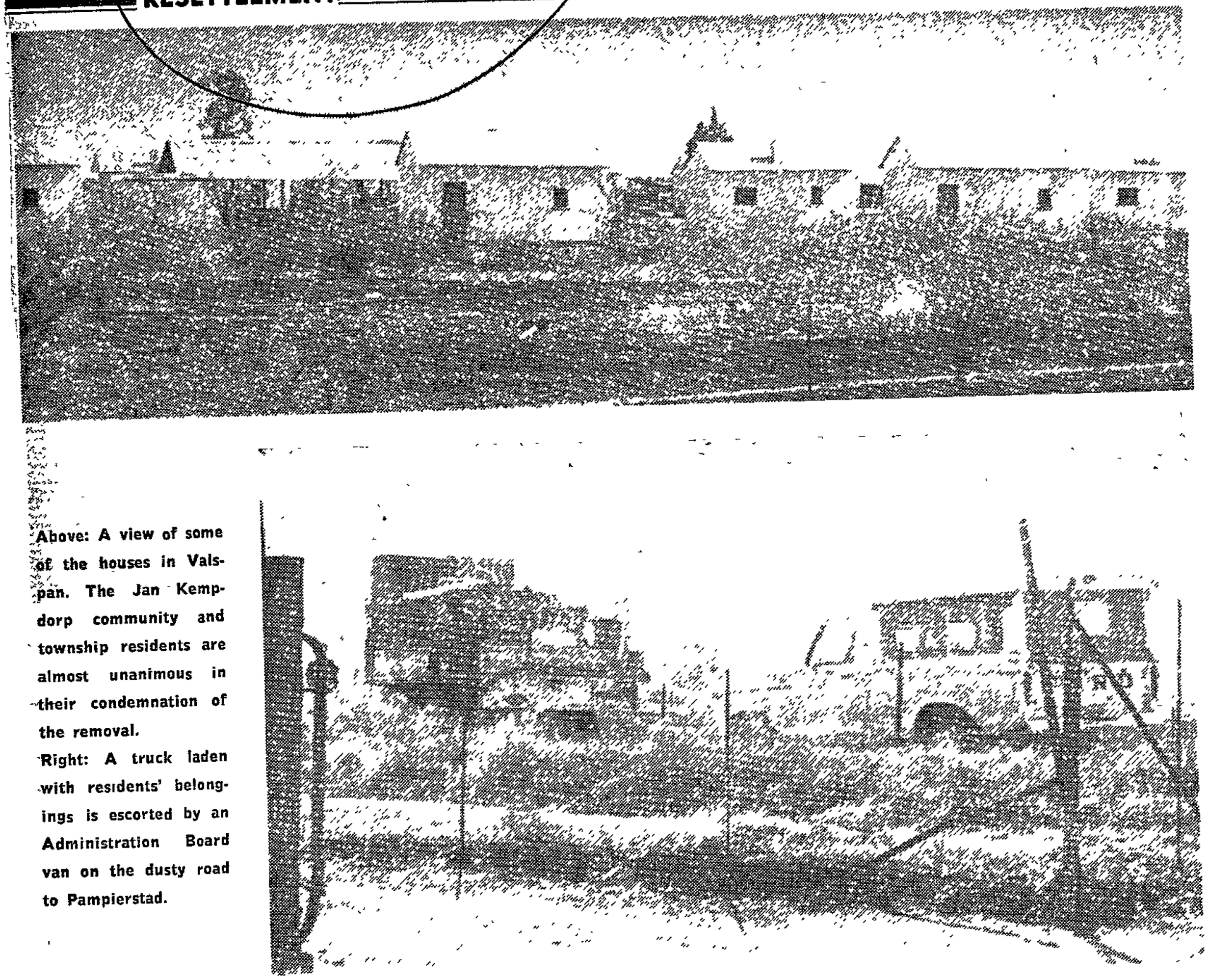
He claimed that since the meeting clandestine approaches by the board officials to the residents as well as intimidation and threats had led to some people agreeing to move

But officials at Valspan said the change of heart seemed to have occurred when people realised what they were being moved to.

They believe that when word gets back to those still in the township about the better conditions in Pampierstad, they too will apply for new houses.

Meanwhile Mr Cwaile and his followers will continue to resist officialdom and refuse to move to Pampierstad.

Their stand may put to the test Dr Koornhof's promise that forced removals are a thing of the past



Above: A view of some of the houses in Valspan. The Jan Kempdorp community and township residents are almost unanimous in their condemnation of the removal.

Right: A truck laden with residents' belongings is escorted by an Administration Board van on the dusty road to Pampierstad.

How officialdom

By Dirk van Zyl

As the saga of the Valspan removals continued last week, with black community leaders unequivocally opposed to the operation, and feeling among residents ranging from equally strong opposition to resigned acceptance, a minority — consisting mainly of the homeless — welcomed the move.

The removal of the 3 000 inhabitants from Valspan township at Jan Kempdorp, to Pamierstad. 26 km away, in Bophuthatswana, began on July 8 after a "top level" Government decision.

It signalled the end of a long battle by Valspan community leaders to stay their peoples' removal

Jan Kempdorp's town council, businessmen and leaders of the farming community, were also united in their disapproval. The Town Clerk, Mr Wally Tolmay, said: "The local community — black and white — were never consulted." And the Bophuthatswana Government dissociated itself from the move.

Pleaded

The chairman of the Valspan Community Council, 68-year-old Mr Raphael Cwaile, recently reiterated his view that the removals were not voluntary — as claimed by the Administration Board.

His council had told officials at a meeting that "we agree people have come forward in large numbers to go because of threats and intimidation by officials conducting the removal."

Last Tuesday, two residents had come to him and pleaded for advice. "You will see the day will come I will come back for you" they said had been one threat to them by an official, when they told him they did not want to move to Pampierstad.

Mr Cwaile said he challenged officials to put to the test, their claim that the people were moving voluntarily, by distributing a pamphlet to every Valspan home to the effect that all removals to Pampierstad were done at the resident's own request, without any force being applied.

Officials had replied that permission for such a pamphlet would have to be obtained "from Kimberley."

Confused

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development in the Northern Cape, Mr H P van der Merwe repeated at the weekend the official standpoint that "people are only being moved voluntarily at this stage." He had also not yet received a report of the meeting. The chief of the Vryburg Administration Board, Mr C Schutte, who was one of the officials present at the meeting, could not be contacted.

Referring to a report in a Johannesburg morning newspaper last week that residents were divided on the removals issue, Mr Cwaile said "I can assure you this is not the case. The people are just confused."

This was borne out by interviews I conducted with a number of Valspan residents on Thursday and during the previous week.

Mr Joseph Khene (34), a butchery worker who has lived in the township since birth, said: "When I told them I did not want to go to Pampierstad because it is too far, they left me, but they did not actually say I could stay in Valspan. One doesn't understand what's going on."

A 24-year-old cafe assistant, Miss Elsie Moetsane, who was also born in Valspan, asked me at the end of an interview the week before last 'Will we be able to come back?" She and her family have since been moved to Pampierstad

"It's not nice for us there," she said, although they did have a better house. She had to get up at 4 30 am to catch a bus for work and only got home at 9 pm.

Other complaints were that their new cement house was cold and the shops far away.

Bus fare

An unhappy Mr David Moratiwa (38) arrived at his new home last Thursday with his wife and five children and their belongings. "It is against my conscience — I was not prepared to come to Pampierstad. I was born in Valspan."

They had to move because the owner of the house in which they had lived in Valspan had moved. Mr Moratiwa said he did not think he would manage to pay the 90c daily bus fare to get to and from his work in Jan Kempdorp.

He was also perturbed about the effect of the move on his children's schooling: "The Bophuthatswana syllabus is different I can see my children failing."

An aspect which came to the fore during last week's probe was the "hurried" nature of the removals. Said Mr Cwaile: "They came on July 3 and told us we must start moving on July 8. If we were willing to go what was the hurry about?"

Not told

The chairman of the Pampierstad Community Council, Mr Stephen Matshane, said there hadn't been "consultation of any kind" with him about the Valspan removals. "I just see the lorries arriving and meet the people in

Valspan community leader, 68-year-old Mr Raphael Cwaile. "I'd like to see them fulfil their promise before I die."

severed the

Some take pride in new homes

the streets. I suppose sometime we must call a meeting and welcome them."

He was not against the removals,, "because, after all, they are our people," but he would like to have been informed about facilities for the people' affected. Parents had asked him about schooling facilities for their children and he had not been able to tell them whether adequate facilities were available.

Comparison

The proprietor of the bus' company providing transport for Pampierstad residents to their places of work in surrounding towns, Mr J T Makodi, said he had also not been informed and his company had as a result been "inconvenienced."

"Had they told us we could have planned," he said.

In the past five buses had been used on the Jan Kempdorp route and this would be increased to eight or nine

The houses to which people are being moved are modern and functional. They have sewerage and running water and are to be provided with electricity in the future, according to officials, and they compare well materially with the primitive mud huts in Valspan.

Pampierstad is a sprawling town with 18 000 inhabitants before the Valspan additions who have been resettled there from various centres. An overriding impression is one of soulless symmetric rows of virtually identical concrete houses, dusty roads, old women and children — and poverty.

In one house I heard a heart-rending tale. A 60-year-old grandmother, Mrs Angelina Sevuba, who had moved with her family from Valspan last week, was sitting in a chair immobilised by knee trouble as a result of which she could not fetch her pension. Around her were her son's three young children, aged seven, five and four, whom she was looking after while their father was at work. They had had no food since the previous day because the father had not come home from his work in Jan Kempdorp. A crippling listlessness stemming from a feeling of helplessness and despair pervaded the family's home.

Another side was represented by a young couple who were proud of having a home for the first time and who had decided to make the best of it.

Proud

Mr Ronnie Selar (26) and his wife Naomi (24) moved to Pampierstad two weeks ago. Mr Selar, who works in Randfontein and was on holiday, said they had not had their own home in Valspan, where he grew up. On Thursday the couple — with obvious pride — were painting the door of their home.

He was, however, aware of dissatisfaction among the people about transport and the shops being sited too far from many homes. At Valspan, residents felt "home remains home." Said one man: "When it rains I can make a fire in my mud hut — which I built with my own two hands — to dry my clothes. I won't be able to do that in Pampierstad." Another said he did not like the toilet being inside the house as would be the case at Pampierstad.

A last word came from Pampierstad community leader Mr Matshane on conditions there. "There is no work at all for the people in Pampierstad. They all have to go out and work in other centres and some children must go to school in Jan Kempdorp by bus."

A few thin bedraggled Afrikaner cattle bemusedly stared at us as we drove out of a lifeless Pampierstad.

roots of 3 000

Miss Elsie Moetsane, 24, and Mr Joseph Khene, 34, have lived in Valspan all their lives. "Pampierstad won't be good. What can we do there? Here we can walk to work and pay less rent."

Town Clerk, Mr Wally Tolmay. "The local community — white and black — was never consulted about the removal of Valspan."

Legal aid for squatter

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A WELL-KNOWN Johannesburg attorney has now taken up the case of Mrs Emily Modise, who was forcefully removed from a squatter camp in Springs and dumped in Qwa-Qwa last year.

Mr Godfrey Pitje confirmed to SUNDAY POST that he has been briefed on Mrs Modise's case and has written a letter to the Nigel Commissioner enquiring about Mrs Modise's background.

It was after her failure to obtain assistance from the Commissioner at Nigel recently that a few sympathisers, who wished to remain anonymous, decided to take up the matter on her behalf.

Mrs Modise

By SAM MABE

The ailing 55-year-old mother of eight was cuddling her 18-day-old grandchild when she travelled about 400 kilometres in a Government truck before being dumped in an open veld in drenching rain, she claimed.

Mrs Modise, who has not received a cent of the "pension money" she was promised by Government officials before leaving Springs, has no source of income and, with her four grand-children, is destitute.

She has also not been paid the disability grant she was promised after an operation to have a breast removed earliler this year.

Early this year, the four children suffered from malnutrition and had to be taken to hospital. But because she had no money to pay for their medical fees, the children were refused admission to Elizabeth Ross Hospital in Qwa-Qwa.

Only the yongest of the children, Millicent, who was five-months-old then, was admitted because her condition was more critical.

After many fruitless attempts to get her pension in Qwa-Qwa, Mrs Modise came to Nigel last week, where she was born and spent all her life before moving to Springs last year, to meet the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development about her pension money.

In Nigel she was told that the South African Government was no longer responsible for her. She was advised to seek her pension from the Qwa-Qwa government. She was given a free railway ticket back as she had no money for her return fare.

Soon after her arrival in Qwa-Qwa late last year, Mrs Modise told SUNDAY POST that she was removed from Springs against her will and under the pretext that she would have a house of her own, better than the shack she lived in in Springs.

Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, insisted that Mrs Modise was sent to Qwa-Qwa voluntarily and that she had in fact, asked to be sent back to "her home" where she wished to stay with her brother.

Mrs Modise said Qwa-Qwa is not her home and she has no brother there. She had never been to the homeland before, had no relatives there and knew no one.

Later last year, officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development visited Mrs Modise while she was in hospital shortly after she was operated on. She was made to sign certain documents which the officials claimed were proof that she was resettled in Qwa-Qwa on her request.

Mrs Modise, who cannot read, said she signed certain documents which she was made to believe were for a new house she was to move into after her discharge from hospital. She also said she signed the papers while under sedation and not fully alert.

UN group queries Pilanesberg removal

By Jean-Jacques Cornish
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The World Wildlife Fund will be asked by United Nations human rights experts why it endorsed a game reserve project in Bophuthatswana that involved uprooting people to make way for animals.

The six-man ad hoc working group of experts on Southern Africa decided this week to call a WWF official before them at their Geneva hearings later this summer.

Their decision, was made minutes after hearing about the compulsory resettlement of 100 Bakgatla families from Welgeval in the Pilanesberg Mountains to tents and shacks near Sandfontein.

They heard that the tribe was being forced to quit an area which it had settled since 1500 and had actually bought in 1898.

They were being offered insufficient compensation and being moved to an area that was already being grazed by another tribe.

Miss Barbara Rogers, testifying, based her evidence on a report published in The Star last month.

● It appears that the criticism of the reserve may have been based on selective quotes from The Star report which gave two sides of the question.

The Star's article said the world-wide recognition of Pilanesberg — and the establishment of a Pilanesberg game reserve — was welcomed by Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope as 'heartwarming'.

Chief of the Bakgatlas, Chief Tidimane Ramona Pilane, is reported to have agreed to the removal of his people from Welgeval and the cattle belonging to his tribe.

But he felt he had no choice. He feared if he refused to give up this land his tribe would be deprived of State land which had been allocated to the Bakgatla, Chief Pilane said.

Mr William van der Riet, Pilanesberg Game Reserve park planner said the reserve was situated on the worst agricultural land in Bophuthatswana.

The land obtained from Chief Pilane was 'very mountainous and useless for grazing," Mr van der Riet said — a claim disputed by the Bakgatla chief.

The Star article also said families moved from Welgeval were paid between R1 800 to R2 000 in compensation.

Bakgatla herdsmen have complained that the land allotted to their displaced cattle was already being used for grazing by other tribesmen the report said.

'Drought plus removals add to horrifying picture

The ravages of the current drought in many parts of South Africa had jolted people into realising that serious malnutrition had existed for a long time, Dr Selma Browde, Johannesburg City Councillor, said today.

Addressing the inaugural meeting of the Operation Hunger campaign, Dr Browde said: "The effect of the drought — coupled with the (forced) removals of people from one area to another and the thousands of people endorsed out of cities being unable to find work in rural areas and unable to subsist on the land — adds up to a horrifying picture."

Dr Browde said statistics on the causes of death among South Africans showed that whites died mainly of diseases related to over-eating, while blacks died mainly of diseases related to malnutrition

Malnutrition was not in the main caused by inadequate food production nor by the population explosion, Dr Browde said. Black people were prevented by circumstance from producing enough food for their needs and their cash income was often inadequate to buy enough of the food there was.

She attacked the export of food to other countries in Africa when there were so many hungry South Africans.

The 1976 figures showed that the infant death rate among rural black South Africans was the highest in the world — worse than Botswana, Zaire and Niger.

The situation demanded massive Government intervention, changes in the system of migratory labour and an end to forced removals.

But in the meantime more privileged South Africans should do as much as they could, however small their efforts might be, to help those suffering from hunger.

Page 6 — R5 000 for Operation Hunger.

'Mass removals cause starvation'

JOHANNESBURG – The government's homelands policy, coupled with mass population removals and influx control was among the main causes of mounting starvation malnutrition and tuberculosis in South Africa

This was said yesterday at the inaugural meeting of Operation Hunger by Dr Selma Browde a PFP city councillor in Johannesburg

She quoted statistics from the United Nations the South African Medical Journal the Medical Officers of Health for Johannesburg and Durban, and South African University research projects to prove that

The discrepancy between black and white infant mortality rate (IMR) was growing the IMR for white children was dropping with only Sweden and Iceland showing lower rates -- the figure for South Africa had dropped below that of Britain a few years ago

The rate for black rural areas was higher than for most Third World countries more children of migrant labourers died than children of parents both in settled rural areas and urban districts

While the white IMR fell by about 60 percent between 1941 and 1970 it only decreased by 19 percent for coloured children

Dr Browde listed some of the highest and lowest IMRs in the world – deaths per every 1 000 infants

Sweden	9
Iceland	11
South African Whites	12
United Kingdom	16
United States	17
West Germany	21
Guyana	40
Malaysia	75
Albania	87
Botswana	97
South Africa (average)	17
Zaire	160
Niger	200
South African rural blacks	240

Figures for IMR discrepancies within South Africa, revealed

Whites (national)	12	1978
Asians (national)	36	1971
Coloureds (national)	122	1971
Urban (national)	69	1978
Durban	77	1972
Johannesburg	96	1970
Cape Town (resident)	82	1976
Cape Town (migrant)	107	1976
Transkei (migrant)	227	1976
Transkei (non-migrant)	282	1976
Transkei (average)	240	1978

Although the most recent statistics only dated from 1978, Dr Browde stressed that the situation had worsened considerably since then

The misery of Mondlo

20/8/80 Star

Mondlo Township, near Vryheid, is a rural resettlement area falling under the kwaZulu Government. Thirty-five thousand people live there in an atmosphere of smouldering resentment. OSWALD MTSHALI, award-winning poet and a staff writer on The Star, and ALF KUMALO, award-winning photographer and also a Star staffer, have just returned from Mondlo. This is their story. . . .

Mbuyiseni Mazibuko (18 months) lies near death from masmarus at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nquthu, kwaZulu. Drought has aggravated suffering in these regions.

Mounting toll of the drought

Mbuyiseni Mazibuko (18 months) is a victim of the kwashiokor/masmarus disease which is wreaking havoc along the length and breadth of kwaZulu, especially in the Nquthu district, where the drought has exacerbated the suffering of the local populace.

Mbuyiseni is a shocking sight — a grotesque-looking creature of shrivelled flesh, spindly limbs, bulging eyes and oversized head.

His chances of survival are slim. If he does live, he stands to suffer side effects.

In 1968, I wrote a poem entitled "The Face Hunger" for the Mbuyiseni Mazibuko's of this world:

I counted ribs on his concertina chest
bones protruding as if chiselled
by a sculptor's hand of famine.

He looked with glazed pupils
seeing only a bun on some sky high shelf.

The skin was pale and taut
like a glove on a doctor's hand.

His tongue darted in and out
like a chameleon's
snatching a confetti of flies.

O! child
your stomach is a den of lions
roaring day and night.

Talking to Dr Bill Foster (26) the Gloucestershire-born acting superintendent of Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital, where Mbuyiseni is a patient, one gets a sense of helplessness among the dedicated medical staff fighting to alleviate suffering in the whole drought-stricken Nquthu district.

"There are so many factors involved which compound the problem in this community. Grantedly, famine is a Third World problem, but here the most crucial factor is water and how it is utilised to improve the agricultural conditions of this part of the world.

"This is the most contributory factor to the poverty and disease around this region, but the worst area is around Nondweni in the nub of the whole consolidation scheme for the kwaZulu homeland."

The socio-economic and political issues are aggravated by bureaucracy. There is much passing of the buck between departments.

One would expect to find guerillas there

About 30 km from the town of Vryheid and 13 km south-east of Blood River lies Mondlo Township, a depressing dustbowl of poverty, disease, crime and violence. In March this year two suspected ANC guerillas, Boyce Bogale and Thomas Mngadi, were arrested there.

It is not too difficult to understand why guerillas should choose Mondlo.

The residents of this drab and dreary place were resettled there as pawns in Pretoria's game of chess known as consolidation. They were fitted into a little patch of the jigsaw that makes up the bits of kwaZulu scattered all over the map of Natal.

The dream is a viable, independent homeland. There's little sign of viability or independence at Mondlo.

The town is governed by the administration of Chief Gatsha Mangosuthu Buthelezi from the capital of Ulundi. Inkatha is the instrument used by Ulundi for local governance.

Mr Paul Nhlapo, former "mayor" of the town and regional secretary of Inkatha, had this to say:

"I'm thinking of resigning from Inkatha.

"Mondlo has about 35 000 residents, but only bout 500 are known and active members. People around here don't seem to care about Inkatha even though one reads in the Press about its inflated membership of 300 000.

"This is a hotbed of hatred. People resent the fact that they were brought from their homes in more fertile areas and dumped in this wasteland."

The people of Mondlo also resent the fact that they have been forced by the township council, under the chairmanship of Mr Nhlapho, to pay increased rents and property rates which, they say, do not benefit them, but go to the coffers of the kwaZulu Government.

Mr Nhlapho can vouch for his unpopularity. He has been shot at four times and wounded in the arm. But, he says, he was only doing what he was required to do in his office. He has since resigned from his mayorship.

The roads are unlit at night and dusty. The local clinic reports a large number of patients suffering from respiratory ailments such as tuberculosis, bronchitis, asthma and sinusitis. The dust and poor diet are among the chief causes

Robbery, rape, murder and theft are common. A police station has been built at the western entrance to the town but it is seen less as a symbol of protection than of oppression.

Stock theft from the surrounding white farms — "do you expect it to be different?" — is one of the station's main areas of concern. And the farmers have formed commando-like groups to protect their animals

Mondlo residents complain of harassment both from the police and the farmers

The situation, as one resident commented, is "volatile."

Two new schools on the western side of the township remain unfurnished and pupils have to sit on the bare and cold floors because the regional authority and some industrialists have withdrawn their sponsorship.

The kwaZulu Government stands aside because it is not responsible for building the schools, electrifying the township or tarring the streets.

Nobody, it seems, is responsible for improving the quality of life in this bleak place.

When Mildred Khumalo (33) of Mondlo Township heard of her mother's death at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital, she collapsed sobbing. "I've no money to bury my beloved mother; who will help me?" she moaned. The hospital authorities have informed her that as she is unemployed they will help give her mother a pauper's funeral. But she would like to give her mother a decent burial. Her mother was a victim of malnutrition and bronchitis, and Mildred herself is a TB suspect.

Human dumps 'as bad as ever'

(27) S. Post Public

By OWEN VANQA

THERE is no real change in the quality of life in the border region. Living conditions in the resettlement areas are as frightening as ever, Eastern Cape churchmen were told this week.

The field worker of the Border Council of Churches (BCC), the Reverend Themba Sibeko, told the annual meeting of the BCC that the resettlement of big communities took place for the sake of Government policy.

"The only reason for hope against the dark future brought on by the iniquitous ideology of apartheid is that more and more voices of protest are being added. Even those who had initially co-operated in this so-called parallel development are protesting," he said.

Ciskeian resettlement camps scandalous — Sebe

3/9/80 Argus 271

Argus Correspondent

ZWELITSHA. — Parched, poverty-stricken Ciskei did not have enough food and water to share with the thousands of people 'driven out' of South Africa into Ciskeian resettlement camps, the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, said here.

In an interview, Chief Sebe said no words could describe the desperate situation of the people resettled in the Ciskei. He criticised the South Africa Government for 'shunning its duty' by pressing Xhosa-speaking blacks into an already suffering state.

'You do not even hear about these camps until something tragic occurs. We used to take the refugees for humanitarian reasons, but the time has come to take a firm stand. No one is looking after these people,' he said.

'They have absolutely nothing. We have brought this to the attention of the South African Government countless times, but something scandalous must happen before something positive is done.'

Unemployment in the Ciskei has been estimated by Ciskei Government officials to be above 50 percent. An official survey has found that almost one in every two Ciskeian children suffered from malnutrition.

A severe drought, one of the worst recorded, has laid waste the homeland. No crops have been gathered in the past two ploughing seasons.

Chief Sebe said that in spite of a R7-million drought relief allocation from the Pretoria Government, the situation in the Ciskei was 'worse than it had ever been' and the people in Ciskeian resettlement camps were not the Ciskei Government's responsibility.

Nine new settlements had been created recently in the Ciskei in white areas of South Africa. The population at Ndevana, a camp outside Zwelitsha, was 45 000, Chief Sebe said.

'The South African Government has shunned its duty and we — the Ciskei Government — are the losers.'

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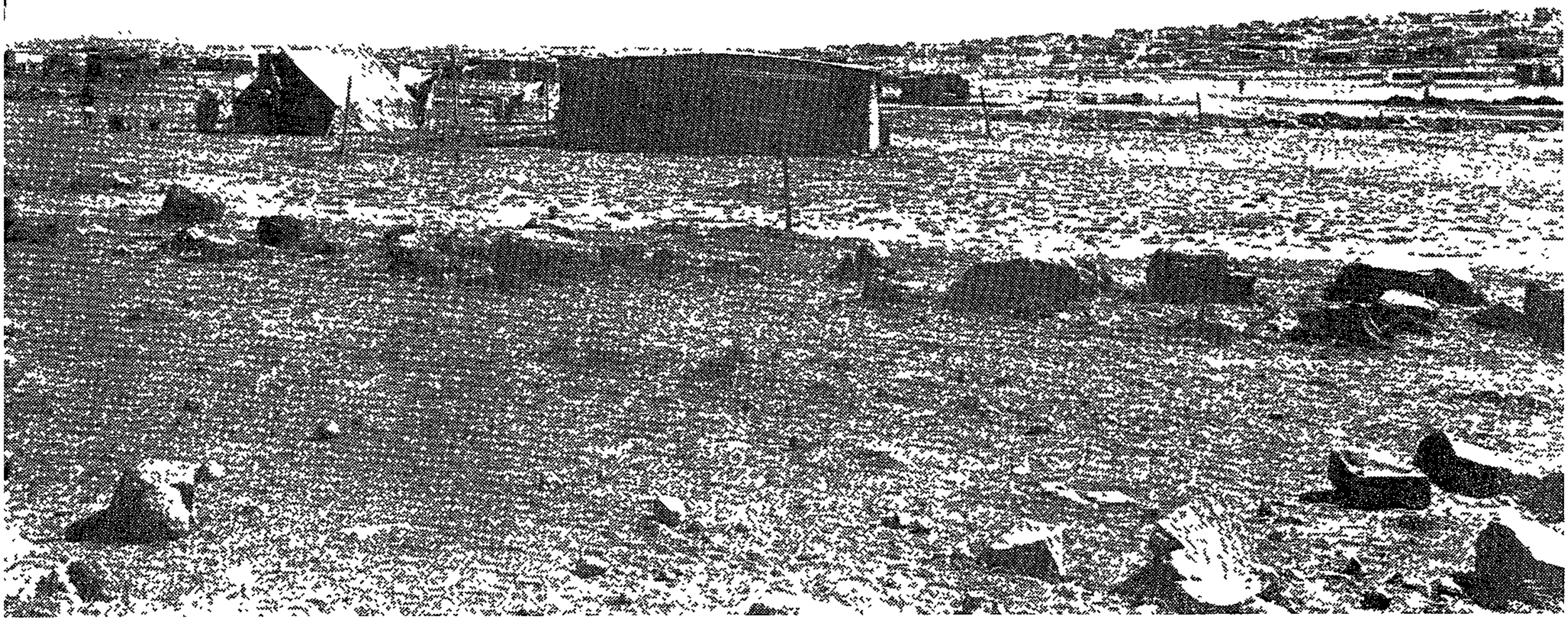

A dusty, rock-strewn plain is where between 50 000 and 100 000 South Sotho have been dumped at Onverwacht in the eastern Free State to live in tents and tin shanties with only the most basic facilities.

Another scab on the map

271

Rom 4/1980

Community workers claim up to 100 000 people are living in a squalid slum at Onverwacht, 70km east of Bloemfontein, after being removed from BophuthaTswana and neighbouring white farms. The Department of Co-operation and Development's Chief Commissioner for the Free State, Mr H A Dreyer, says a ministerial directive prohibits Press investigations of alleged shocking conditions in the area. CHRIS FREIMOND of the Rand Daily Mail Southern Africa Bureau reports.

IT IS not surprising that the Department of Co-operation and Development has banned journalists from visiting Onverwacht Details of conditions there do not make pleasant reading.

It is not that Onverwacht is any worse than scores of other human dumping grounds across the country

But the fact that so little is being done to help between 50 000 and 100 000 uprooted people resettle under reasonable conditions is damning.

And the problem could grow

It is envisaged by officials that the sprawling slum of tents and tin shanties will make way for self-built permanent houses "as soon as possible"

But with the official population expected to top 100 000 over the next 20 years and with serious poverty, unemployement and a lack of building materials, community workers see a real danger that Onverwacht will remain and grow as a squalid slum.

As pawns of apartheid, the Onverwacht families were shunted "voluntarily" from Kromdraai at ThabaNchu 10km away following the independence in December 1977 of BophuthaTswana which had been given the land in spite of Tswanas being in the minority in many parts of the region.

The people are mainly South Sotho who were "squatting illegally" at Kromdraai.

They were moved following an agreement between the South African, BophuthaTswana and QwaQwa (South Sotho) governments.

Onverwacht — an area of 1 100ha spread over seven farms bought by the Government — is hidden behind a range of low hills 8km south of the Bloemfontein-ThabaNchu road.

It is not sign-posted, and the Press is prohibited from going there. The area will probably be incorporated into QwaQwa sometime in the future.

According to community said this week that houses could be built from any material as long as they were not shanties.

His department was trying to solve the shanty problem. He did not like them, as they created a "bad impression" and was confident that eventually all residents would build permanent houses.

The Corporation for Econom- another has a private practice at the clinic three times a week.

Serious cases are referred to nearby hospitals.

There is a new 24-bed maternity clinic which residents claim is already too small for the area.

There is a mobile police post usually manned by one or two constables A special court is

Tents and shanties will remain freezing in sub-zero winter temperatures and sweltering in summer in spite of Mr Dreyer's assertion that tents are "warm if they are kept closed"

The dry river courses through some plots will continue to flood in the rainy season.

Shanties and tents will continue to burn down when the people light fires and stoves in them to cook and keep warm.

The people will continue to be confused and frightened because they do not know what the Government plans to do with them and no-one has bothered to let them know

According to a community worker there was a typhoid outbreak earlier this year with at least 10 confirmed cases —

In June, students apparently unhappy with the unqualified teachers rampaged through the streets, overran the police post and damaged buildings.

Since then there has been a ban on open air political gatherings.

Local sources believe the frustration the children feel living under appalling conditions contributed to the unrest.

Some of the people dumped

(271) RDM 4/9/80

workers, the people were not consulted about resettlement and were given the option of BophuthaTswana citizenship only after the move began in June last year by which time months of alleged harrassment by the BophuthaTswana police had made them eager for the peace that Onverwacht promised

Bucket toilets were erected on stands of 15 by 30m and a tent was supplied to each family until they built a shelter for themselves.

The water supply came from boreholes in the area and from Government tankers, but as the population grew, there were shortages

This year water pipes were laid and a tap provided for every fifth stand. However residents claim the supply is: eractic and is sometimes switched off in certain areas for up to a week for repairs or because the flow is too weak to supply the whole settlement

According to community workers people were told initially that they could build houses only with baked bricks and after having plans approved.

But the Department of Co-operation and Development's Chief Commissioner for the Free State, Mr H A Dreyer, ic Development was prepared to make loans for houses repayable over 20 years Mr Dreyer said he believed most people could afford the houses.

Community workers are not so sure that the problems can be solved by such simplistic confidence.

From the hill down which the dusty, pot-holed road winds into the settlement, Onverwacht looks like a brown scab on the landscape.

Bright new steel outhouses shine like beacons in contrast to drab wood and corrugated iron shacks

Green Government tents add puffs of colour, but fail to brighten the depressing scene.

A new brick-built supermarket and three neat "show-houses" erected by a Government agency in the hope that the shanty dwellers will spend upwards of R3 500 to buy them, seem bizarrely out of place amid the squalor.

Attempts have been made to provide basic facilities, but all are inadequate

There is a clinic that keeps daytime hours on weekdays and is closed at weekends. It is staffed by 10 sisters and three nurses. There are no in-patient facilities

A doctor from ThabaNchu visits three times a week and convened each Thursday in Bloemfontein to deal with Onverwacht cases. Assault and theft are reported by police to be the most common crimes.

There are nine Government-built primary schools with 186 teachers catering for 11 000 pupils.

There have been complaints that some teachers are unqualified to teach the more senior standards

Three welfare workers serve the area, but act on orders of the court only.

There are bus services to ThabaNchu and Bloemfontein, but the vehicles are crowded, the fares expensive and a trip to the city takes at least an hour.

Unemployment is growing Mr Dreyer admitted that work was "scarce".

Official betterment projects for the area promise a more rosy future, but could be years from realisation.

According to Mr Dreyer, each stand will have a tap eventually; there will be sports-fields, a secondary school, business complexes, satellite clinics and possibly a railway line through the area.

In the meantime social problems and human misery will increase

at Onverwacht were removed from white farms in the district and were allowed to bring their cattle with them and graze them on adjoining land.

Most cattle owners apparently believe they will be allowed to keep their stock and use the land indefinitely.

But Mr Dreyer said they would have to realise they were living in an urban area and get rid of the animals.

His department had already organised some sales and the people were "quite happy" to sell the cattle, he claimed.

Next year people from Bloemfontein will begin moving to the neighbouring Vaalkraal township, which is under construction.

Mr Dreyer forsees no friction between the Onverwacht residents who are having to provide their own shelter and their neighbours who will move into ready made houses.

A local priest disagrees and believes this may be a source of serious conflict

But whatever the future, the present remains desolate and degrading for thousands of families who have become dehumanised units in a shuffle around the separate development strategy map.

Children without fathers

Daily Dispatch 5/9/80 271

Houses hot in summer and ice cold in winter

By Charles Nqakula

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Only 60 children from Mbekweni, at Thornhill, have fathers, according to a report submitted to the Border Council of Churches by Mr Ray Magida, social worker for the council.

Mr Magida conducted a survey at Thornhill, paying particular attention to Mbekweni, at Zweledinga, which is the settlement allocated to former Glen Grey residents, who fled Transkei after excision from Ciskei of their former territory.

Mr Magida said Zweledinga had three areas where permanent sites were allocated to residents, while people still at old Zweledinga and Dipana had no permanent sites.

He said some people were occupying farm houses on farms handed over to the Ciskei Government "but these farms are characterised by overcrowding and bad health conditions."

The people at Mbekweni, which is one of the areas where there were permanent sites, led a rural type of life "with people building small, mud and brick houses with livestock and small gardens."

He said the people were required to build their own houses, which accounted for houses which were "small for family life, resulting in overcrowding."

He said the houses were "oven-hot in summer and ice-cold in winter" and toilets were made of temporary wooded shacks "with a bucket placed in each."

He said overcrowding had become a health hazard, but here was a clinic which attended all cases, with the more serious ones being referred to hospital.

The water situation had also been improved with the installation of water taps in the streets.

Education in the location also had to contend with a lot of problems, ranging from the high book prices to tendency by some families to force their children to look after their livestock.

He said: "Families (in the whole area) have been advised on the importance of education and self-help programmes such as the garden projects.

"Various needy cases in education have been directed to the bursary schemes such as Kindernothilfe (sic) and African Bursary fund. Blankets have been distributed to the aged and needy.

"Some cases have been referred to organisations where they can be assisted such as those who are entitled to old age pension, disability and maintenance grants."

Mr Magida said sound relations had been established with local headmen "with the result that some unemployed young people from needy families are given priority in jobs offered in the Ciskei's drought relief programme."

Mr Magida also said Mbekweni had 75 secondary, 434 primary and 195 pre-school going children.

He said only 60 of them still had fathers in an area occupied by 223 families.

Mr Magida's recommendations for the solution of the problem at the resettlement camps were that.

The church should buy books wholesale and resell at reasonable prices to the children in the affected areas

More emphasis should be on needy cases than on scholastic merit in consideration of bursaries "as these communities cannot be compared with other normal communities because of the factors revolving around their living conditions."

Churches should emphasise the importance of self-help programmes such as education, garden projects and nutrition education.

Aid given to some needy families by the council was revealed by Rev T. Sibeko, the field officer, who said in the past eight months R9 000 had been used on families at Zweledinga, Oxton, Ntabethemba (all Thornhill), Sada Elukhanyisweni (near Keiskammahoek), Dimbaza, Madakeni (near Dimbaza) and a few other black rural areas.

"In the past year an amount of R5 800 was used to buy food parcels for starving families, to give emergency aid in cases of sudden and critical illness, burial expenses in very needy cases and victims of tragic occurrences like fire, and over a thousand blankets were distributed," Mr Sibeko said.

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Students working a ...mout information are advise... t want publications of the Intern... ...ai Review and ILO working pa... ...n migrant labour are also occasio... ...e in the Journal of Development Studies. It is suggested that as more information on different areas

Policy 'stifling' — social workers

Staff Reporter

THE freezing of further coloured residential areas announced recently by the government was criticized yesterday by the Western Cape branch of the Society for Social Workers as 'promoting further breakdown of the community and the resultant stability'

Condemning the effects of present policy on community life as stifling the society said in a statement that it was concerned with the well-being of all people and the right of all to a stable family and community life

The government decided recently that no further coloured residential areas would be established in the Peninsula

The society points out that the present coloured population is 858 000 and that, while the present areas are capable of housing 960 000 people, the population is expected to exceed this total by 53 000 in five years

In addition to this, up to the end of 1978 nearly 300 000 people had been removed from their homes in terms of the Group Areas Act and about 45 000 were still to be removed

The official estimated shortage of housing was then 25 000 units

"The constant removal of people from one place to another, such as the present removals of people from District Six is more than sufficient to break down all semblance of order in community life and the sense of belonging which we all need" the statement said

"There is a striking relationship between the removal of people from one area to another and the development of criminal elements With rising transport costs, among other factors, such displaced people will have little opportunity to retain existing relationships," the statement said

Koornhof promises to probe widow's plight

By SAM MABE

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, this week promised to investigate the plight of a widow who was forcefully removed from a squatter camp in Springs last year and dumped in an open veld in Qwa-Qwa.

This was confirmed by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, who said she spoke to the Minister about Mrs Emily Modise following Press reports that Mrs Modise was dumped in a bantustan she did not know with no means of support.

Mrs Modise lost her house in Nigel after her husband died some years ago. She found accommodation in a squatter camp on a farm near Springs.

When the owner of the farm sold the farm to the East Rand Administration Board, Mrs Modise and other squatters in the camp were asked to look for accommodation elsewhere or be sent to the bantustans.

Some of the squatters fled into Kwa-Thema township. Those who had nowhere to go were taken to various bantustans in Government trucks. Mrs Modise was dumped with her 18-day-old granddaughter, Millicent, in drenching rain and spent the night sheltered by her furniture.

She is starving and her three grand-children suffered from malnutrition earlier this year. Two of them were refused admission to the Elizabeth Ross Hospital because she had no money for their medical fees. Only one, the youngest, was admitted because her condition was critical.

Mrs Modise, who is herself sickly and has had a breast operation, was promised a disability grant which up to now she has not received.

At the moment, Millicent is in hospital again. She is reported to have sores on her chest and an ear infection. Other unconfirmed reports are that Mrs Modise was told that she would only get her pension or the disability grant if she agreed to undergo another breast operation.

Mrs Modise

Town proposes to resettle Indians

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE town of Ogies in the Eastern Transvaal plans to move its Indian community of about 50 families to a residential site 3km from the town centre.

At a general meeting with the Group Areas Board and white residents yesterday, Indian community leaders accepted the proposed resettlement.

They said they realised their accommodation situation in the town had become critical. In many cases, housing for Indians in Ogies was of a very poor standard.

However, they hoped to keep trading in the Ogies town centre under the auspices of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act. Section 19 makes provision for the Minister of Community Development to allow Indians to trade in white group areas under permit.

The Ogies expansion problem arose yesterday when various representatives explained that most of the land around the town was owned by mining concerns

"If the Indian community does not want to move to the new site, I can assure them the whites in the town will move there," said one white representative.

A legal spokesman for the Indian petitioners, Mr David Dyson, said his clients did not want to sell out their potential right to trade in the town itself

"It is just possible that in future there will be open trading areas in the centre of towns," he said.

Members of the Indian community warned that the establishment of two trading centres in Ogies would be detrimental for all concerned

Mr Salaam Mayet, observer and member of the SA Indian Council, said that future trends would make it important for towns to ignore the colour of their entrepreneurs and look at their potential.

"In a small town like Ogies, it would affect trading badly to establish two trading centres," he said. "Here in Ogies we can set an example if whites received Indian traders in their midst."

Mr Mayet said it was important that the Department of Community Development step in to organise the building of the proposed Indian sector outside Ogies.

The chairman of the Group Areas Board, Mr S W van Wyk, told the meeting that the trading situation was not one of the specific points of discussion yesterday.

He added, however, that the possibility of considering the application of Section 19 would be discussed.

SACC reports on Free State resettlement

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE resettlement of 58 000 blacks near ThabaNchu in the Orange Free State has been defended by the Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli.

But an investigation by the South African Council of Churches has revealed pitiful conditions including a water shortage, an inadequate bus service, a growing crime wave, overcrowded schools and exhorbitant prices for basic foodstuffs.

The families, mainly South Sotho, are being moved from Kromdraai at ThabaNchu in BophuthaTswana to seven farms known as Onverwacht, which were bought by the Department of Co-operation and Development for resettlement.

They had refused to take out BophuthaTswana citizenship and were moved on condition that they agreed to become citizens of QwaQwa, which eventually hoped to be given the land, Mr Mopeli yesterday said.

The conditions at Onverwacht were not satisfactory, but were far better than they had been at Kromdraai, he said.

The SACC report on the resettlement said the move began in May last year, and by February 6 000 families had been resettled on sites 30m by 15m on which bucket toilets had been erected

The families were issued with tents on condition that they returned them after six months or when they erected a tin shack.

They may not build houses with unbaked bricks and all building plans have to be approved by the authorities.

There are bus services to ThabaNchu 12km away at a price of 60c return and to Bloemfontein 60km away at a price of R2 return

According to the report, water from boreholes on the farms was plentiful at first, but as the population increased it became scarce and is now delivered by tanker to selected points.

Local men have been recruited to guard all entrances to Onverwacht Non-residents need a permit to enter

Owners of the few shops in the settlement and mini-buses which bring essential goods from nearby towns charge "sky high" prices according to the report

There are four schools providing about 100 classrooms for 9 000 pupils but there is a serious shortage of teachers

There are two "fairly well staffed" clinics in operation.

Crime — including schoolgirl prostitution, muggings, rapes and petty thefts — is said to be steadily increasing

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"All we want is our land..."

CHIEF Israel Mokate's people are adamant: they want to go back to the land from which they were removed in Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom, nine years ago.

They want to go back to tend the graves of their grandfathers

And they want compensation for the nine years of "suffering" — from August 3, 1971, when they were put "temporarily" on the farm at Rooigrond, just outside Mafeking

All the legal niceties do not mean a thing to them

Chief Mokate was not home last week He is in Thaba Nchu recovering after a spell in hospital, but Mr Simon Makodi and Mr Ishmael Seroalo, two elders, took us around the village of 44 families on this rocky patch of land

Mud and corrugated iron houses with stones keeping roofs down A mongrel here, a sheep there and a cow over there Grass struggling through the rocky surface surface.

We walk to the school It is over for the day, but the teacher, Mrs Jane Letsape (60), is at the door of her classroom — one of the rooms of her house

It is dark in here, and at 5 ft 6 in I scrape the ceiling. There are five benches stacked against the wall. A blackboard with letters of the alphabet Four calendars and a picture of Kaizer Chiefs on the wall

Everyday she teaches 62 children in here, aged between 7 and 15 They are in standards Sub A to III Half use the classroom between 8 am and 11 and the other half between 11 am and 2 pm

The children pay 40c a month

Mrs Letsape was once arrested for running an illegal school — one not registered with the Department of Bantu Education, as it was called then

Story by: Joe Thloloe
Pics by: Thomas Khosa

Mr Makodi explains "When they got ready to take our land in Potchefstroom, they started by closing our school We asked Mrs Letsape to run classes for our children, but she and the chief were arrested She only resumed classes in 1972 when we came here."

We walk into the sunshine We see old ploughs A tractor And we were told that these have not been used since the move from Potchelstroom

When we came here, we had about 250 cattle," Mr Makodi says

"Now the number has gone down to about 70 They are dying on these rocks We had 350 sheep, but at our last count there were between 50 and 60 left"

Mr Makodi says the BophuthaTswana authorities have told them they have no authority over Potchefstroom "They have told us that they cannot get us our land back

"All they have offered so far is to place us under another chief, Mathabe Bodibe, of Bultfontein. They say we are too few to be on our own. (There are 500 people at Rooigrond)

"They are not saying anything about our land They are not saying anything about compen-

Mr Simon Makodi, spokesman for Chief Mokate's people at Rooigrond.

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City of the Machaviestad people moved from their place of birth

Mrs Jane Letsape cleans her blackboard after the classes.

suffering

'All we are saying is We want to go and tend the graves of our grandfathers at Machaviestad"

The late Chief Kebalepile Montshiwa allowed the tribe to stop at his farm at Rooigrond "temporarily" They had hoped temporarily would not be more than three months

Obed Dithepe plays with ploughs that have not been used since 1971.

JAKY
Drop 24/7/80 (271)

We're opposed to camps says Sebe

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government was opposed to resettlement camps but had a duty to its people, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L L Sebe, said yesterday

Chief Sebe was commenting on conditions at Kammaskraal, a new resettlement camp in the Peddie district

The camp is an old farm handed over to the Ciskei and has been used to accommodate 173 families moved from the Alexandria district

Chief Sebe said the newspaper report which appeared at the weekend, had not shown half the real situation the people at the camp were subjected to

"Words fail to express our feeling about its horrors and one wonders if the question of colour has not hardened people in this country over the years"

He said seeing the camp should break the most hardened man

"Out of humanitarian considerations we cannot drive Ciskeians away when they have nowhere to stay but we have always asked for liaison on the matters before any action is taken," Chief Sebe said

Their difficulty had been that they had never been able to get anything straight from any official

"It appears resettlement has become a problem the South African Government feels it cannot face because not one official ever stands up to say this has been done and the official line has been this," he said

"It is a wicked thing and I am sure that now that it is raining those people are living in lakes

"What is annoying to every Ciskeian is that even the highest authority will promise action on these matters every time they are taken up but somehow they seem to crop up every time and when they do no one seems to know how they have occurred," Chief Sebe said

Recalling the case of Thornhill, he said they had many problems there but had put their foot down and in the end the people at Thornhill felt they were better off there than where they had lived before

"This should be the guiding factor in resettlement No one expects people to live in squatter areas, but when they are moved they should lead a better life in their new homes.

"Unfortunately this does not seem to be happening as often as we are promised and we still end up with places like this new one," Chief Sebe said — DDR

Squatter removals DD 2/10/80 to Ciskei defended

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PORT ELIZABETH — The Deputy Minister of Development, Dr G. Morrison, yesterday defended his department's decision to assist in the removal of about 250 families from the Woolridge and Alexandria districts to the Kammaskraal resettlement camp in the Ciskei.

He said the people were given tents at Kammaskraal, where they had sanitation facilities and had access to a school. He had asked that, where possible, wooden houses be provided.

The squatters at Woolridge had been removed because they had been living under atrocious conditions.

The squatters removed from Alexandria had been squatting on the farm Thornhill. The previous owner had died and two new owners took over control to be confronted with a squatter community who refused to work.

He said that in addition the squatters had 94 cattle, 99 dogs and 40 pigs on the farm.

"They were living like rats with no water and with the nearest school about 10 km away," he said. — PS.

SOWETAN 5/10/80
Page 3

A new human dump for Ciskei

By VICTOR MFOPU

ALMOST 1 000 people from the Alexandria and Woolridge districts have been dumped at a desolate resettlement camp in the Ciskei.

People are housed in tents, corrugated iron shacks and prefabricated dwellings, in Kammaskraal 50 kilometres from Peddie, the nearest town.

Professor Michael Whisson, a member of the Glenmore Action Committee said, "These people had several sources of income which are not available to them in a rural area."

The people were trucked there by Department of Co-operation and Development officials.

Many say they are starving. Skimmed milk and soup are rationed.

Mr T Fukuse, a resident, said: "The area is drought stricken. There is no running water. Water is trucked in once a week.

A total of 245 families working on farms in the Woolridge and Alexandria districts were put on trucks in midwinter and driven to Kammaskraal. The area is one of the most densely populated in the Ciskei.

The Ciskei authorities have refused to recognise the Kammaskraal camp as their problem, and say it is the responsibility of the South African Government.

Ciskei a teeming rural slum

Cape Times 8/10/80 (271)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Ciskei, which might become independent soon, is a vast and teeming rural slum

No other conclusion is possible after visits to several resettlements, where tens of thousands of "redundant" people eke out an erratic existence on land as stony and barren, as desolate and forbidding as a Martian landscape.

At Oxton, a "close settlement" in the Whittlesea district, children faint in school from hunger When they faint or throw fits, they are referred to the camp's only clinic for vitamin syrup

So many fall asleep in class that we can do nothing about it," says a teacher 'They are all malnourished."

Further north, at Thornhill, it is a fortunate mother who manages to beg or borrow sufficient mealie meal to give her children a meal every day.

At Ciskei's latest dumping ground, Kamaaskraal, some 40 km south of Peddie, we found adults who had not eaten for three or four days.

"We are starving here," said a spokesman for some 450 people forcibly removed from white farms in the Alexandria district

"We live on samp because mealie meal is too expensive and we save that for the children. When the food runs out we try to borrow from our neigbours."

At many of these resettlements we found people clinging desperately to the hope that they were going to be moved "soon" to a "proper township".

They have fed on this dream for four years — a seemingly futile hope that has been fuelled regularly with promises from ciskeian chiefs, officials and the South African Government

Rural tenant farmers, used to having a plot of land to cultivate and livestock to graze, pin all their hopes on a township "with factories" to provide employment because nothing grows in the close settlements in which they have found themselves.

Even if the land was not stripped and eroded from overuse, even if it was not stricken by drought, the tiny plots allocated to each family would be incapable of providing even the most basic subsistence

A few enterprising families battle with home-made ploughs and manage to produce a spinach, or cabbage patch from the rock-hard soil.

Those more fortunate have been assisted by small and expensive irrigation schemes Others still own a few emaciated cows who ravenously crop the cactus because there is no grass left.

Listless and rheumy-eyed, the old men, the abandoned women and the employable who cannot find work, talk of their hope that this life is just "temporary"

After four years in dustbowls like Oxton, Zweledinga and Thornhill, they believe they will eventually be moved — yet again — to a better place

Others are more fatalistic.

"We have come to die here," said a prematurely aged man at Heaton Trust Farm settlement.

And at Oxton, a woman caring for 18 children in a three-roomed corrugated iron shack, shrugs indifferently when asked whether she supports Ciskeian independence

"What difference does it make? We are still starving here"

Board denies eviction threat

A TOP Orange Vaal Administration Board official yesterday vehemently denied that the board had threatened to evict 70 black families living in Walkerviill farm near Vereeniging.

Mr Daniel Schutte, the director for labour told POST yesterday that the owner of the farm has threatened to evict the people

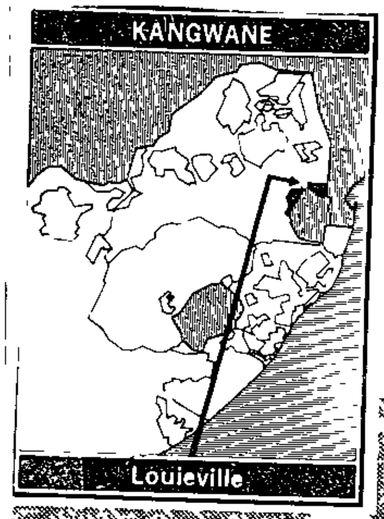
"We are just trying to help them to get alternative accommodation," he said. He was reacting to a story which appeared in an English morning paper last Friday, which alleged that the Board officials were evicting the people who are squatting on the farm. The paper reported that Mrs Sheena Duncan, the vice president of Black Sash had sent an express letter to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development urging him to intervene to prevent the eviction from the houses

Mrs Duncan also asked the Minister that the position of the people be investigated and that alternative accommodation be provided.

She said in the letter that the Minister should ask the farmer not to demolish the houses as most of the people need their homes

Mr Schutte said the owner of the farm, Mr C Whiley was responsible for the eviction following a conviction in the Meyerton Magistrate's Court last week, for harbouring unlawful people in his property.

Mr Schutte said he was surprised by the report in the newspaper He admitted to have received a copy of Mrs Duncan's letter.



KaNgwane groaning at the resettlement seams

~~HSP~~ (271) RDM 29/7/80

Thousands of Swazis have been relocated from "black spots" and farms in white-designated South Africa to KaNgwane, the strategically situated Swazi "homeland" on the borders of Swaziland and Mozambique. Some "resettlement centres" lack basic amenities and the people blame the KaNgwane authorities rather than Pretoria. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

Women and children on their way to collect water on a winter's afternoon

"AS far as we are concerned resettlement is a political bomb," the Chief Minister of the "Swazi homeland" of KaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, said with studied emphasis.

One of the smallest of the "black homelands", KaNgwane has absorbed 150 000 people from "black spots" and white-owned rural areas in the past few years, according to Mr Mabuza and his lieutenant, Mr David Lukhele

"Some resettlement areas have no amenities whatsoever, no running water, no sewerage system, no schools and no clinics," added Mr Mabuza, a quietly-spoken man who measures his words carefully.

"Many people have no jobs Some people have to drink dirty water They think we are responsible. There is no message we can get across to them until their problems have been attended to."

Mr Mabuza listed some of the resettlement centres· Eerstehoek, Dundonald, Fernie, Lochiel .. all situated in the Eastern Transvaal, near the border with Swaziland.

Most of resettled or, to use a term preferred by some observers, *relocated* people have been moved in accordance with the grand design of consolidating mini-ethnic states on the periphery of white-controlled South Africa

The creation of these ethnic states has been interpreted as part of a calculated policy of divide-and-rule

But the policy is not only inducive to tribal rivalries between the different ethnic states but also to divisions between their political rulers and the "resettled" people

Data published in semi-official Benso publications confirms both the extent of the relocation of people from white-designated areas to KaNgwane and the problems which it has posed for KaNgwane

Benso's latest statistical survey points to an increase in KaNgwane's de facto Swazi population from 85 200 in 1970 to 171 700 in 1978, an increase of more than 200%

It notes in its detailed study of KaNgwane that the "resettlement of Swazi in KaNgwane has started in earnest" and that the "two proclaimed towns of Ekulindeni and and Eerstehoek could not nearly keep pace with resettlement."

The Rand Daily Mail visited Eerstehoek, better known to the Swazis as Nhlazatshe, after the interview with Mr Mabuza.

Mr Peter Nhlabathi, who represents Nhlazatshe in the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, acted as guide

In deference to Swazi tradition, however, the "Mail" first sought the permission of the local chief, Chief Johannes Dlamini, before going into Nhlazatshe.

Chief Dlamini, a former KaNgwane Chief Minister, lives on white-designated land just outside the boundary of KaNgwane

He has refused to move, claiming that his house is situated on territory which belongs to the Swazi people by history and blood.

His kraal blends the old and the new, the traditional thatched House of Ancestors co-existing with his brick living house.

It is from here that he administers Nhlazatshe, more than 15km away.

Nhlazatshe is hidden away in the rolling hills between Badplaas, a health resort in white-designated South Africa, and Mbabane, the capital of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Suddenly it comes into focus, a concentration of self-built houses which centre on a small stream, the settlement's sole source of water.

A fence runs along the road. It is the boundary between South Africa and KaNgwane

Mr Nhlabathi pointed to the fence. "Mr Van Dyk wants to move part of the settlement. He says its too close to the border. He says there must be a neutral zone of 500 metres."

He added: "We don't recognise the border. We don't want the people to move, not one of them "

Apart from the resettlement centre, there is nothing in sight except the bare rolling hills.

The idea of moving the people to satisfy some bureaucratic requirement recommends itself as an exercise in the absurd.

Mr J C van Dyk, a seconded white civil servant, is the Director of Community Affairs in KaNgwane. He was not available for comment yesterday.

According to Mr Nhlabathi, Nhlazatshe consists of three settlment zones, which were settled in chronological order. "Before settlement three started last October, there were 12 000 people." he said.

As the car bumped down the road to the stream below it passed a line of pick-wielding women, cloth scarves drawn across their mouths as though they were Bedouin in the desert.

They were digging a canal for water. The plan was for it to be pumped up from the stream to the settlement three on the side of the hill

The smell of dryness was in the air, but the scarves were worn to protect the women from the winter cold

There is no sewerage system — only pit latrines, apparently dug by the people themselves

The people come from various places, but mainly from Kromgrans, near Cullinan, and Doornkop, a "black spot" near Middelburg. Doornkop was excised amidst controversy and black resistance in 1974.

There is an element of irony in Doornkop being a place of origin.

One of the arguments used to justify the Doornkop removal was that the people did not have proper water and sewerage facilities and that it was a health hazard

Unlike Doornkop, Nhlazathshe is not near a white town. But, another ironic fact, the nearest white town is Badplaas, whose mineral waters are reputed to have health-giving powers.

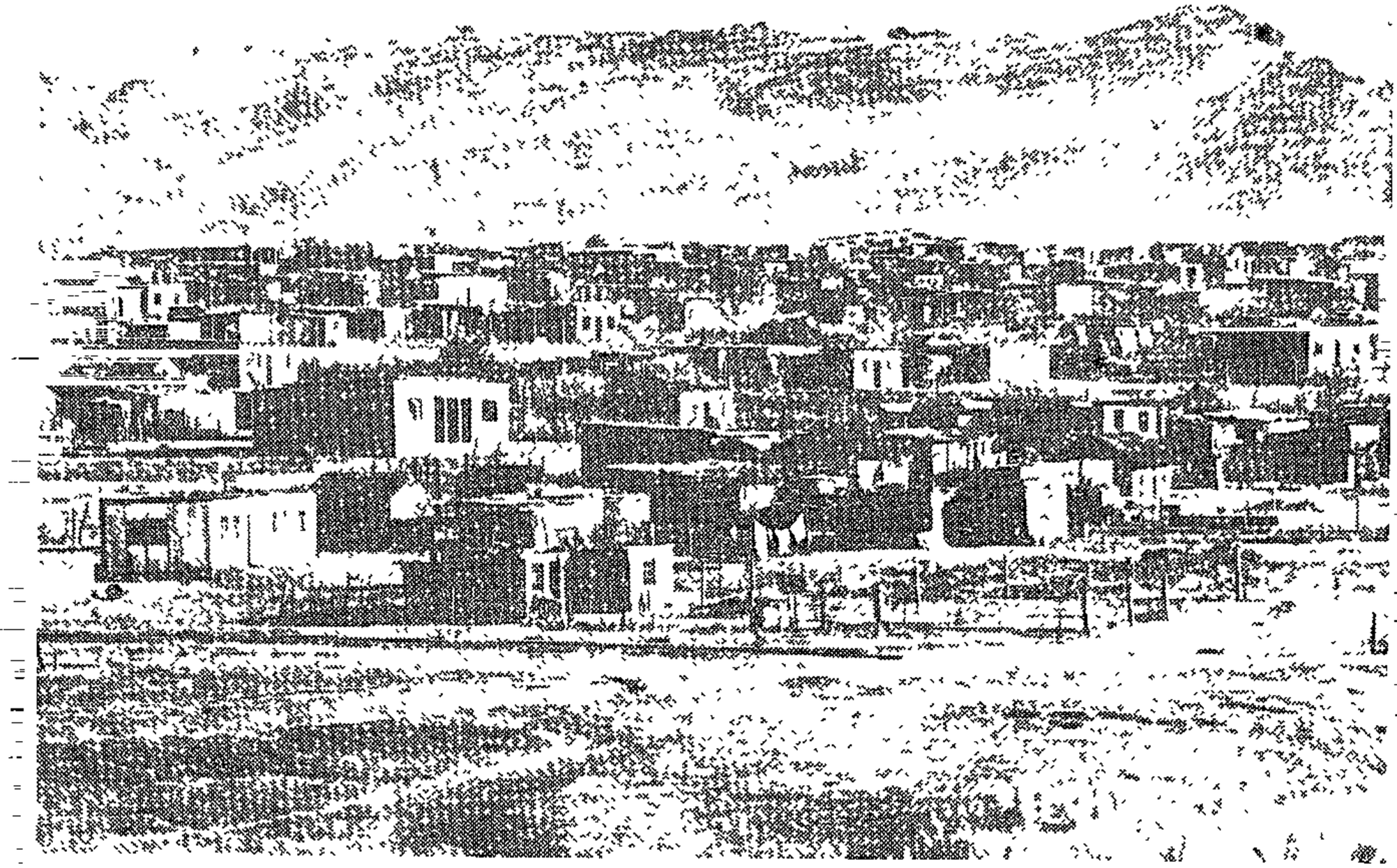
The car grinds up the hill on the far side of the stream.

People are crowding around a tap. Water has been pumped up from the stream and into a reservoir. It feeds five taps in the entire settlement, Mr Nhlabathi said.

The settlement has three primary schools, all built from a tribal levy imposed by Chief Dlamini. Three of the five taps have been placed in the schools.

As the car negotiates its way along bumpy side roads, people come out and stare. They seldom see whites who are not officials.

It is primarily a settlement of women and children. Most men are away, earning money to keep their families alive in these primeval bills where silence can be heard.



A section of Nhlazatshe, one of the largest "resettlement centres" in the Swazi "homeland" of KaNgwane

271 RDM 29/7/80

Looking for all the world like a Bedouin, a woman walks up a hill to help dig a canal for water

Pictures: DANIE COETZER

RDM 13/10/80

Independence — grim burden facing Ciskei

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Unless Ciskeian independence brings with it sufficient bargaining power to ensure both industrial and agricultural development on a big scale, the future of the homeland's 666 000 people looks bleak

The independence package would also have to contain absolute guarantees that no more immigration into the Ciskei takes place under the South African Government's resettlement policy.

For as this policy stands at the moment, nearly 500 000 people living illegally in white urban areas, on "black spots" and white farms, are scheduled for "relocation" in Ciskei.

The territory — already comparatively densely settled with 126 people per square kilometre — thus faces a population increase of roughly 60% in the next five years, without making allowance for natural increase.

A Ciskei expert, Mrs Nancy Charton of the Rhodes University department of political studies, puts it plainly: Without a total moratorium on resettlement, she says, the Ciskei will be a desert in 10 years

Already the huge resettlement camps to the north, in the Whittlesea district, have become vast, sprawling rural slums

The land at Thornhill has been completely denuded by overcrowding and overgrazing, while in the teeming camps of Oxton and Zwelendinga, bare survival is the most pressing problem.

And resettlement continues in spite of promises by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that there would be no more Glenmore-type resettlement without concomitant work opportunities and facilities.

The most recent dumping of "redundant" farm labourers took place only a few months ago, at Kammaskraal, near Peddie.

There is no work at Kammaskraal, no land allocated, and the 1 000-odd people there are living in makeshift structures.

The Ciskei Government seems either unable or unwilling to say no to this kind of resettlement But, says Mrs Charton, unless it takes a firm stand in future there will be no development — only famine and death

Industrial and agricultural development are other areas where guarantees need to be exacted, given that the Ciskei, like other independent South African homelands, will be denied overt foreign recognition and therefore access to foreign aid,

As things stand at present, Ciskei is an impoverished territory.

Its largest "city", Mdantsane, has no industry and only a rudimentary commercial sector.

Nearly half the inhabitants of Mdantsane live below the breadline and the city is nothing more than a dormitory suburb providing labour for East London.

In fact, Ciskeians exist to a large extent on wages derived from labour migrants to jobs in "white" South Africa.

Some industrial development has taken place in Ciskei, at places such as Dimbaza, creating job opportunities and producing better living conditions in these areas.

But the profits from these industrial growth points, owned by whites from South Africa and abroad, are drained out of the Ciskei to shareholders.

There is little spin-off for the Ciskei at present from either the border industries or those within the homeland, except in terms of jobs.

And some experts can't see the situation changing unless existing industrial centres such as the East London-King Williamstown-Berlin axis are included in an independent Ciskei.

Expensive, white-controlled irrigation schemes have also benefited some people in some areas.

But, says the Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Gary Godden, the numbers represent "an infinitesimal", proportion of the total rural population.

Ciskei clearly wants to expand its irrigation schemes to include larger land areas and benefit a greater number.

But so far they have cost millions of rands and are not yet economical.

Ciskei's influx dilemma

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM S TOWN — Hundreds of thousands of people in the Ciskei are facing insurmountable problems — and the public is either unaware of it or unconcerned

The Ciskei Government is battling against huge odds to accommodate the massive influx of people in resettlement' camps at Oxton Thornhill, Zweledinga, Kama's Kraal and scens of other Ciskei areas

Ntabatemba for instance once accommodated 17 white farming families in reasonable comfort The area was then planned for three chiefs and their people from the Herschel district after that region had been included into Transkei Now it has to support 50 000 people from all over South Africa

The Ciskei Government feels whites in the region should become more involved in assisting with the problem It just does not have the finance to cope

Irrigation and other agricultural schemes to bring fertility back to a barren land now also ravaged by drought, are exorbitantly expensive and benefit only a small portion of the population

Industrial development has provided only few jobs limited to the growth points of Dimbaza, Middledrift and Whittlesea

And everytime the Ciskei Government is able to accommodate some hundred people, thousands more follow from South Africa and Transkei

It is this constant stream of people moving into the Ciskei, some voluntarily, some kicked off farms in South Africa or forced by law that con[illegible]

The Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden discounts criticism that the Ciskei Government is not doing enough

'The Ciskei is doing what it can within its limited means to create permanent settlements for these people

In both the Ntabatemba and Zweledinga communities plans are being implemented for the construction of dams reticulation of water, development of irrigation layout of residential settlements and building of clinics and schools Mobile clinics visit the areas and school feeding schemes have are underway

In fact, in the current financial year, some R3 709 300 will be spent on the Ntabatemba and Zweledinga rehabilitation schemes

It is totally incorrect to create the impression that the Ciskei Government is not concerned about the plight of these people."

Mr Godden says the white community in the region should become far more involved

The public for example has failed to show any appreciative concern for the difficulties now resulting from the drought "

In all, some half a dozen donations have been received out of the entire community

Mr Godden says the resettlement camps are also South Africa s responsibility

Says Chie. L W Maqoma Minister of the Interior 'Resettlements are really a South African exercise

Chief Maqoma made it clear the Ciskei was not prepared to inherit this problem with independence

'We have stated as a clear condition that South Africa must look after these people before [illegible]

Removals are halted until shops go up

(271)
RDM 17/10/80

By ALISON GILLWALD

THE Government has given an assurance that no one will be moved to the Compensation resettlement camp north of Maritzburg before it has shops, schools and clinics.

But hundreds have already been relocated there since the beginning of the year, according to reports on Natal resettlement camps by the Association for Rural Advancement.

The reports also said that thousands of people relocated 10 years ago from Weenen to a "temporary" resettlement camp were still living there without basic facilities.

The association, which operates from Maritzburg, was formed because of the "massive and continuing hardships imposed on black people in rural Natal by the Government's policy of uprooting and relocating them".

The reports said that in September last year Government officials visited KwaPitela, a black-owned farm, to tell the residents that it was to be expropriated because it was in a "white area", and that they would be moved to Compensation.

The officials also said that because of the move, fields should not be ploughed that season, nor crops planted, residents told interviewers who compiled the reports.

Many families heeded this advice. Now, almost a year later, they are still at KwaPitela — and have lost a whole season of crops.

Finally the residents were shown the Compensation camp.

"They were shocked by the inadequacies of what they saw," the reports said.

There are no shops, bus service, clinics, churches, community centres or telephones.

"The lack of land is the single most devastating change in life style the people have had to adjust to," the reports said.

Previously, everybody had had access to a field to plough, and commonage to graze stock.

In terms of the regulations, only landowners with more than 17ha are compensated with an equivalent amount of land when resettled.

Only one person, the original landowner, qualified to be compensated with land when the community was moved.

"However, much of the land he received is on a steep hillside and unsuitable for cultivation," the reports said.

"The apathy and sense of dislocation can be directly related to the Government's policy of resettlement that has been, and is being, inflicted on millions of black South Africans. It seems inconceivable that anyone would want to move willingly to Compensation."

The former Weenen residents at the "temporary" camp were told not to build permanent buildings or latrines because they would not be there long.

The area has seen fights between rival clans competing for the inadequate resources, the reports said.

By 1970, most had become full-time migrant labourers to support themselves and their families, and many of the former tenants had drifted back to their previous homes or to farms nearby.

"Since 1948 the Government has enforced a policy of massive and systematic uprootal and relocation of people, the scale of which is difficult to grasp," the reports said.

It was estimated in 1976 that more than a million people would have to be removed from the land they occupy in order to meet "consolidation proposals".

● Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were not available for comment yesterday.

Churches launch projects at Village of Tears

DD 17/10/80

(271)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Border Council of Churches here has launched a project to assist families in some of the worst resettlement camps in the country — those in the Whittlesea district, south of Queenstown.

Based largely on self-help programmes, the project is geared to helping destitute and unemployed people in these camps stave off starvation and disease.

These resettlement camps include Thornhill, Oxton and Zweledinga, where 50 000 people live in conditions of gross overcrowding, with almost no land or facilities.

The council has started a garden project in Mbekweni, one of three camps making up the Thornhill complex, and is assisting families in fencing off their tiny plots.

Seed will be provided so that they can grow vegetables and church workers will assist in the ploughing and planting.

A senior church worker with the council, the Reverend Ray Magida, is conducting a survey of the most urgent needs in the resettlement camps.

"The situation is desperate," said Mr Magida. "At Mbekweni there is a population of 223 families but only 105 people have any work and 87 of them are migrant labourers."

Lack of land and inadequate water supplies were the most serious problems confronting people who might otherwise be able to exist on a subsistence level, he added.

"Health facilities are appalling and recreation facilities do not exist, even in a place like Sada where some development has taken place over the years."

Some of the worst conditions were to be found in the so-called "muddy places" — shanty towns around the resettlement camps which have sprung up to accommodate the overflow.

At the Village of Tears, across the road from Sada, and at Madakeni, near Dimbaza, there were no toilets or water supplies and children attended classes in private shacks.

"These I regard as the most abandoned people in the resettlement areas," Mr Magida said.

Although the Ciskei government had provided some employment with drought relief jobs in recent months, the work was only temporary and wages ranged from R40 to R48 a month. — DDC.

Organisations slam Government removals

RDM 18/10/80

271

By ALISON GILLWALD

CONCERNED organisations yesterday attacked the Government for relocating people in resettlement camps after giving their assurance that nobody would be moved before schools, clinics and shops were available.

The organisations were responding to reports by the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) on resettlment camps in Natal.

The reports focused on the hundreds of people moved to Compensation and also, 10 years ago, from Weenen to a "temporary" resettlement camp where they are still living without any basic facilities.

There are no shops, bus services, clinics, churches, community centres or telephones on the sites.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of Black Sash, said yesterday only a complete halt to all relocation, including relocation under the Group Areas Act, would convince people that South Africa was seriously moving in a changing direction.

Resettlement was fundamental to the policy of separate development, she said.

"Dr Koornhof has told several people that forced removals have stopped. Presumably he means not forcing them off with police dogs and uniformed men," she said.

There was no doubt that not only in Natal, but in the whole country, people were being moved against their will, she said

Mrs Ina Perlman, secretary of the Southern Transvaal branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said one could not get away from the basic inhumanity of the removals.

"Nobody with any morality or sensitivity can do anything but be horrified by the continuing implementaion of a policy that uproots families, destroys subsistance economies, separates husbands from their wives and children and causes untold suffering and hardships," she said.

A spokesman from Afra said from Maritzburg yesterday that "black spot" removals continued despite Government assurances of facilites.

"It is Government policy. It is sometimes slowed down because of adverse publicity, but it is never halted," he said.

People were about to be moved from Matiwane's Kop and Steenkoolspruit, near Ladysmith, and still had no idea where they were to be moved to

"The apathy and sense of dislocation can be directly related to the Government's policy of resettlement that has been and is being inflicted on millions of black South Africans. It seems inconceivable that anyone would want to move willingly to Compensation," the AFRA report said.

"Since 1948 the Government has enforced a policy of massive and systematic uprootal of people, the scale of which is difficult to grasp."

Afra was formed last year in response to "the massive and continuing hardships imposed on black people in rural Natal".

The senior director of the Drakensberg Administration Board was not able to comment, and referred the Rand Daily Mail to the chief director, Mr R H de Wet, who was not available for comment yesterday.

500 Batlokwa are back home

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — About 500 members of the displaced Batlokwa tribe have returned to their former homes at Dwarfrivier near Soekmekaar and claim they have official authority to do so.

Since they fled to avoid resettlement 12 months ago they have either been squatting in the nearby Ramokgopa and Machaka tribal villages or living with friends. Some settled in various parts of Lebowa.

Chief Makgato and a group of his people were moved from Dwarfrivier to Kromhoek near Vivo about 100 km north-west of their former homes but others fled to avoid resettlement.

It could not be established today what "official authority" the people had obtained to return to the deserted village as they could not produce any documents to that effect. Most of the houses have been partly demolished.

The Chief Commissioner for the northern areas, Mr W van Niekerk, says the matter is being investigated.

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Koornhof, visited the Batlokwa area in August and said the future of the tribe would be discussed at Cabinet level.

Squatters defy government

post 20/10/80

Batlokwa go home despite threats

DISPLACED PEOPLE of Ha Mahlakgato in the Botlokwa area near Pietersburg have decided to go back to their old homes from which they were evicted during the forced removals in the area last year.

More than one hundred families have already returned in a move seen as a challenge to the authorities who have threatened to prosecute them if they did so.

The decision to return was taken during the recent long weekend and followed a year of squatting in other peoples' homes under appalling circumstances.

POST visited the area yesterday and found people busy rebuilding the ruins of their former homes. Young and old were clearing the rubble and weeds that had accumulated for over a year. A restaurant which was partly demolished last year is now also functioning.

The Botlokwa people are returning to their ruined homes "come what may" — because the government has ignored their representations.

Several memos have been sent to the government over the wretched accommodation and pleas made for permission to go back to the Mahgato area, spokesmen for the families told POST.

The government replied that it was discussing the matter with Botlokwa authorities — but refused to give further details and ignored subsequent memos.

In exasperation the people have now decided to go back — although their presence there is unlawful and in terms of government law they are illegal squatters who can be prosecuted.

During last year's resistance to removals, the then Chief Commissioner for Northern Transvaal, Mr J Pieterse warned that people who tried to re-settle would be prosecuted.

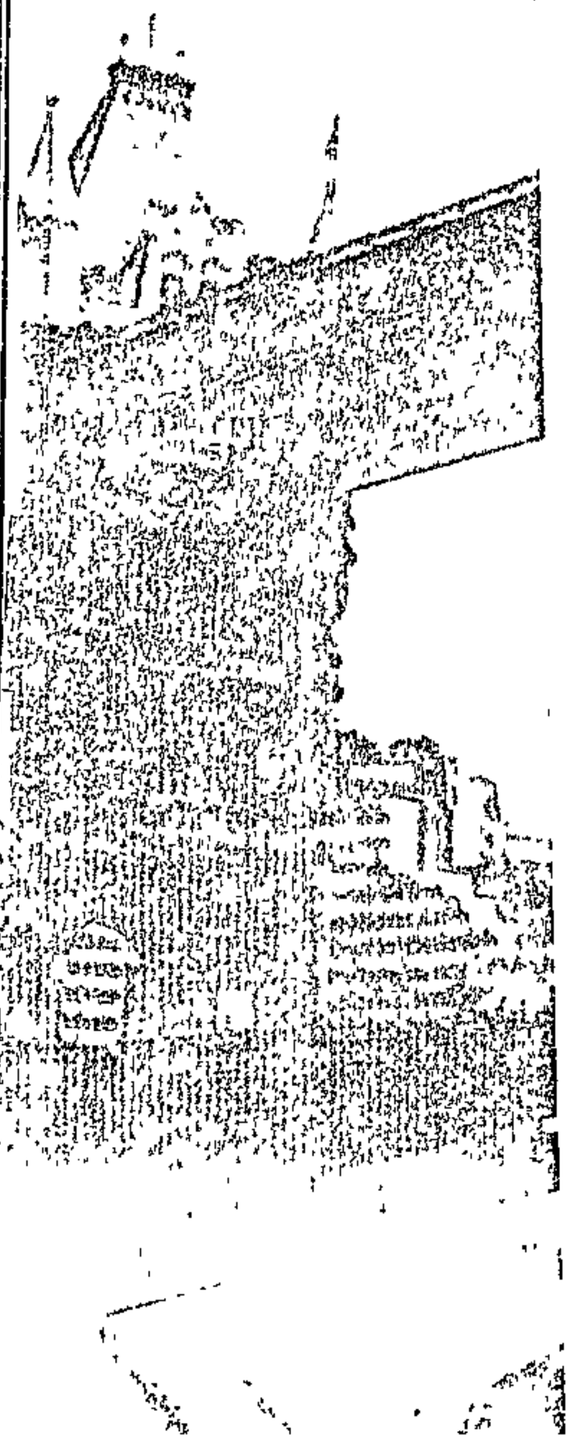
But a member of the families' committee, Mr Elias Rammabi, said yesterday he hoped the government would not do that.

"We have suffered and over a year huddled in other peoples' homes in overcrowded conditions. We lost our property and some was damaged by rain. If they come to demolish our homes again let them do so and get over with it. We are tired," he said.

Mr Rammabi also referred to Dr Koornhof's recent promise to spare the other Botlokwa clans from removal. "If they are no longer going to be moved, why us?" he asked.

"We were told that no one would be moved against his will. But they brought the police and we ran away. Now here we are. We are those who did not want to be moved. They must let us stay," he added.

Another old woman when told of the possibility of prosecution said: "If they come with their dogs again I'm going to run."



'Removed' families come drifting back

By JAKE MOKGOTO

AT LEAST one family that has returned to the Malpato Village of the Bakgatla tribal area near Pietersburg, from which all families were removed last year, has been summoned for being in the area illegally.

Mr Johannes Mphahlele was summoned yesterday to appear in the Pietersburg Commissioner's Court on October 5. It is understood summonses were issued to two other families, the Mathabatha and Mahlala.

No address of guilt is indicated on the summonses.

The Matlakwa and their head, Chief Malpato were moved in September last year from the village to Kromhoek, about 60km to the north-west.

The three families are among more than 200 who had refused to go to Kromhoek and had escaped when the Minister of Bantu Administration people, who were not allowed on the location.

Most many of the 200 have died the forcible removal and the following planting in their former homes during the past week.

Yesterday morning a group of police and government officials visited the area where people were busy remaking houses that were demolished last year.

The people were told to go to the village centre, where they were asked to go to Kromhoek, and told that Chief Malpato wanted them to join him.

The leaders of the people were not at the meeting and those present told the officials they would not listen to the voice of Chief Malpato, nor did they recognise him.

Mr Elias Rammabi, a member of a committee formed by the people, arrived after the officials had left.

"Who told you to come here?" he asked those at the gathering.

"This is not an official meeting, and you must disperse now. We told you we would ring a bell to call you. All that was said here is nothing. You don't take that into account," he said.

As police and officials left, the people were busy remaking their houses.

We're staying, say Batlokwa

STAR 22/10/80

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~~310~~

Northern Transvaal Bureau

SOEKMEKAAR — More than 100 Batlokwa families who have returned to their partially demolished homes at Dwarsrivier near Soekmekaar, are determined to stay despite the fact that summonses for illegal occupation have been served on some.

The families have been squatting in nearby villages and living with friends since they resisted Government efforts to resettle them 12 months ago.

Yesterday the previously deserted village was a hive of activity as women carried thatching to their former homes and children played in the shade of thorn trees.

A cloud of uncertainty has hung over the fragmented Batlokwa tribe for more than two years since officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development informed the people at a mass meeting that they would have to move.

Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Machaka have refused to move but Chief Makgato and a group of his people were resettled at Kromhoek, near Vivo, about 100 km north-west of Dwarsrivier.

The Minister concerned, Dr Koornhof, declared that nobody would be moved against their will and visited the area this year.

'Just leave us alone in peace!'

THREE Makgato Village families near Pietersburg were yesterday served with summonses to appear in court for allegedly occupying their demolished homes without permission.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

The summonses were issued by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development from the Pietersburg offices and followed the return of the displaced people to the demolished homes which they had abandoned during the forced removals last year.

The officials, all white and travelling in 3 cars, were accompanied by 6 policemen travelling in a van. They later called the villagers together and told them to move from the area.

They also told them that their former chief Solomon Makgatho, who agreed to the removals and is now staying at the new area, is waiting for them.

The people replied in a resounding "no" and said they did not want to be moved and that they should be left alone. As the officials were consulting amongst themselves about the matter, 3 residence committee members arrived and told the people to disperse.

The near 300 villagers complied and left the officials and the police standing under the thorny bush trees. Speaking to newsmen, one committee member said the government officials' approach was wrong because they should have consulted with the committee.

"We cannot allow a situation where people just come and call our people together and address them. Right now three of our families have been given summons to appear in court for returning to our homes.

"Why do they give summonses to three families only? If they are guilty then we are all guilty. We are all going to that court on that date. We have suffered my sons. Look at all this rubble. We want to make a new start and re-build our homes. What we ask from the government is to be left alone in peace," he said.

The families given summonses are: the Mahlagane, Makhubela and Motlala families. They are to appear in the Commissioner's Court in Pietersburg on November 5.

The summons read in part "accused is guilty of offence Reg. 6 (1) Reg. 47 (5) and 71 (A) Proclamation 188 of 196 of Act 38 of 1972 in that upon or about 20 October 1980 at Klipblooddrift land the accused did wrongly and unlawfully occupation of SADT soil Klipblooddrift without permission. Admission of guilty of NONE maybe accepted."

When the removals started in September last year over 2 000 of the 3 000 inhabitants resisted the move and ran away when police intervened and forced the people to board trucks to Kromhook near Vivo.

The 2 000 have been staying with friends and relatives in nearby villages under appalling conditions. Now after a year of begging and pleading with the government for permission to return to their demolished homes, the people have decided on their own to do so, "come what may". The chief commissioner Mr W van Niekerk yesterday said the matter was still being investigated and he could not comment any further

'No comment' on Makgato squatters

POST 23/10/00

By MATHATHA TSEDU

GOVERNMENT officials yesterday refused to comment on the fate of the Makgatho people near Pietersburg who have decided to defy Government regulations and return to their ruined homes.

The response was "no comment", despite the issuing of at least three summonses to some of the families to appear in the Commissioner's Court for occupying their ruins without Government permission.

The Northern Transvaal chief commissioner, Mr W van Niekerk, whose office issued the summonses last Monday, yesterday refused to disclose the exact number of summonses issued. He said he was investigating the matter and had no comment to make.

LEAVE US IN PEACE

Attempts to get a comment from the Department of Co-operation and Development also proved fruitless. The Deputy Minister of the department, Mr J Wentzel, who was said to have held discussions in Cape Town with the communities' representatives, was not in. The Public Relations Department said queries should "preferably" be sent by telex.

Meanwhile, more and more families are returning to the ghost village to rebuild their ruins. There were no incidents yesterday as people went ahead with their building, seemingly unaffected by the threat to evict them.

Over 500 families out of the 614 family community resisted the removals last year and squatted in the nearby areas hoping for a Government reprieve. They have now unilaterally decided to return to their uins and have made pleas to the Government to let them stay in peace.

Church takes stand on civil disobedience

By MARIKA SBORDS

WELKOM — The Methodist Church of South Africa has resolved to support civil disobedience in certain cases.

This resolution at the church's annual conference sets it firmly against the government, leaving it open to a confrontation with the state.

In the subject of civil disobedience, the resolution says carefully worded call to say that support for individuals who resorted to civil disobedience would not be "unconditional". Support would be offered "wherever appropriate".

In another development yesterday, the church demanded that the Government immediately stop all forced removals and resettlements.

The Rev Jhorow Dales called the policy of forced removals "genocide" and said the dimensions of resettlement were "staggering".

He urged whites to go to resettlement areas and intervene in Government actions conducting the forced removals.

The conference was told 1 700 000 people had been resettled countrywide to date, and that indications were that a further 1-million people faced relocation in the near future.

"We must stop wholesale removal of people to areas the authorities to give adequate notice to the next-of-kin of detained people as to disclose the place of their detention, [illegible] Minister of [illegible] to make [illegible] of all cases of political prisoners,

O Condemned the imprisonment for the views of conscientious objectors, and

O Resolved that our Methodist who, as a conscientious objector, did not wish to take any part in national service, should receive the same treatment as members of so-called 'peace churches'.

Dr Donald Cragg, who attended the meeting of the central committee of the WCC on behalf of the Methodist Church, said in a report that the WCC was "grossly misrepresented in this country" and that the church had much to gain by active association with it.

An abortive attempt was made by the church's Right-wing to stop membership of the WCC because of its grants to "liberation movements".

The conference rejected an attempt to pass a resolution that in any country the judiciary had a moral obligation to protect the individual from repressive legislation.

Another delegate, Mr A [illegible] called the [illegible] [illegible] by the previous [illegible].

[illegible] A Mosoeu, general secretary of the [illegible] Department of the church, said [illegible] the church's call to halt the [illegible], to the Prime [illegible].

In other attacks on the Government the church

O Deplored its rejection of the Leonard policy as being designed to deprive South Africans of their citizenship in the land of their birth on [illegible] racially discriminate and that [illegible] would [illegible] Black South Africans,

O Expressed abhorrence of the present system of education and its disastrous effects on children, as was evident during the recent school boycotts,

O Urged the Government to abolish the existing structure of discriminatory education,

O Called for an immediate implementation of a unitary educational system,

O Called on the Government to charge or release all those detained during the school boycotts,

O Noted the frequent failure of

Torn documents shatter Mrs Modise's dreams

Sun Post 26/10/80 By SAM MABE 271

A WIDOW who was promised a house and food by the Department of Co-operation and Development was this week given a tin of condensed milk and ordered back to Qwa-Qwa.

This has once again shattered all hopes of ending the controversy surrounding Mrs Emily Modise's forced removal last year from Springs to the Qwa-Qwa bantustan.

The promise of a house and regular supplies of food, including mealie-meal, soup powder, beans and condensed milk, was made in writing by Government officials in Nigel on Wednesday this week.

But two days later when Mrs Modise reported at the commissioner's offices, the two documents which marked the first step towards her return to the place of her birth were torn up in her face and she was ordered to go back to Qwa-Qwa.

This was not the first time that an empty promise was made to Mrs Modise. When she was forcefully removed from a squatter camp near Springs late last year, she was told that there was a house waiting for her in Qwa-Qwa.

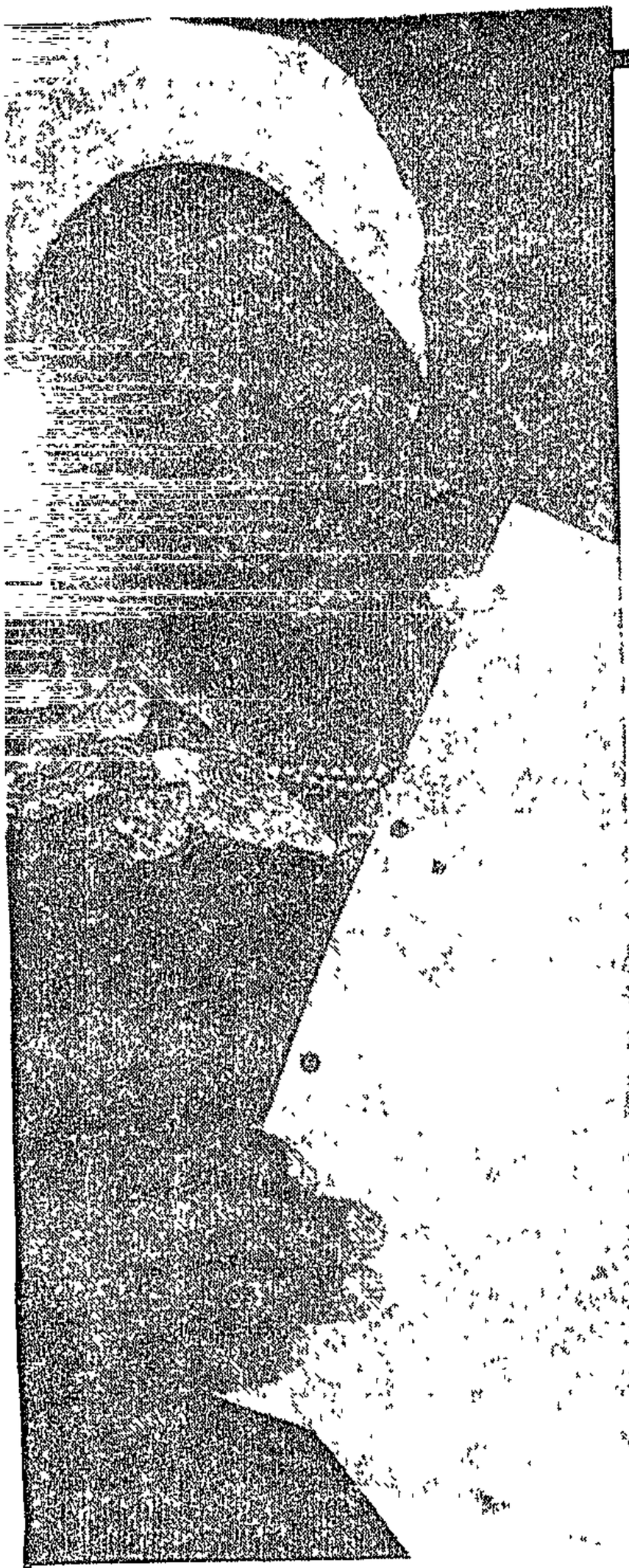
But she was dumped in an open veld in drenching rain while she was cuddling her 18-day-old grand-daughter.

Following SUNDAY POST's exposé of Mrs Modise's plight, she was again promised a house by Government officials from Nigel, who visited her while in hospital after a breast operation.

She was still under sedation when she was made to sign certain documents. She was under the impression that she was signing her way into a new house. It later turned out that the documents were an affidavit in which she allegedly admitted that she was resettled in Qwa-Qwa willingly and at her own request.

When I went to the commissioner's offices in Nigel, I had two photostat copies of the documents which had been given to Mrs Modise. A Mr Marais took the documents from me and told me to b . . . off. This was followed by a strong-worded altercation between him and myself.

He refused to comment on anything concerning Mrs Modise. A spokesman from the Department of Co-operation and Development said Mrs Modise had come to sort out her pension problems and that he knew nothing about a promise of a house.



Mrs Modise and the documents that promised hope — but now, tragedy. Pic by Mac Mogorosi.

THE APARTHEID CLOUD OVER THE VALLEY OF MATIWANE'S KOP HAVE LIVED IN PEACE

'Let my people

By CONNAL VICKERS

FOR 110 years the Shabalala people have worked their land, transforming a once-desolate marsh into lush green farmland with churches, schools and shops established within the community.

They are proud and happy living in their valley below Matiwane's Kop, near Ladysmith — but the claw of officialdom is reaching out to smash that happiness and wrench the hard-won land from them.

Matiwane's Kop, 3 300 hecatres of rolling grassland speckled with neat cottages and kraals, is officially labeled a "black spot" — a black community due to be resettled.

Soon, Government Garage trucks will come up the dusty road leading into the valley, and the people with their possessions will be loaded up and taken to an alien, hostile "resettlement camp".

White farmers will move on to the land to fatten their cattle and grow crops on the ground the Shabalala people have nurtured from a useless mire to rich farmland.

A bleaker future awaits the Shabalalas. . . .

Deprived of their homes and schools, they will be dumped in the new camp, probably near Vukeni in the Wasbank district, faced with the prospect of once again building the community on a strange, barren landscape.

The tribe have been fighting removal proposals for the past two years.

In 1978 they were ap-

Women working the fields in Matiwane's Kop. Rich bumper crops grow in land that once was marsh

approached by an official from the Department of Plural Relations and Development, now the Department of Co-Operation and Development, who claimed that the tribe had asked to be moved from the land in 1974.

The request was reputed to have been made by the chief at the time, Chief Ayliff Shabalala.

However, tribal elders pointed out to the official, a Mr van Rensburg, that Chief Ayliff had died in 1972 and so could not have made this request.

The elders maintained that the tribe had never asked to be moved, and that they were not interested in leaving the valley.

When asked for documents to prove that the request had come from the tribe, Mr van Rensburg is reported to have said they had been misplaced.

The community was told that buses would be provided to transport them to their new land, but were warned that there was not enough land for all landowners to be adequately compensated.

Talks fail

However, negotiations broke down when the people refused to have anything to do with the removal scheme, saying they were "not interested" in leaving the valley.

In August 1979 they were approached by the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner, a Mr Stander who told them that their properties were to be evaluated to calculate the compensation each landowner would receive after the removal.

The community council sent a memorandum to the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, highlighting their plight and asking him to intervene on their behalf.

A copy of this was also sent to Co-operation and Development minister, Piet Koornhof.

At a meeting later that month, Mr Stander stifled their hopes of remaining in the valley by saying that Pretoria had not favourably considered the memorandum and that Dr Mdlalose had agreed to the removals.

This claim was later found to be false. Dr Mdlalose told the people he had not agreed to the removals and supported them in their stand.

Soon afterwards, all buildings in the district were numbered to facilitate administration of the removals.

No further action was taken until this month when the tribal chief was called to the Drakensberg Administration Board offices in Ladysmith and told to arrange a meeting with the tribe.

They were told they would be shown their new land — a resettlement camp.

Percy Hlope, a member of the community council and headmaster of the local school, said the people would not enter into any negotiations as they were not prepared to leave their homes for strange new land.

"To leave this place would be death for our tribe. We will not go willingly to death. We have made our homes here and this is where our future lies.

"Many generations have passed over this land and

Joyce Mtshali turning the soil amongst healthy potato crops. By harvest time, she may not be there

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Sunday Tribune

2/11/80

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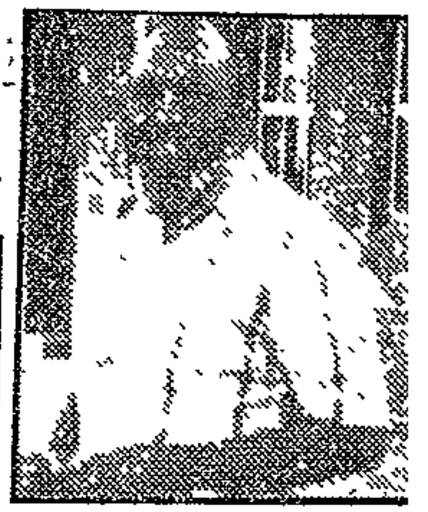
OF HAPPINESS...FOR 110 YEARS THE PEOPLE — NOW THEY'RE BEING KICKED OUT...

stay...or die'



Percy Hlope, "To leave this place would be death for our tribe."

our forefathers are buried here. In a new land we will be a lost people," he said.

The district, thought to be the one the tribe will move to, is one already inhabited by several other tribes. Savage faction fighting sweeps the district as the various tribes clash within the confined area.

The chief of the Shabalalas has already received two death notes, warning him of the bloody consequences that would follow if his tribe moved into the new district.

"Why should we move into a place where there is death and destruction when we are very happy in our own homes. I love this place. I was born and bred in the valley and to me it is the most beautiful place in the country," said Mr Hlope.

"Minister Koornhof brought us hope when he said last year that people should not be moved against their will. We listened to what he said and we [illegible]

slaughter six oxen the day the farmers move into the valley".

Fifty-five dogs belonging to 23 families in the area mysteriously died one night. In the morning pieces of meat, thought to be poisoned, were found scattered over a number of gardens. The dogs were all found lying along the main road leading to the white farming district.

A truck belonging to one of the farmers was also seen driving along the valley that night, with its lights off.

Tribal authorities reported the deaths to police, but have heard no more.

Evasive official

Roy Blomrick, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Natal, was evasive when questioned over the people's future.

"I don't carry these things around in my head," he said. "I will have to look it up in the file."

We have already mentioned that the sherds are the most common [illegible] in Africa. Pot sherds can now process involved in the making of composition and a new set of [illegible]

From this point in time the [illegible] regular rate, which is known to ago a particular piece of potter

Where different layers of earth clearly distinguishable, a relat Archaeological material found in and that in the lowest layer, th of earth strata stratigraphy, useful when analysis covers a wi are unreliable.

By studying vocabulary and gramm have contributed to the establist Arecent linguistic theory argues vocabulary and grammatical conat constant to obtain an absolute c This technique, called glotto-ch not stood up to empirical tests.

we would be able to remain on our land.

"Now his words seem empty. We cannot understand why they are still going to move us after what he said," said Mr Hlope.

Matiwane's Kop belongs to the Shabalala tribe. Through the years, the community has collected money to build schools and churches to accommodate the tribe that has grown to 10 000 people.

Ten churches, 12 shops and 19 school buildings now stand in the valley — all built by the community with no outside help.

Even school teachers turned their hands to bricklaying to construct the buildings that would ensure their children's education.

The farm was originally bought by the Shabalala tribe in 1970, after they had been shunted from district to district with no tribal home.

It was the only land available to them, a marsh that had already been abandoned by three white farmers who had been unable to use it.

Cherished land

One hundred and twenty people bought sections of the swamp and began digging drainage canals to produce useable fields.

The land is now rich, yielding bumper crops that adequately support the population. Seventeen windmills have been constructed and the community was one of the few not affected by the recent droughts.

"We have done all this and now they want to take it away from us. We have cherished this land to become a place of comfort where we live creatively and peacefully. People in the community who are unable to find employment can still make a living through land cultivation.

"If we are moved, we will not be able to live the life we lead now," said Mr Hlope.

Elizabeth Khumalo, whose family was one of the original landowners, said there would be "no life" outside of the valley.

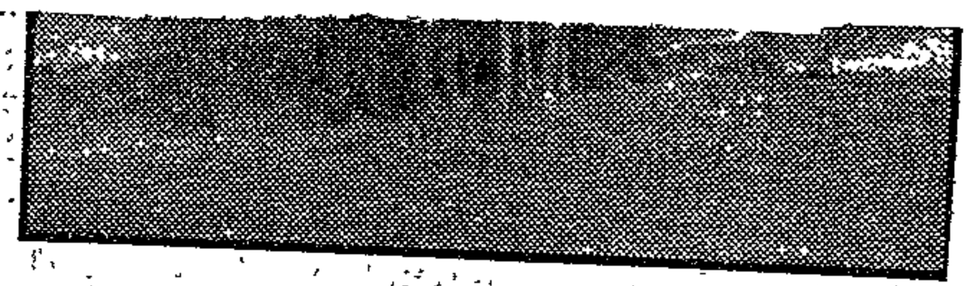
"This is my home. My father and grandfather are buried here. I have worked and toiled on my own land so why must I leave it for a new one I have not seen. We asked no-one for help in building our community and we do not ask them now to interfere," she said.

The people are also under pressure from surrounding farmers who have jealously eyed the valley for a number of years.

One farmer told residents that they "would

He was not prepared to locate the file but said the reporter should visit him to discuss the issue. However, he added that he would not be available until next week.

"You can contact Pretoria if you like but they will not be able to give you any more information as they must come through this office," he said.



"We asked for no help to build our community. . . . They must not interfere now," Mrs Elizabeth Khumalo outside the home built by her family

271
2/11/80

Some of the huts that were destroyed by a road grader in the Mputi district of Transkei at the weekend.

Families moved after graders demolish huts

DD 17/11/80 (271)

UMTATA — Eight homes belonging to Tembu tribesmen of the Mputi area in the Umtata district were bulldozed at the weekend

It is claimed that government motor graders were used to knock down the properties after thatched roofs had been set alight allegedly by Transkei police.

Government trucks stood by to remove each family's belongings after the demolition.

Members of Transkei's security police were also present.

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Major General Martin Ngceba, could not be reached for comment

The first kraal to be razed at dawn on Friday was that of Mr Gengelele Mtebekwane, whose five huts were all burnt.

Mr Mtebekwane's younger brother, Mqoma, who remained behind to collect grain mealies, livestock and building materials, said the family had all that could be loaded onto the lorries were taken to the Mqanduli district.

Other properties affected by the demolitions belonged to Mr Bangilizwe Joyi and Mr Anderson Joyi, who were banished in March 1978 to Qumbu and Cofimvaba,

Other homes destroyed were those of Mr Xakalegusha, Mr Loli Mtebekwane, Mr Mpunzima Joyi, and Mr Hudson Nwelende.

All these people had been among 18 people from Mputi who were detained on September 23, 1977, and released on March 3, 1978. — SAPA.

Broken tribe is still taming new land

Staff Reporter

CHIEF Solomon Makgato and about 100 families who resettled with him a year ago at Kromhoek, more than 100km west of Pietersburg, are still trying to tame their new baboon-infested country beyond the Soutpansberg mountains

And the only signs of progress at Kromhoek are clusters of thatched mud huts dotted about the farm, as well as two schools, one a prefab corrugated iron building

A clinic has been established in what must have been the house of the original owner of the farm Four shops are also serving the settlement

The mud huts have replaced tents pitched in the bush for each family when they and the chief were resettled on the farm 14 months ago They were removed by the Government from Dwarsrivier near Soekmekaar in the northern Transvaal

At a glance, there is plenty of firewood and water at Kromhoek and each family has been allocated a piece of land on which to grow crops

But none has so far been able to plough because, said inhabitants "we are still clearing the wood and bushes"

The Kromhoek community seems to comprise only women and children There were no men in sight and the women, suspicious of strangers, were reluctant to talk about conditions They referred inquiries to the chief

Chief Makgato was "not available", said two young mothers at his residence So nobody could say how these people, without any greens in their tiny backyard plots, made a living

Chief Makgato's tribe was once a self-contained community of 614 families — making up a population of about 4 000 — in Dwarsrivier with its own schools, shops, a clinic and plots where vegetables grew, either for sale or their own use

A river ran through their village and some of the affluent members of the tribe had water pumps in their backyards.

But the tribe split in two when the Government wanted to move them to Kromhoek in October last year.

Chief Makgato, who had apparently accepted the removal, was supported by only 78 families The other 536 families fled, seeking refuge with neighbouring Batlokwa tribes — Machaka and Ramokgopa

So the Makgato tribe was destroyed and its village at Dwarsrivier reduced to ruins.

But the 500-or-more families who fled are now returning, albeit without authority, and rebuilding their destroyed homes A new village is rising amid the ruins.

Some claimed they returned because they had always considered it "home"

But others said they could no longer bear the burden of overcrowding and insecurity which characterised their lives while housed by families of either relatives or friends at Machaka and Ramokgopa

"It's hard for a family to live with another. But it's even harder where you have more than two families living together in one place as was the case in this village," a schoolteacher said.

The teacher added that he believed the families were going ahead rebuilding their homes despite warnings by the Government that this was illegal because "these people can no longer bear the overcrowded conditions they experienced as lodgers"

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, November 24, 1980

Where home is a tin shanty in the thirsty wilderness

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

WHEN the first people moved to the Vlaklaagte resettlement village in the KwaNdebele homeland they thought they were going "home". That was about a year ago.

Today Vlaklaagte Two, as the area is known, houses 3 000 families offloaded by Government trucks and left behind in a cloud of dust — and families are arriving at the rate of six a day.

The KwaNdebele scheme, consisting of six villages — Vlaklaagte One and Two, Kwaggasfontein One, Two and Three, and Vrisgewagt, is the latest of the Government's resettlement schemes scarring the veld of the Eastern Transvaal.

Some families arrive believing Vlaklaagte is "home"; others are sent to the area by Government decree after being endorsed out of "white" South Africa.

The Rand Daily Mail saw families, including elderly people and small children, who had been brought to Vlaklaagte and dumped in the wind-swept veld with all their belongings.

They were hurriedly preparing makeshift shelters before nightfall, using sheets of corrugated iron borrowed from friends in the village.

The villages vary in size, so does availability of essential "services" such as water supply.

Vlaklaagte's 15 000 people are supplied by water pumps. But Vrisgewagt gets its water from a truck which comes once a week.

Although no reports of famine have been made, a local church saw the great need and began a feeding scheme in August to help alleviate the worst cases of hunger in the area.

The food is bought in Groblersdal and emergency supplies of powdered milk, soup and vegetables distributed in the villages.

The church workers compiled a list of the most needy families, but "it is impossible to find a household which is not poor", one of the helpers said.

The "Mail" last week followed the small truck on its weekly food run, among the dusty trails between the tin shanties.

As soon as it came into sight of the village, women and children would stream towards the truck, carrying containers.

If their names were on the list, a food ration was handed to them.

The helpers explained to those they had to refuse: "We can add no new names to our list until next year. We have too many names already."

Most of the ablebodied men in the area work in Pretoria, travelling to the city by bus every day. This means starting out at 4am and arriving home at 8pm after commuting 270km.

The number of people commuting between Pretoria and KwaNdebele rose by 714% in one year, Mr D Louw, divisional manager of Putco, said.

His view: "This clearly shows how keen the people are to stay at home."

A spokesman for the Philadelphia Hospital in nearby Dethe request of the World of 50 nurses and nine doctors. They treated about 300 outpatients a day.

The hospital also held a clinic at Kwaggafontein.

At Vlaklaagte Two's primary school, 1 131 children cram into 10 classrooms, built, like most houses, of corrugated iron.

The principal, Mr J Mthombeni, said that of the 23 teachers at the school, only three were qualified.

The children paid 75c a month in fees and had to buy their own exercise books, he said.

Trench toilets have been dug at the school, and the sanitary conditions constituted a severe health hazard, Mr Mthombeni said. If children wanted a drink of water they had to ask families living next to the school for it.

A new school was to be built next year.

Mr Johannes Mahlangu, the village chief, is also a shopkeeper.

He lives in a farmhouse — the only one in the village — vacated by a white farmer.

Mr Mahlangu said planning of Vlaklaagte had only started recently.

People were housed in the shacks as a "temporary" measure.

Most of the villagers had been moved from Delmas, Bronkhorstspruit, Middelburg and areas around Pretoria, he said

In his shop, posters on the wall portray white South African soldiers as "growers of food" and warned against "terrorists" — depicted as black men in camouflage uniforms.

The posters were distributed among the local population by local soldiers, the shop assistant said.

Black families are far from welcome in the village of Vaalwater, but single black men are allowed in to work for whites on a contract basis.

Vaalwater's bitter taste of its own ideology

THE people of the Waterberg, arguably the most Rightwing constituency in the country, are beginning to find apartheid hard to accept as influx control wreaks havoc with their lives — and those of their black labourers. ROB MEINTJES visited the heart of the area, the dorpie of Vaalwater.

WHITES in Vaalwater in the Waterberg constituency of Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, are seething with discontent over the implementation of influx control.

Vaalwater's white inhabitants say life has not been the same since the Government made their village "white by night".

Black families who lived in the Vaalwater location have been moved to Steilloop, 100 km away in the Lebowa homeland.

The removals have dried up the availability of black labour for white traders and housewives in the dorpie

And the local labour bureau has also tightened up on the 400 white villagers' use of "unproductive" labour from neighbouring farms.

Local officials define "unproductive" farmhands as "illegal squatters" who should be sent back to the homelands.

Farmers and traders in the area — including Government supporters and staunch members of the ultra-Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party — agree that the family life of their black workers is being destroyed by influx control.

Black men who have worked in Vaalwater for years must now live in single-sex hostels, while their wives and children have been moved to Steilloop

Prostitution is flourishing on neighbouring farms among women who charge hostel dwellers for sex

White business has taken a knock, according to Vaalwater traders, because black men are earning their money in Vaalwater but spending it in Steilloop

Discontent over the effects of influx control on life in the Waterberg was voiced to the Rand Daily Mail by both English and Afrikaans-speaking farmers — Nationalists, HNP men and Opposition supporters.

Sources in the district told the "Mail" that the authorities had been warned, when plans to remove the location first became known, that the move would create hardship for men forced to live in hostels.

The authorities were also warned that the removals would have a ripple effect on the surrounding farms.

One Nationalist trader, a supporter of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the influx control measures were breaking down good race relations, which he claimed had existed for years between whites and their black workers.

"If they did these things to me I would become a rebel," he told the "Mail".

An English-speaking farmer said Nationalists in the area had never realised what impact the implementation of influx control would have on Vaalwater.

He said the controversial influx control measures formed part of the Government's policy to have as few black workers as possible in the "white" areas, preferring to see farmers recruiting their labour from the homelands on a contract basis.

But it was important for tobacco farmers to have a permanent skilled labour force, he said.

Descendants of Boer and Brit have farmed cattle and tobacco side by side in the fertile Vaalwater district since their forefathers fought each other at the turn of the century.

The Waterberg has traditionally been a Nationalist stronghold, but HNP sources claim their support is growing in the area because of their disenchantment with Dr Treurnicht's failure to "stand up to" Mr P W Botha.

When the supply of black labour started drying up in Vaalwater, white traders and housewives took to "poaching" labour from the farms.

To halt this trend the local labour bureau tightened up on the use of farm labour by inhabitants of Vaalwater, who are now expected to employ men housed in the single-sex hostels.

White employers have been threatened with fines for employing workers "illegally".

The labour bureau will not grant permission for farm people to work in Vaalwater unless they obtain permission from the farmer, the local farmers' association and the district agricultural union.

The helplessness of black farm workers is crowned by official policy as implemented by the local administration board the moment a farmhand becomes "unproductive" he is defined as a "squatter" liable to removal to a "homeland".

"We must punish them for being unproductive," the local administration board official told a farmer

"The unproductive ones must find shelter somewhere else if they are not prepared to work on the farms," the official said.

He described blacks in the "white" area of the Waterberg as "intruders", seemingly oblivious to the fact that many of the farmworkers — as well as their fathers and grandfathers — have lived all their lives on farms in the area.

A tobacco farmer said one could not merely say that black farm workers should be allowed to sell their labour freely.

Contractors working temporarily in the area could offer much higher pay over short periods than farmers could hope to sustain over the years.

Farmhands who took lucrative jobs with passing contractors invariably left their families on the hands of farmers while they were away, he said.

The farmer said the administration board did "a reasonable job" combatting this "poaching" of skilled labour and he agreed with this method of eliminating "cut-throat competition".

He said these contractors should get their labour from the homelands.

But he felt the official policy that "unproductive" labour should be sent to the homelands was "very harsh".

Anger at the "unreasonable" stance of the local labour bureau was expressed by a cattle farmer· an HNP supporter and grandson of an Irish settler who fought on the side of the Boers against the British.

The farmer told the "Mail" that the local labour official had refused to allow two women from his farm to work for townsfolk who needed their services.

The official had told him the two young women could not work in Vaalwater because their parents were not in his registered employment.

One of the women is Miss Naome Malope, a former teacher in the area whose father died several years ago after working on the farm since 1966.

She lost her job 12 months ago when education authorities ruled that her Standard Six qualification was inadequate for the post.

Miss Malope lives on the farm with her aged mother. She has five children.

Miss Molly Selomang, the other young woman, is the daughter of a pensioner who worked for the farmer and now lives on his farm.

The farmer said he could have the women and their "unproductive" parents and children evicted from his farm as "illegal squatters" Although he did not wish to do so he could get a bad name in the district for allowing "idlers" on his farm.

He said the two young women had three choices; prostitution, theft or "living on thin air".

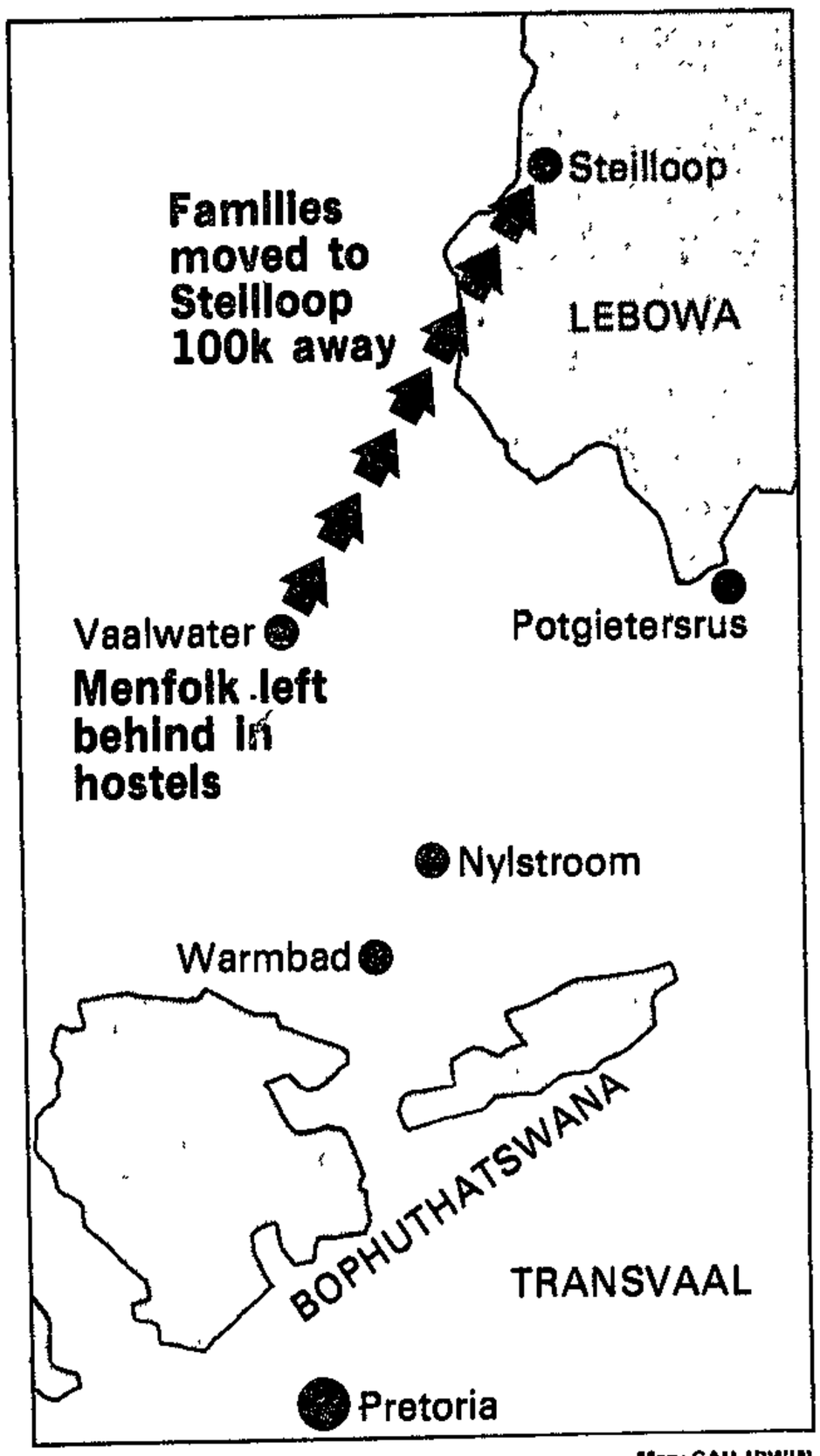
"If a man refuses to work they can chase him into the Sahara as far as I am concerned.

"But if he is willing to work and there is work available it is inhuman to stop him from doing so.

"He is not taking work away from anyone else"

He said it did not make sense to keep labourers unemployed and starving for 11 months simply because they were needed for farm work one month of the year.

"Where is all this free enterprise Mr P W Botha is talking about?"



Map: GAIL IRWIN

STAR 25/11/80 (271)

No more mass removals, Kotze assures coloureds

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — There will not again be any mass removals of people, mainly coloureds, in terms of the Group Areas Act, the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, said today

In an interview Mr Kotze confirmed and elaborated upon a speech he gave recently at a farewell function for him as Deputy Minister of Coloured Relations.

In his statements today, and at the farewell function, he conceded that coloured people had been more affected by removals than whites

Today he said that matters would in future have to be arranged in a way that would cause less friction

Mr Kotze denied the Department of Community Development had a "bulldozer mentality" It had done much good, he said.

More funds sent for Emily

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

THE Sunday Express has bags and bags of smiles for Mrs Emily Modise and it's all thanks to the generosity and love of our readers.

Mrs Modise is the 70-year-old pauper who, with her two daughters and three grandchildren, was run out of her Springs squatter camp and sent to the QwaQwa homeland.

Recently the Sunday Express discovered that the family was starving because Mrs Modise hadn't received her pension for more than 10 months, despite numerous visits to the Nigel Commissioner for Bantu Affairs to collect the money.

But it seems readers of the Sunday Express have no intention of allowing the six of them to die of malnutrition or cold.

Last week we reported that we had received more than R100 in donations — this week we have just short of R200, enough food to last the family a month, and clothing and firewood.

We also have reader's letters which express horror and disapproval at the way Mrs Modise has been treated.

The largest amount received, R100, came from an anonymous Springs reader whose letter simply said: "Do be so kind and ensure that Mrs Emily Modise receives the enclosed cheque."

One person from Greenside who had had a R22 "windfall" sent us the cash and wrote: "I was left in no doubt as to who should receive the benefit of my good fortune.

"What really perturbs me is that there are many more people in a similar plight.

"A credit to your newspaper for bringing this unfortunate state of affairs to our attention."

Someone else sent a R10 donation directed to Mrs Modise.

There was no covering letter but the generosity of the reader spoke for itself.

And this week a lady arrived at our offices bearing R30 in cash, clothing, food and firewood for Mrs Modise and her family.

The Sunday Express plans to give all these gifts to Mrs Modise to make her Christmas just a bit happier than last year.

refused suitable employment offered to him or who cannot keep a job may be declared idle. (Persons registered as workseekers and who have not been offered lawful work are exempt from this, however). Insiders, then, are better able to search for the most remunerative jobs within their reach.

What are the income differentials associated with this division? There is no evidence to suggest that there is wage discrimination between insiders and legally present outsiders. Where minimum wages are in force all unskilled and semiskilled workers (the bulk of both the outsider and insider work force) receive similar wages not far above the minimum. (Although, in the nature of the case, evidence is hard to come by, there is probably considerable wage discrimination between legally present and illegal outsiders - employers in contravening the Black Labour Act risk penalties and what could compensate them for that risk

but a lower wa legal outsiders and insiders

differ is in t rable sectors and to the

most desirable insiders are to be found

in mining and i omestic service, the lowest

paying sectors side agriculture. Instead,

state policy is uld have the first choice

of modern secto ons for contract labour

are not approv have made the case that

they cannot re labour market. And,

whereas the in contract system is not too

great in the c d semiskilled workers, it

imposes more c skilled, technical and

He said he was referring to all Ndebeles "who want to secede from the homeland"

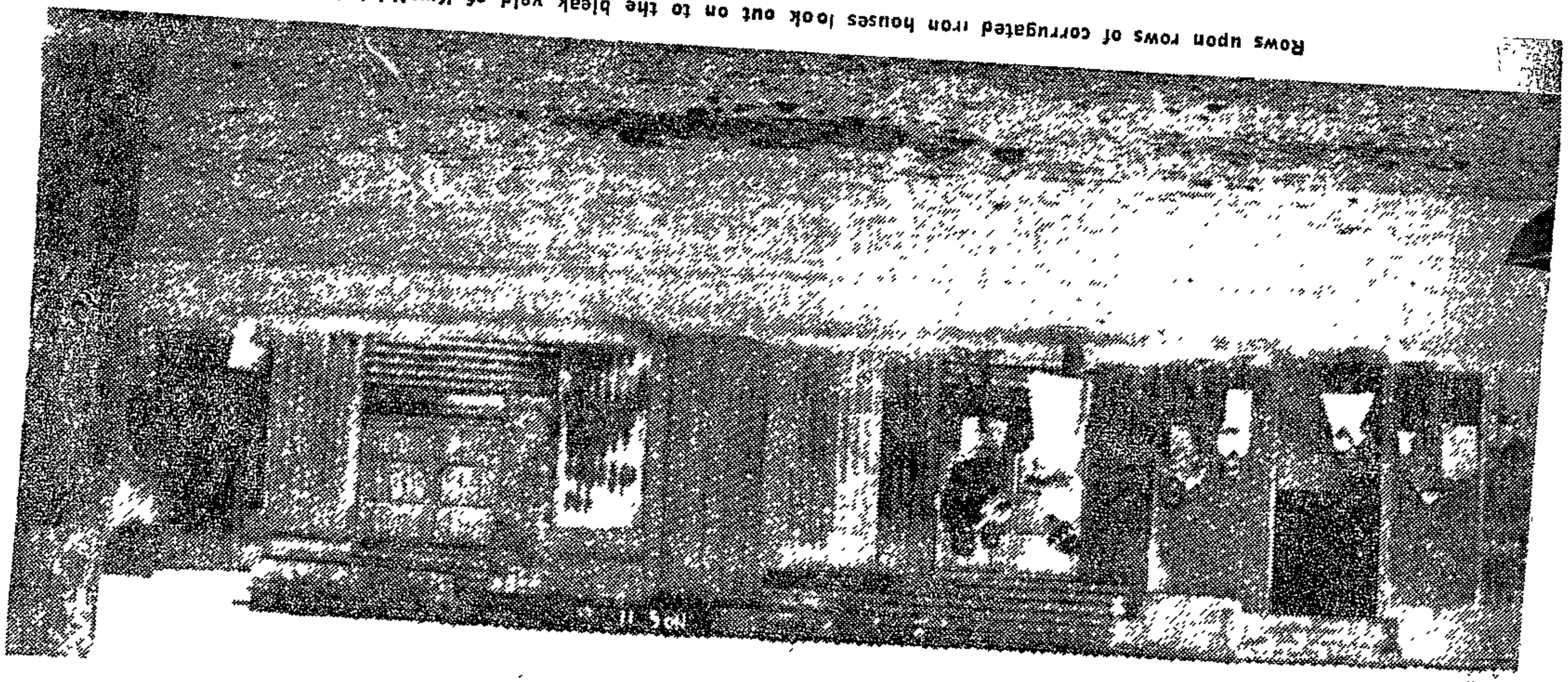
Mr Masango said yesterday "I have already held several discussions with the KwaNdebele and South African Government on the issue of resettling Ndebeles residing in Bophuthatswana somewhere in the metropolitan area of Pretoria."

According to the chairman of the KwaNdebele Representative Council in Pretoria, Mr David Masango, the issue will be raised at the "Chief Nyabela commemmoration day" at Soshanguve Community Centre on December 14

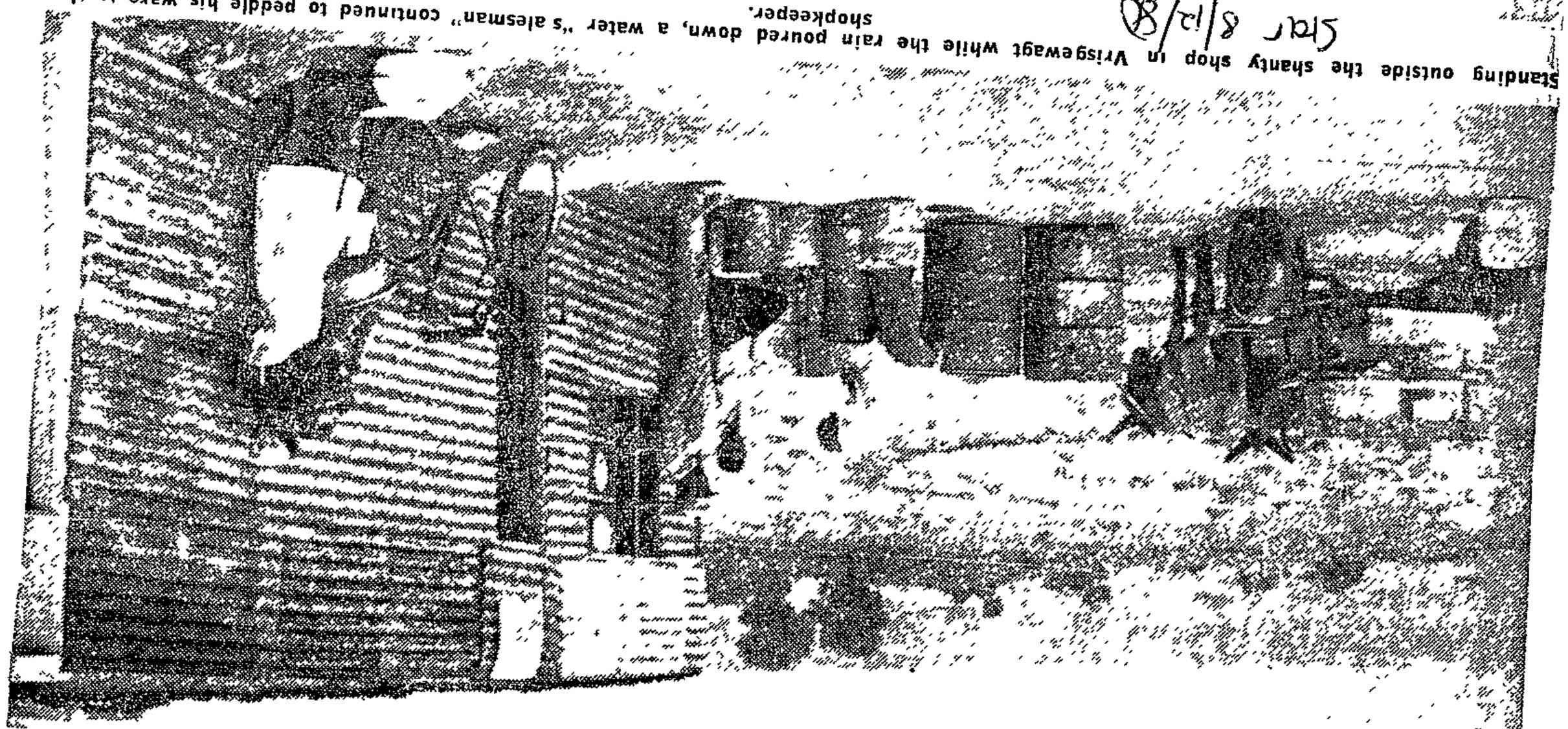
Pretoria Bureau

A MOVE is in the pipeline to have the Ndebele-speaking Winterveldt squatters resettled in the vicinity of Pretoria outside Bophuthatswana

Ndebele MAY MOVE



Rows upon rows of corrugated iron houses look out on to the bleak veld of KwaNdebele.



Standing outside the shanty shop in Vrisgewagt while the rain poured down, a water "s alesman" continued to peddle his ware to the shopkeeper.

Star 8/12/88

The homeland of

A profusion of shanties

The creation of the KwaNdebele homeland raised high hopes. Now, 14 months later, starvation and deprivation among the resettled Ndebele in the sprawling shanty towns are all that remain of the dream. CAROLYN DEMPSTER reports. . . .

Prepared and pegged out like a valley graveyard covered with crosses, the kwaNdebele homeland heralds its "settlers."

The regularly-spaced sticks protruding from the hard ground are the first signs of new arrivals in the resettlement villages.

Originally, resettlement villages numbered only six — Vlaklaagte one and two, Kwaggafontein A B and C and Vrisgewagt, but the mushrooming profusion of tin shanties dips into the valley pits and up the hillsides — without separation or distinction, without number.

When the first of the "settlers" started coming in 1976 and 1977 they moved into Siyabuswa, the Ndebele capital. Tin toilets on every plot, and taps on the dusty street corners were the government's contributions to a new start in life.

"Rows upon rows of lavatory houses, I remember it well," reminisced one resident, smiling broadly.

For the people of Vrisgewaght and Kwagga C these would have been luxuries.

Fears of removal hardships were raised at mass meetings before the formation of the Mandebele homeland, but chieftains brushed their subjects' worries aside with reassuring noises. Moving to the new homeland would make its existence more meaningful, they told their people.

In Winterveld, Bophuthatswana, thousands of Ndebele protested at harassment and intimidation by Government authorities. In the end the Bophuthatswana Government took a hard line. Those Ndebele who had been living in Winterveld for five years could apply for citizenship, the rest would have to go

By the end of 1979 thousands of Ndebele who could not prove their claim to citizenship were effectively expelled — and streamed into KwaNdebele.

Deserted

The remainder of the resettled tell of "Government" replacement in the homeland, ejection from farms all over the Transvaal and of "nowhere else to go."

Families arriving at the rate of about six a day are deserted on their freshly-pegged plots with the few articles they might have salvaged to build a new home.

Corrugated iron and window frames are hard to steal or find. In an emergency, anything will do — including left-over railway box-crates.

A pit covered with plastic and secured with a few rocks serves as an outside toilet. There is no money to waste on disinfectant, water or hygiene.

Water is a sore point with the Department of Water Affairs and the Kwandebele Executive. So far, 50 test boreholes have yielded no results and the Department of Water Affairs has embarked on a feverish programme of dam and reservoir building.

In the outlying resettlement villages, the residents have to rely on the sporadic visits of the water wagon, the water pumps or small reservoirs.

During a dry period the wagon had not come for 14 days, one resident recalled.

As the car bucked over dusty channels in the pitted road, the rain came down Like moles scurrying for shelter the old and very young darted into the makeshift shacks, a couple remaining behind to batten down a roof against the rising wind.

Drizzle

One enterprising water salesman refused to be deterred from his task. Having travelled the 30 km or so to the nearest river with his donkeys to collect water, he patiently stood in the pouring rain and emptied his precious cargo into the storekeeper's plastic cartons.

A steady drizzle brought the youngest out into the streets again to splash and swim in the gutter puddles, savouring the water while it lasted.

The spider-web maze of streets is graded, made and destroyed at will. Were it not for the extensive road map of the area, drawn up by Putco's Administration Manager in Dennilton, Mr D Greyling,

To facing page

(271) STAR 8.12.80

shattered hopes

(From precious page)

the bus drivers would lose their way.

Putco buses trundle over the narrow tracks — serving the entire homeland, from Marble Hall and Groblersdal in the north to Middelburg, Witbank and Pretoria to the south and east.

About 150 buses ferry labourers to and from the major centres every day, with transport costs anything between R1,20 and R4. Men who live in the heart of the barren sprawling strip of resettlement villages may have to walk 30 km to the nearest pick-up point, and then travel for an hour before getting to work.

Very few are employed on the "white" farms adjoining the homelands and labour is usually seasonal, so most flock to the border industries to find work.

A student helping out in the villages said many men did not return to their families for days, even months, on end.

The long periods of enforced separation broke the family unit apart, until the man neglected his wife and children to forge a new life in an urban area.

Pensioners and old folk left behind to fend for themselves could not afford to support four to six grandchildren and the family sank to lower levels of hunger and deprivation, he said.

The church was able to offer the poorest of the families milk powder at 50 cents instead of the usual R1,50 per 500 grams — but most could not even afford this.

A spokesman for the Philadelphia Mission Hospital in Dennilton said that of all the out-patient cases treated at the hospital during 1979 (79 628) only 6,09 percent were suffering from "malnutrition" — a relatively low figure.

However, since at least half of 250 000 Ndebele who came to KwaNdebele settled during 1980, these figures do not accurately reflect the most recent trends.

A close watch is being kept on possible outbreaks of typhoid or cholera — diseases which would flourish under the extremely unhygienic conditions in the resettlement villages.

The Department of Health is sending health officials on daily checks into the villages for the first signs of cholera.

(211)
Star
8/12/80

A weekend at home for Dora

Amid the cluster of dirty plates, mangled wire and dusty urchins, Dora looks up and smiles.

The 40-year-old Ndebele mother shows off the new mud floor in her tin hut proudly, her six children crowding curiously around her feet to stare.

"Yes," she nods, she had to take a couple of days off work, but it was worth it. Now the hut is clean and she can go back to work for another month.

Dora's husband is dead — how or why she does not say. With her six children, aged four to 21, she came to Siyabuswa in December 1979 after being evicted from a plot in the northern Transvaal.

Sheeted

Her smile fades. In the beginning it was difficult. The hire of the van to transport the family belongings cost her R50, the purchase of the right to remain in Siyabuswa another R35 and R1,80 per month for rent.

With the help of her children, neighbours and friends, she built a sheeted house of corrugated iron and eventually found a job in Middelburg doing "kitchen work" for R60 a month.

Because she works so far away she returns home for one weekend every month to see the children are all right.

Older

The eldest girl (21) is at school, the others feed, bath and clothe themselves each day. Two of the smaller ones are supposed to attend school, but Dora cannot be sure if they do in fact go.

Dora is getting older. What happens when she can no longer take the strain of working, of living. "I'll come to the bridge when I cross it," she answers, laughing ruefully and shaking her head. "I don't want to think about that happening."

So, for a while, she can smile.

(271) Star 8/12/80

'50 000 may die of malnutrition'

In May, Drs Nthato Motlana and Selma Browde said that in the coming months 50 000 children would probably die of malnutrition in South Africa's rural areas.

An additional 100 000 children's lives would be at risk, they added.

The shock announcement was based on research undertaken by the two doctors to determine the extent of rural poverty in South Africa, the black states and homelands.

The Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Lapa Munnik projected a far more conservative estimate, but his concern resulted in the instigation of a nationwide survey into malnutrition.

Unfortunately, the results will only reflect conditions in the Republic, and not in the homelands (independent or otherwise).

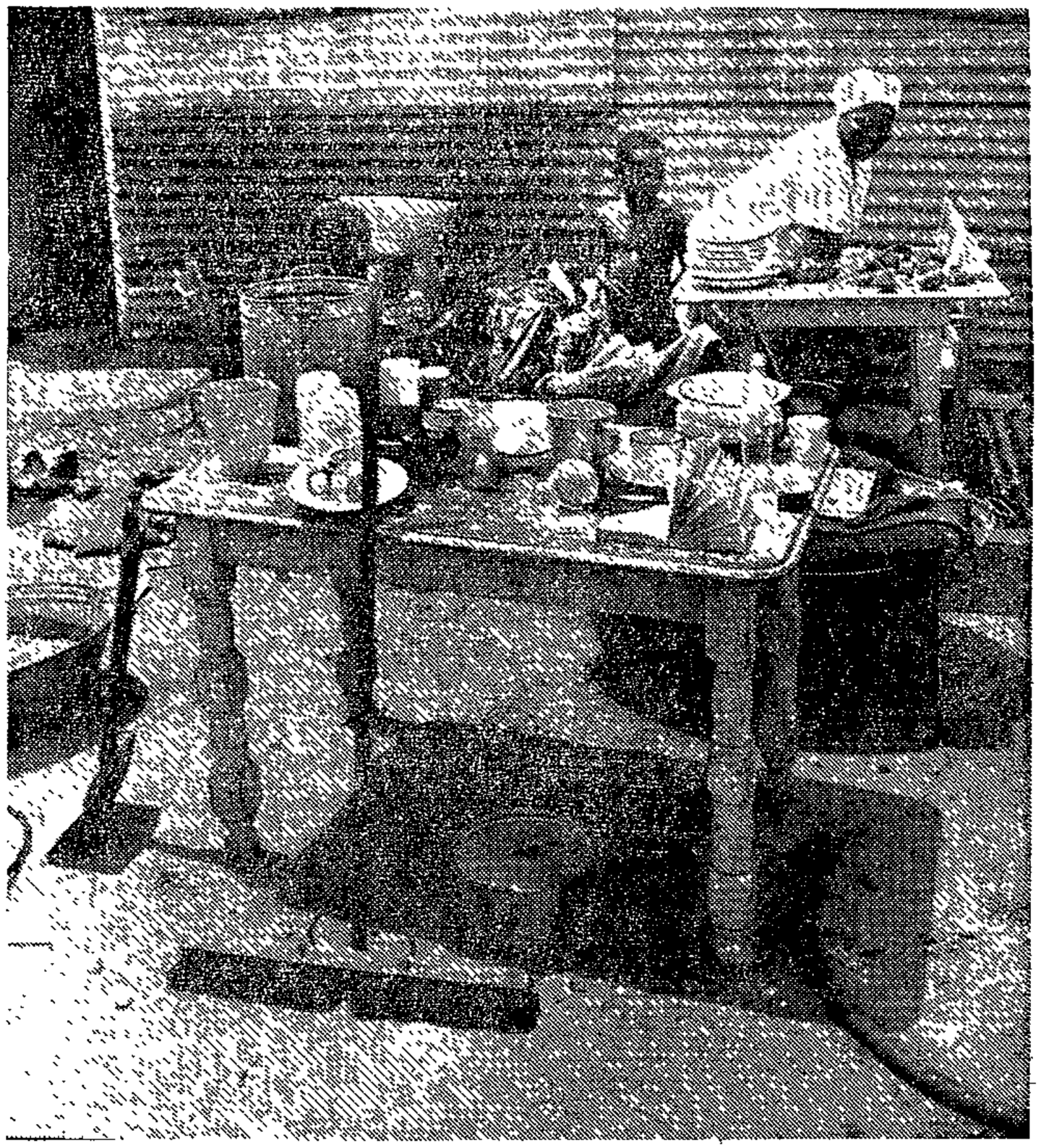
Drought aggravated the rapidly rising rate of infant deaths towards the end of 1980, and surveys revealed that up to 30 percent of the African population in the drought-stricken areas could have died of malnutrition.

In the Ciskei alone, studies showed that about 50 percent of two- and three-year-old children were malnourished, and more than 10 percent were found to be suffering from diseases such as kwashiorkor and marasmus.

Chronic malnutrition, although not always resulting in diseases such as kwashiokor or marasmus, stunts the child's growth both physically and mentally.

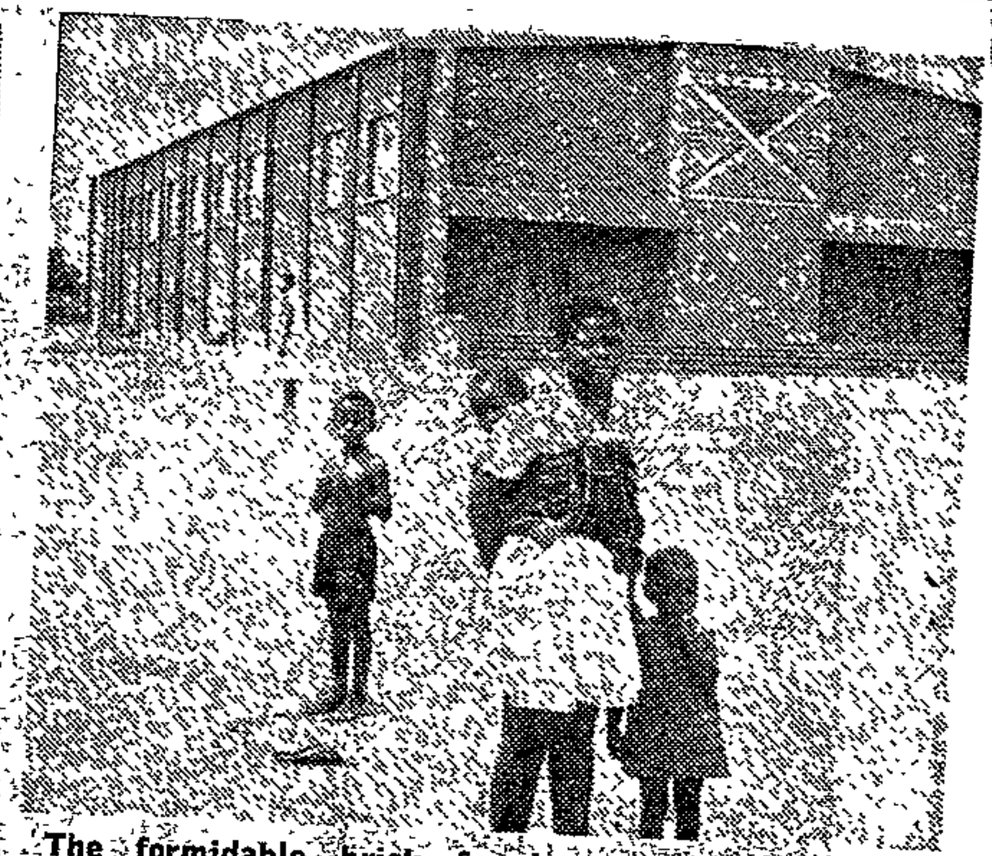
In a comparative chart, South Africa's infant mortality rate from malnutrition in rural areas exceeds that in Zaire, Botswana, Niger and Britain.

Commenting on the paradox of lifestyles in South Africa, Dr Browde said "While whites die mainly of diseases related to over-eating, blacks die of diseases related to malnutrition."



Washing, cleaning, laying a new mud floor — it's all in a Sunday's work for Dora (40), an Ndebele mother of six who visits her children and her home in the Kwa-Ndebele capital of Siyabuswa for one weekend every month.

One never knows when its going to rain again, so this Kwagga C housewife set up a chain of containers and used the rain water for her washing.



The formidable brick facade of the KwaNdebele parliament in Siyabuswa graces the biggest building in the homeland's Mdutjana district.

Ndebele homeland families starving

By Carolyn Dempster

Barely 90 km north-east of Pretoria 640 Ndebele families are slowly starving to death in the resettlement villages of their new homeland.

Thousands of other poverty-stricken families struggle to survive on their meagre resources

Most bitterly regret the day they went "home"

Since the formation of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in October last year, an estimated 250 000 Ndebele have been resettled in the stony wastes of the homeland.

The majority are unceremoniously dumped by South African Government trucks in the bare veld, with only the remnants of their furniture to start a new life

Some flocked to kwaNdebele because they thought it would be paradise

The ramshackle tin shanties and pit privies are testimony to their fight against the overwhelming odds.

The nearest industrial centres offering steady employment are between 80 to 100 km from the resettlement villages

A man who wants to go back to his family at night must rise at 4 am and only return at 8 pm, travelling an average of 180 km a day

Water is a precious commodity

The villagers of Vrisgewagt are forced to wait for a visit from the water truck — or buy water from the nearest shop

Other villages, with water pumps are supplied only for a few hours a day because of the scarcity of water

INFLATED

Food costs at any of the village shops are grossly inflated and beyond the means of most families.

In the absence of any visible action by the kwaNdebele or South African governments, a local church carried out intensive research to determine the full extent of deprivation and starvation.

After nine weeks of investigation in 22 villages, the church undertook a feeding scheme at the end of August.

For three months priests and aides have been distributing two cabbage heads, beetroots, carrots, oranges, 450 g of soup powder and 500 g of powdered milk to each of the 640 families once every nine weeks.

"We cannot afford to give them any more than that, or more often," said one of the assistants.

"I don't know what they do for the other eight weeks for food."

However church resources cannot last forever and a senior church member told The Star that by Christmas all finances would be exhausted.

"By the New Year we will no longer be able to feed these starving families or the hundreds of others still arriving," he said.

"Our only hope is some form of steady financial support in the future, otherwise our work will have been futile," he added.

Operation Hunger, an organisation which is run under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations, has pledged a monthly donation of R1 500 to the stricken families for food but it will take a few months before the scheme can be started

Even then, the money will only stretch to one meal every four weeks for the destitute families.

● The homeland of shattered hopes. — Page 14.

Black council opposes plan for Indians

RDM 15/12/80

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Pretoria Bureau

THE Atteridgeville/Saulsville community council is determined to stop the Department of Community Development going ahead with a plan to resettle Indians from Laudium at Dairy Farms, near Atteridgeville.

Council chairman Mr Joe Tshabalala said yesterday his council had recently sent a memorandum protesting against the resettlement plan to the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze.

And, he said, he would despatch a telegram to the Minister today to emphasise the seriousness of the issue.

He warned, "If the department presses ahead with its intention, it is looking for a direct confrontation with my community council — and it will get it."

He said he would see the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, if the department did not reply to the memorandum or went ahead with its plan.

Earlier this year, the department announced it intended resettling Indians at Dairy Farms, near Atteridgeville, to ease overcrowding in Laudium.

At the same time the Pretoria City Council said it wanted to develop Dairy Farms into an industrial area for a white suburb

Mr Tshabalala said: "We don't mind if the city council develops the area into an industrial area, because that would open job opportunities for our people, but we can't have Indians settling 400 metres from us.

"We shall do everything in our power to stop the resettlement of Indian residents at Dairy Farms, because it would have an adverse influence on our community."

Mr Tshablala said the Atteridgeville/Saulsville community was prepared to buy tents and squat on Dairy Farms to prevent any resettlement there.

He said if Indians were allowed to settle in the area, their businessmen would compete with those of the township, and black children would leave school to work for Indian traders

the economically inactive African population in metropolitan and urban areas to a minimum.

Also remarkable, is the decline in population proportion in the white rural areas, reflecting a policy of removing 'black

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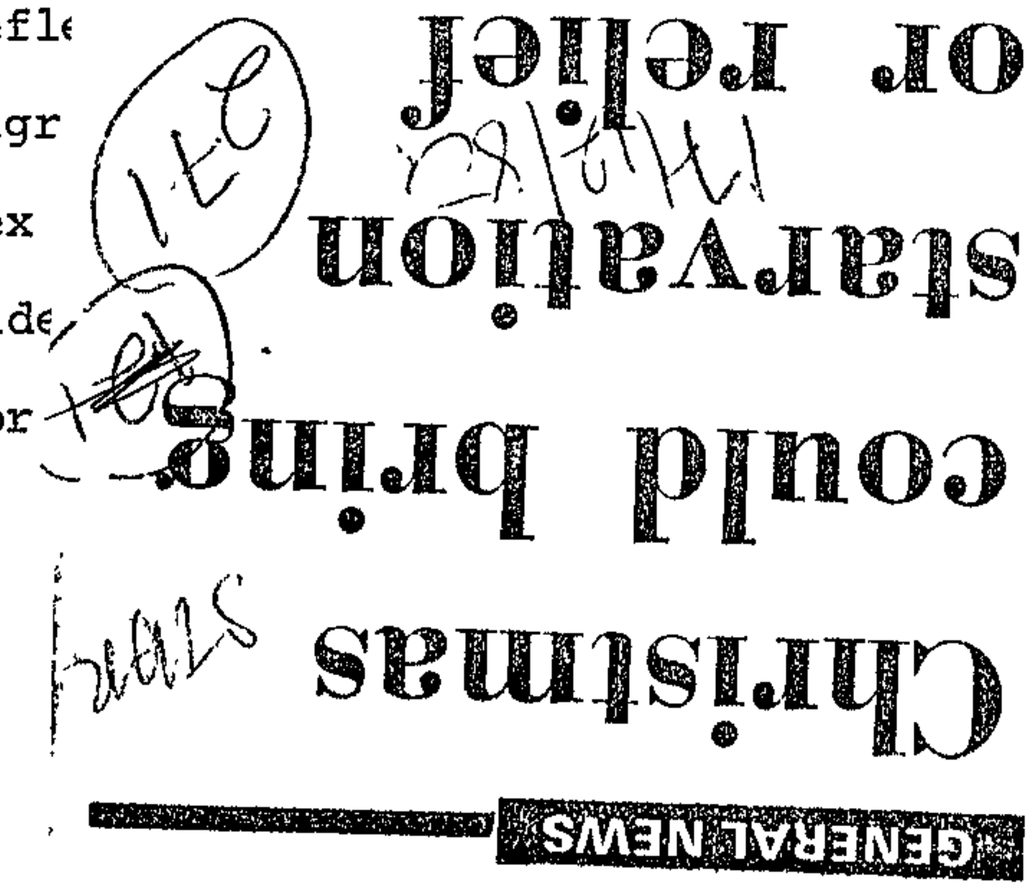

GENERAL NEWS

Christmas could bring starvation relief

By Carolyn Dempster

Christmas could mean starvation, or relief, for thousands of Ndebele families living in the resettlement villages of their Christmas.

Reacting to the articles, Mr J Fyssen, chief liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development said "These people swamped us constantly to our wishes We were caught unawares but we are doing our best to solve the problem."

COMMITTEE

He said a committee of representatives from the South African and kwaNdebele governments had been formed to deal with this specific problem and

FLOODED IN

Mr Fyssen said only a few of the families had been settled by the South African Government — and these had been well provided for The rest, he said, had flooded into the homeland of their own accord before the authorities could create a proper infrastructure — an adequate water supply, clinics, shops and schools

An organisation known as Operation Hunger has pledged to send R1 500 a month to the destitute families If the funds are raised in time, Christmas could be a time of cheer

Anybody who would like to donate money to the fund can contact Mrs Ina Perlman at 724-4441

Almost all the families who were resettled during 1980 (about 200 000 people) are living below the breadline, and 640 families have been classed as totally destitute — without food, water or

Reports in The Star last week highlighted the plight of the thousands of 'resettled" Ndebele in the kwaNdebele homeland — about 90 km north of Pretoria

"When Bophuthatswana became independent, Ndebele in the Winterveld area flooded into kwaNdebele We appealed to them to stay in Winterveld because we could not accommodate them, but they did not listen," Mr Fyssen said.

He emphasised that the destitute families were not really the responsibility of the South African Government, but because the kwaNdebele executive had asked for aid, "we are helping them to solve this problem"

they were working "flat out" to help the families.

"When Bophuthatswana became independent, Ndebele in the Winterveld area flooded into kwaNdebele We appealed to them to stay in Winterveld because we could not accommodate them, but they did not listen," Mr Fyssen said.

KwaZulu to fight removal plans

African Affairs Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government would fight 'side by side' with the people of Matiwaneskop and Jonono near Ladysmith to oppose plans to remove them, Dr F T Mdlalose, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, assured more than 6 000 residents at the weekend.

The controversial issue would be discussed at a meeting between Dr Mdlalose and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Pretoria on January 18.

Dr Mdlalose told the meeting the KwaZulu Government had already lodged an official protest with Pretoria about the planned removals, but there had been no response.

Last month he reported to Mr J H Mills, Director-General for the Department Co-operation and Development, that animals belonging to the residents of Matiwaneskop had been poisoned and there had been a threat to poison the area's source of water.

Dr Mdlalose said he had asked Pretoria to suspend plans to remove the residents of Matiwaneskop until a statement by an official, a Mr van Renaburg, were investigated.

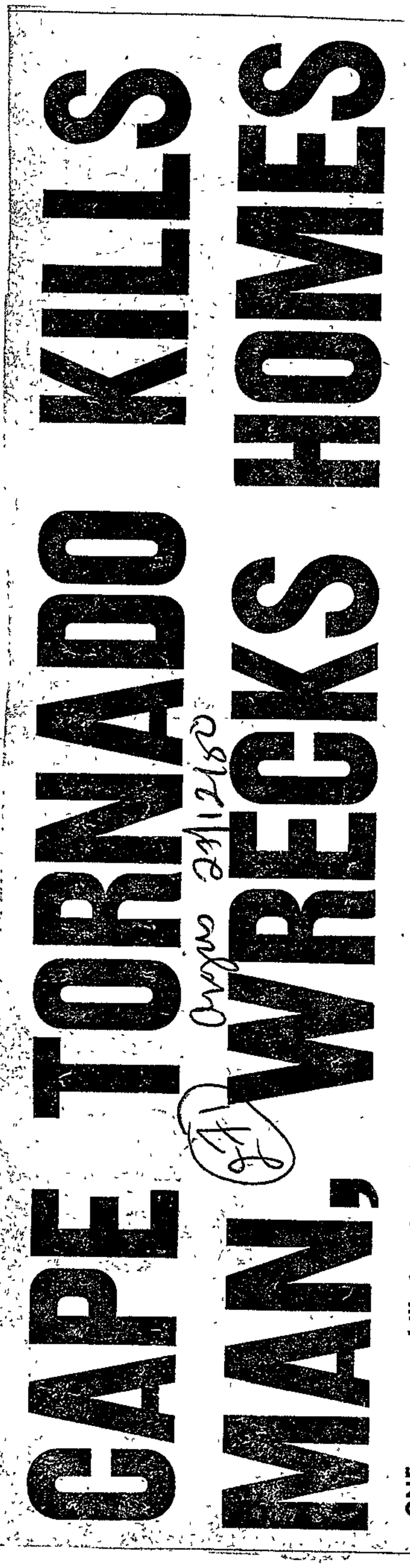
The official told residents that Dr Mdlalose had approved of their removal and that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi did not want them to bring their stock into the new area where they would be resettled.

But he was amazed that the houses in Matiwaneskop had been numbered by the officials in preparation for the removal and officials still continued speaking to the residents. He warned that the residents in future should not speak to the officials regarding their removal until the issue of Mr van Renaburg's statement was fully investigated.

Dr Mdlalose praised the residents of Matiwaneskop and Jonono for their solidarity against the removal and assured them that the KwaZulu Government was behind them in resisting the removal.

Speaker after speaker indicated that the residents were prepared to die rather than be moved.

The residents told the Mercury that 65 dogs had died in one night and pieces of poisoned meat had been found. Two cats had also died.



CAPE TORNADO KILLS HOMELESS

ONE man was killed and at least 20 injured when a freak tornado with some rain destroyed 100 homes in the Glenmore resettlement camp near Grahamstown.

The wind, which lasted only five minutes, ripped off roofs and blew down walls, leaving about 500 people homeless.

There are fears more dead will be discovered once the wreckage has been cleared.

The name of the dead man will be disclosed when his next-of-kin have been told.

According to a Major D Bush, regional manager of the Eastern Cape Administration Board in Grahamstown, it will take at least two weeks to repair the damage

RESCUE WORK

Rescue workers worked round the clock to dig out the injured from the debris and were today repairing homes and replacing the asbestos roofs.

The medical superintendent of the Settler's Hospital in Grahamstown, Dr Grahem White, said one of his patients — a black — told him the wind had blown the door of his house open. It was so strong, he could not close it again.

While he was struggling, a door from another house flew through his open door and hit him, breaking one of his legs.

Another three people are in hospital with broken limbs.

EYE INJURIES

A child with eye injuries has been transferred to Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth.

Most of the other injured were treated then discharged, Dr White said.

Defence Force personnel and staff of the Administration Board are providing tents for the homeless and are allowing them to stay in store rooms and offices.

They are also arranging emergency supplies of food, blankets and clothing.

While Grahamstown was untouched by the wind, in the Karoo town of Pearston trees were uprooted and telephone lines blown down.

A new car belonging to Mr Dan Verwey of Uitenhage was crushed by a toppling tree while he was visiting friends in Pearston.

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Glenmore tragedy: SA urged to act

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A Grahamstown community councillor and chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association, Mr B B Zondani, expressed concern yesterday at the tragedy that has befallen Glenmore in the Ciskei.

He also made an urgent appeal to the Government to take immediate action.

Speaking from his Grahamstown home yesterday, Mr Zondani said: "I am concerned and touched about the tragedy that has befallen the people of Glenmore.

"It is a shocking experience at this time of the year, when people throughout the world are enjoying the festive season."

These people were removed amid protests from many angles and against their will, Mr Zondani said.

Condemning the Government's resettlement policy, he said the whole system was inhuman in the true sense of human value, especially regarding the treatment meted out to the people of Glenmore from the very onset.

To remove people from their homes should be a thing of the past. The poor people did not know to which side they belonged — the Ciskei or South Africa.

Mr Zondani added that, as a leader, he felt something should be done as soon as possible.

The Glenmore tragedy had focused international attention and had been bad publicity for South Africa ever since the people had been rooted out of their homes.

"They have lost their livestock, not to mention their relatives or children, through the unhygienic conditions in which they are living," Mr Zondani said

He also revealed that recently he received a report that the ration normally supplied to the Glenmore people had been withdrawn.

"All these things are the reaction of the God Almighty to have the eyes of the world focused on the plight of these people.

"I am pretty sure that there are more than 500 people in hiding, afraid of publicity, and who will not come out for help in destitute conditions," Mr Zondani said.

He appealed to South Africa to provide humane accommodation for the Glenmore people so that they could be as happy as they were before.

Storm havoc

DD. 29/12/80

Victims blame poor quality of homes

271

GRAHAMSTOWN — Glenmore residents yesterday told of their terror when a freak storm tore through the resettlement camp at the weekend.

The storm ripped the roofs from 100 houses, killing one person and leaving 500 homeless.

Ambulancemen treated several people for injuries and 14 were admitted to Settlers Hospital here.

Two victims of the disaster yesterday hit out at the poor quality of the "tomato box" houses in the resettlement camp

They said that had there been decent housing, the disaster would never have happened.

Mr Richard Malinga, speaking from his hospital bed, said the storm had been the most terrifying experience of his life.

He said he was changing his clothes at about 3.30 pm when there was a sudden wind and driving rain. He heard a loud crack and the roof fell in, hitting his arm.

Mr Malinga said he ran out of doors. It was only when he reached a neighbour's house he noticed that his arm was broken.

The storm stopped 10 minutes later, as abruptly as it began.

"Our houses in Coega (his home before he went to Glenmore) were made of brick," he said. "The officials promised us good houses here but that promise has never been fulfilled."

Mr Mayisile Wayile, who was taken to hospital with an injured leg and ribs, said he was visiting his brother when the wind began shaking the house.

He ran to close the front door. "I realised that if I didn't, the wind would blow the house apart."

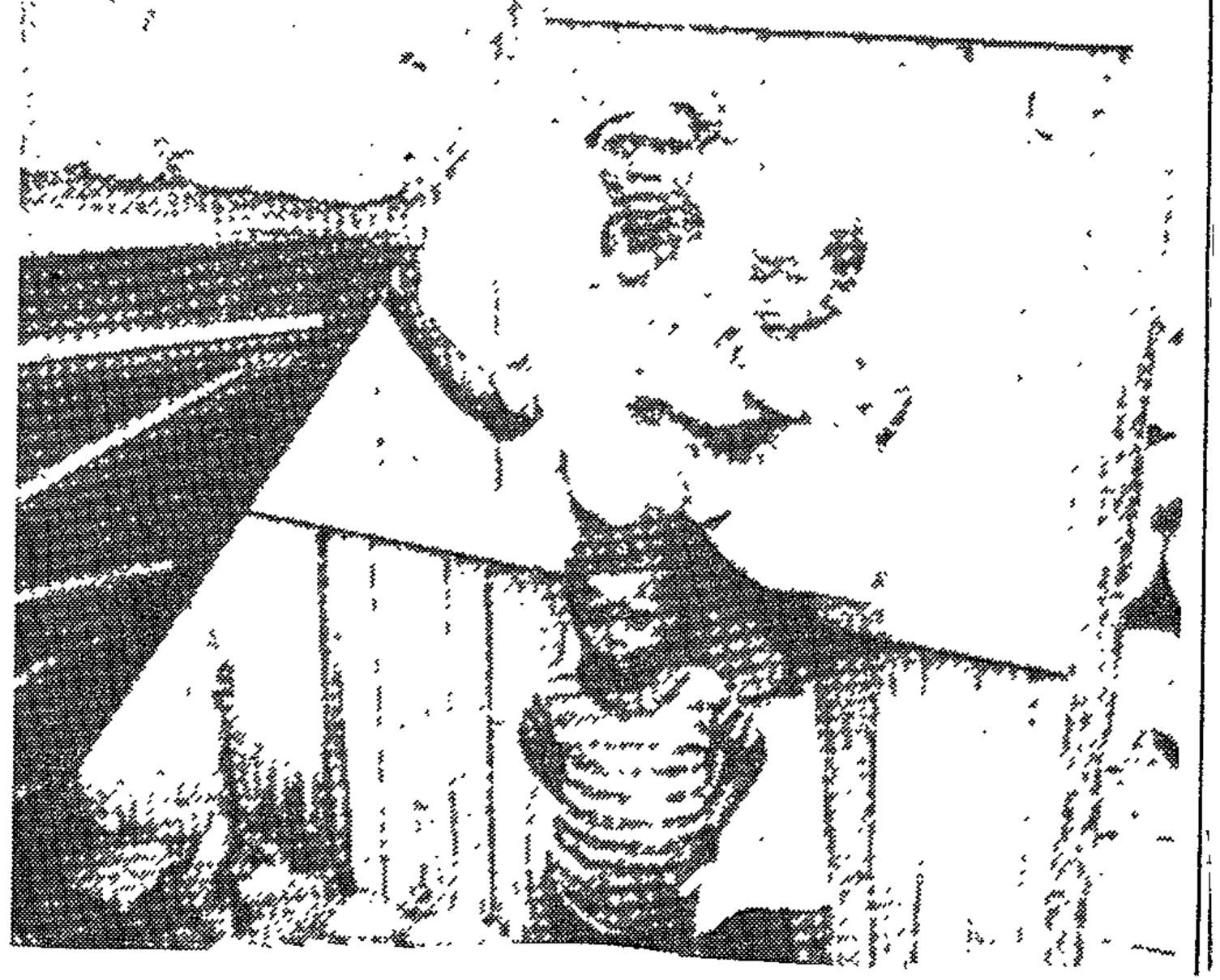
As he was holding the door, the wind blew the roof off a neighbour's house. A piece of the asbestos sheeting was driven through the door knocking him unconscious.

"It's not right," he said. "This wouldn't have happened if we'd had better houses."

A reporter who visited the scene saw homes with whole roofs blown off, sagging plank walls and floors deep in mud.

One roof was strewn in small pieces across 150 m of hillside.

Of the 14 people admitted to Settlers [illegible] were treated



D.D. 29/12/80

271

and discharged.

One, Mr Nonzakwana Fotulekwa, was dead on arrival. He had head injuries.

Mr Amos Gibiliza was transferred to Livingstone Hospital with an eye injury.

Xomani Mgangato, a young boy, was yesterday recovering from an operation to set his leg, which was broken in two places.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday that although the Board acted only as Glenmore agents for the Department of Co-operation and Development, a team had gone there immediately.

"Although we have no direct responsibility, we became involved immediately because there was life at stake. We got the Defence Force to supply tents as an emergency measure to provide temporary shelter for the homeless."

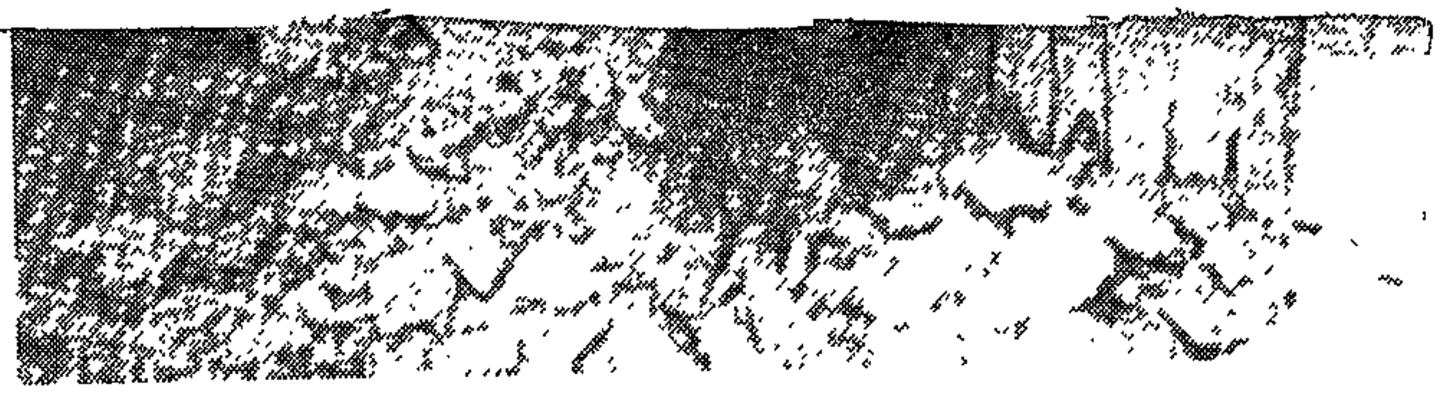
Mr Koch, who is still officially on leave, said he would appraise himself of the situation today and would then contact the chief commissioner's office to find out what measures should be taken.

Mr Koch said the first 500 houses which the board had built at Glenmore were never intended to be permanent.

A Grahamstown community councillor and chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association, Mr B. B. Zondani, expressed concern over the disaster and appealed to the government to take immediate action.

"These people were removed amid protests and against their will," Mr Zondani said.

Condemning the resettlement policy of the government, Mr Zondani said the whole system was inhuman. "To remove people from their homes should be a thing of the past and should come to a stop." — DDC-DDR.



Mrs Nokwanda Bistoli with her two children in the ruins of her Glenmore home.

40 new homes for Glenmore

GRAHAMSTOWN — Forty new houses have been ordered for the Glenmore resettlement camp to replace those totally destroyed in the Family Day tornado that left one dead and 500 homeless

Another 60 houses were severely damaged when their roofs were blown off and East Cape Administration Board officials spent yesterday surveying the damage and estimating the repairs needed.

The freak storm, travelling from the north-east and sweeping south through the Fish River Valley, brought gale-force winds and lashing rain to Glenmore

At nearby Committeesdrift, a corrugated iron roof was ripped off the police station single quarters.

Considerable damage was also caused at Ndlambe and Ndwayana locations in the Ciskei, where huts lost roofs in the 15-minute storm

But the worst damage occurred at Glenmore where 40 large SA Defence Force tents have been erected to accommodate those left homeless

It appeared to have received the full brunt of the tornado

Much of the damage and most of the injuries were caused by flying asbestos from the school roof.

Other families are living with neighbours until repair work is completed

A visit to Glenmore yesterday showed that the storm followed a seemingly random path. In some streets, houses were left intact right next-door to others which were virtually levelled

The worst damage occurred at the local school where five classrooms were totally destroyed and two others damaged.

The remaining two classrooms were cleared at the weekend to provide temporary shelter for homeless families

The home of the headmaster, Mr S Mzizi, was destroyed Only the brick fireplace was left intact. The house was one of the sturdiest in Glenmore, but Fourteen people were treated at Settlers Hospital in Grahamstown after the storm One, Mr Nonzakwana Fotulekwa, was dead on arrival with

Storm victims to get 40 new houses

RDM 30/12/80

270 ~~125~~

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Forty new houses have been ordered for Glenmore resettlement camp, near Grahamstown, to replace those totally destroyed in the violent storm that left one dead and five hundred homeless last week.

Another sixty houses were severely damaged when their roofs were blown off and East Cape Administration Board officials spent yesterday surveying the damage and estimating the amount of materials needed for repairs.

The freak storm, sweeping south through the Fish River valley, brought gale-force winds and lashing rain to Glenmore on Friday afternoon.

Some of the homeless are living in 40 large Defence Force tents. Other families are living with neighbours until repair work on their homes is completed.

A visit to Glenmore yesterday showed the storm had followed an erratic path. In some streets houses were left intact right next door to others which were virtually levelled.

The worst damage occurred at the local school, where five classrooms were totally destroyed and two others were damaged

The home of the school headmaster, Mr S Mzizi, was destroyed, with only a brick fireplace left standing.

The house was one of the sturdiest in Glenmore. Built with prefabricated panels, it stood near the school on the hill above the camp which appeared to have taken the full brunt of the storm.

Most of the injuries and much of the damage in the township was caused by flying asbestos from the roof of the school.

Fourteen people were taken to Settlers' Hospital, in Grahamstown, after the storm.

One, Mr Nonzakwana Fotulekwa, was dead on arrival with head injuries.

Others suffered broken limbs and one youth was transferred to Livingstone Hospital with an eye injury.

The township manager, Mr F D Kidson, yesterday surveyed the damage with the magistrate of Alice, Mr L D Strydom.

Mr Kidson said 40 new houses and about 600 asbestos sheets, for roof repairs, had been ordered.

He estimated the homeless would have to continue living in tents or with neighbours for at least another two to three weeks.

Offers to supervise the building work needed to repair the camp have come from administration board employees in Grahamstown who are on leave for the Christmas-New Year period.

At the tent town which has sprung up, toilets were being installed yesterday and a truck stood by to collect possessions from ruined homes.

Work under way to rebuild wrecked camp

RDM 31/12/80

(271) ~~105~~

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Mopping up was under way yesterday at the Glenmore resettlement camp, where nearly 100 homes were wrecked by a freak storm on Family Day.

Mr F D Kidson, the township superintendent, said yesterday he had only a rough estimate of what rebuilding would cost.

About 40 houses would have to be rebuilt at a cost of about R500 each.

Others needed roofing sheets, doors and windows replaced.

The Eastern Cape Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr John Hitge, and Mr Roger Matlock, director of technical services and building manager for the East Cape Administration Board, confirmed 98 houses were damaged in the storm. About 50 houses lost roof sheeting.

Mr Matlock said 17 houses had been repaired so far. Mr Hitge said he was obtaining materials to repair others. He had already arranged for delivery of 34 prefabricated houses.

Mr Matlock said: "Fortunately our source of supply is no problem. There are firms which have not closed during this period."

It was hoped that Glenmore would be back to normal by about mid-January.

Mr Hitge said that Glenmore, a temporary township, and its people were still the subject of negotiation between the South African and Ciskei Governments.

The main problem in that area was a lack of employment, although Alice authorities had arranged jobs for several residents.

Mt Matlock said the Grahamstown Ecab maintenance team had volunteered to repair homes. However, he said, it was unlikely they would call in all these men because it could cause disruption in the rest of the Albany region.

The freak storm hit Glenmore, the Committees Drift police station and neighbouring

Meanwhile offers of aid to the victims of the disaster have come from as far as Port Elizabeth.

Mr S Ndesi, chairman of the Glenmore Citizens' Committee, said although there was no damage to furniture or personal possessions, any offers of aid would be welcomed.

A spokesman for the Red Cross Society in Grahamstown said the society would help if asked.

Hansard 1980

(21)

Hansard 17 QC 555 9/6/80 271

Squatters removed to Black states

650. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) labour tenants and (b) squatters were removed from White farms to Black states in each year from 1970 to 1979;

(2) how many persons were removed from (a) metropolitan areas and (b) other towns in White areas to Black states in each year;

(3) (a) to which settlements in Black areas and homelands were people removed from Black spots, farms, towns and metropolitan areas during the period 1970 to 1979 and (b) how many were moved to each?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) and (2) Statistics are not kept in the form required and the information is consequently not available.

(3) The hon. member is referred to the written reply to question 537 in which full particulars with regard to the number of persons resettled have been furnished. Details of the specific farms and settlements in the Black states and in the Republic on or in which people have been resettled, are however not readily available.

15(811) 29/5/80

Housing for Blacks

647 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the total amount spent on housing for Blacks in the 1979-'80 financial year,

(2) what amount of this total was spent on the provision of housing for persons removed to resettlement areas?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) R100 481 200 from State funds

(2) The information requested is not readily available and can only be obtained at unwarranted expense

15 (807) 28/5/80 (27)

Kei Mouth: emergency camp

*7 Mr J H JORDAAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development†

What progress has been made with the

erection of an emergency camp for Blacks at Kei Mouth?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT

The municipality of Kei Mouth has been requested to identify a site for the housing, on a basis to be decided upon, of Black workers in Kei Mouth.

Removal orders

595 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any removal orders in terms of the Black Administration Act were served during 1979; 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 1979, 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 1979; 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?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) Babalekile Anderson Gigaba.

(c) 4 October.

(d) (i) District of Alfred.

(ii) Esikhawini Township.

(2) No.

(3) No

Glenmore Township: development

*15 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the development of Glenmore Township has been halted, if so, (a) when was the decision to do so taken and (b) for what reasons;

(2) (a) what amount was spent on the development of Glenmore and (b) for what purposes;

(3) whether an alternative scheme has been decided upon, if so, what scheme;

(4) what provision is being made for people living in Glenmore at present?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) 21 September 1979

(b) The Ciskeian Government did not consider Glenmore to be a national or regional growth point within their National Development Plan which became available after the planning of Glenmore had been commenced with. Furthermore the Ciskeian Government was no longer prepared to participate in the development of Glenmore as a township as the land on which it was to be developed had been earmarked for agricultural purposes

(2) (a) R600 000.

(b) The amount was expended on the erection of temporary housing, a clinic, a water purification system, an oxidation dam, water reticulation, a school and other services to cater for approximately 600 families until such time as permanent houses would be available

(3) Alternative arrangements are still being negotiated and no statement can be made at this stage.

(4) The basic needs of residents of Glenmore including the maintenance of temporary dwellings and services and any essential amenities incidental to the normal administration of townships in South African Development Trust areas will continue to be provided.

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Black spots

537. Mr H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in each year from 1970 to 1979 and (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot,

(2) what was the (a) (i) area and (ii) cost of land bought for resettlement and (b) number of people moved, in each case?

Camperdown		
Bergvliet number 1197	747	1972
Dundee		
Ruigtefontein	1 166	1972
CAPE PROVINCE		
Cathcart		
Dunnville	300	1972
East London		
Greenwood	299	1972
Section B of Stand 11 of Farm 19 S	45	1972
Remainder of Stand 11 of Farm 19 S	36	1972
Stand 17 of Paardekraal	83	1972
Craven	98	1972
TRANSVAAL		
Koster		
Booyskraal	488	1972
Brits		
Elandsfontein	250	1972
Bronkhorstspruit		
Klipspruit	55	1972
Ermelo		
Spitskop	675	1972-1978
CAPE PROVINCE		
East London		
Stand 16 of Paardekraal	101	1973
Stand 43 of Paardekraal	16	1973
Section 11 of Paardekraal	21	1973
Section 12 of Paardekraal	110	1973
Section 13 of Paardekraal	90	1973
Section 18 of Paardekraal	120	1973
Section 22 of Paardekraal	30	1973
Farm X19/21 S	26	1973
Section 8 Kommetjiesleegte Commonage	21	1973
Vryburg		
Takwanen	3 101	1973
Kakamas		
Riemvasmaak	937	1973-1974
Komga		
Stand number 3	20	1973
Stand number 35 Kwelera Location	35	1973
Matatiele		
Willeary	12	1973
Uniondale		
Towerwater	60	1973
Woodhouse		
Waschbank	400	1973
NATAL		
Ladysmith		
Kirkintilloch	50	1973
Ixopo		
Stand BP number 7892	242	1973
Stand DA number 7185	63	1973
Port Shepstone		
Ballaraat	80	1973
Umzinto		
Headlands	287	1973
The Cape	287	1974
Ladysmith		
Wasbank	1 160	1974-1978
TRANSVAAL		
Lichtenburg	1 064	1974
NATAL		
Ladysmith		
Roosboom and Klippoort	7 353	1975-1977
CAPE PROVINCE		
East London		
Section 18 and	47	1975
Stand 8 of Farm 19 S	32	1975
Taung		
Mayeng	3 770	1975

TRANSVAAL		
Ventersdorp		
Goedgevonden	3 483	1975-1978
Lichtenburg		
Biesiesvallei	282	1975
Geluk	160	1975
NATAL		
Underberg		
The Swamp number 2741	125	1976
Utrecht	4 242	1976
Ladysmith		
Italafu	186	1976
Empangeni		
Reserve number 6	4 473	1976
TRANSVAAL		
Ventersdorp		
Hartbeeslaagte	186	1976
Carolina		
Kromkrans	2 863	1976-1979
CAPE PROVINCE		
Humansdorp		
The Gap, Snyklip, Doriskraal, Palmietrivier, Wittekleibos	572	1976
TRANSVAAL		
Lichtenburg		
Rooijantjiesfontein, Koppiesfontein, Renosterdoorns	3 815	1976
Ventersdorp		
Doornkop	5 650	1976-1978
NATAL		
Ladysmith		
Trekboer (Cremin)	2 856	1977-1978
St. Lucia	4 138	1977-1979
Paul Pietersburg		
Piensrante	3 948	1977
Dannhauzer	107	1977
Empangeni		
Dunns Reserve	1 309	1977
TRANSKEI		
Glen Grey	12 600	1977
TRANSVAAL		
Koster		
Elandsfontein	18	1977
Kafferskraal	1 302	1977-1978
Syferfontein, Rietfontein	760	1977-1978
CAPE PROVINCE		
Humansdorp	527	1977
TRANSVAAL		
Lichtenburg		
Rietkuil	706	1977-1978
Sterkfontein	4 214	1977
Wildfontein	35	1977
Vogelstruisknop	1 211	1977-1979
Putfontein	4 417	1977
Rooijantjiesfontein	3 815	1977
Pietersburg		
Matoks	3 915	1977
CAPE PROVINCE		
Kuruman		
Gathlose	5 803	1977
Maremane	1 010	1977
NATAL		
Ladysmith		
Stein Coal Spruit	11 188	1978
Volksrus		
Charlestown	8 148	1978
Empangeni		
Reserve number 4	1 772	1978
TRANSKEI		
Herschel	25 300	1978
TRANSVAAL		
Ventersdorp		
Boschoek	32	1978
Wagland and Thorn	32	1978

Lichtenburg		
Sterkfontein	451	1978-1979
Putfontein	4 471	1978-1979
Omega	521	1978-1979
Louis Trichard		
Senthimula and Kuthama	6 446	1979
Pietersburg		
Makghato	1 584	1979
Carolina		
Kromkrans	4 739	1979
ORANGE FREE STATE		
Ladybrand		
Sweet Home	161	1979
Thaba'Nchu	42 252	1979
CAPE PROVINCE		
Stutterheim		
Yellowwood	1 057	1979
CISKEI		
Whittlesea	322	1979

(2)(a)(i) and (ii) and (2)(b) For practical reasons it is not possible to differentiate between quota land and compensatory land for Black spots. The number of Whites removed is also not available. The undermentioned areas of land were purchased during the financial years in question for the amounts given:

Year	Area in hectares	Amount spent
1970/1971	103 833	R14 527 557
1971/1972	87 989	R16 456 194
1972/1973	35 855	R 5 784 518
1973/1974	7 022	R 5 282 978
1974/1975	135 897	R43 638 027
1975/1976	236 883	R64 873 238
1976/1977	90 684	R34 428 012
1977/1978	104 206	R42 107 318

22/4/80.

Hansard 10 Quest Col 610

271

(2) Falls away.

10(610) 22/4/80 ~~334~~ 271

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

531. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many of the Blacks removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres in 1979 were removed on the grounds that they were (a) idle and (b) undesirable in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Separate figures for Blacks declared being (a) idle or (b) undesirable persons in terms of section 29 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, are not available.

(a) and (b) Durban 1 542
Ermelo 12 (were returned to Kangwane on their own request)
Other main centres Nil.

Hans. 10 Ques 619 - 623 22/4/80

271

10(614) **Deproclaimed townships** 271
22/4/80

539. Mr H E. J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) What are the names of the townships which were deproclaimed and whose inhabitants were removed to townships in Black states for each year from 1970 to 1979 and (b) how many persons were involved in each case;

(2) what are the names of the townships which became part of Black states owing to redrawing of boundaries for each year from 1970 to 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Statistics are not available in the form required. The following information can however be furnished in respect of the period 1970 to 1979:

—Tswaing Township: 2 013 residents were moved but the residential area has not yet been deproclaimed;

—Deben Black residential area. 367 residents were moved but the residential area has not yet been deproclaimed;

—Charlestown residential areas: 2 104 residents were moved and the residential area has been deproclaimed on 1 June 1979;

—Graskop Black residential area 2 000 residents were moved and the residential area has been deproclaimed during 1978,

—Nelspruit Black residential area. 16 000 residents were moved and the residential area is in the process of being deproclaimed;

—Mlungisi Township (Queenstown): the residential area has been partly deproclaimed and 10 127 residents were moved from the deproclaimed portion,

—Duncan Village (East London) the residential area has been partly deproclaimed and 83 025 residents were moved from the deproclaimed portion.

(2) Kwamashu became part of KwaZulu on 1 April 1977

Betterment Scheme planning 271
10(621) 22/4/80

540 Mr H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(a) What areas have been affected by Betterment Scheme planning since the publication of the Tomlinson Commission's report, (b) what is the area in square kilometres in each case and (c) what number of Africans have been affected by resettlement due to Betterment Scheme planning?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The information required relates to matters over which the various National states have full jurisdiction and the Department of Co-operation and Development is therefore not in a position to furnish it

x3

Resettled tenants 271
10(622) 22/4/80

545 Mr H. E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What is the number of registered tenants resettled in each province in each year since 1970 and (b) what are the types of environment for resettlement according to the economic activity of the resettled tenants?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(Note: In regard to the expression "registered tenants" it must be pointed out that not all people who are settled are formally registered as tenants. Many are mere squatters. The figures quoted refer to all people who have been resettled)

(a)	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Natal	Cape Province
1970 . .	82 480	91	6 005	369
1971	—	—	120	561
1972	1 468	—	6 286	861
1973 .	—	—	722	5 100
1974 . .	1 064	—	1 447	—
1975 .	3 925	—	7 353	3 849
1976 .	13 086	—	9 026	—
1977 . . .	20 920	—	12 327	6 813 12 600 (Transkei)
1978 . .	5 507	—	21 108	25 300 (Transkei)
1979 . . .	12 769	42 413	—	1 057 322 (Ciskei)

(b) In the case of badly situated Black areas the people were settled on land equivalent to the agricultural and or pastoral value of the land from where they were removed. In all cases they were given more land than what they occupied previously. They were also settled on the same basis as they were used to before In the case of Black spots the owners of land were compensated at market value for their land and improvements and with the money they received for it they were entitled in cases where they owned more than 17,13 hectares to purchase land from the South African Development Trust of an equal agricultural and or pastoral value, which is less than the market value. In both instances the land was first planned, developed and certain basic requirements such as water, sanitation, schools and clinics were provided without any cost to the people resettled.

3.8 Ref: If (X,d) and (Y,ρ) are metric spaces, a map $\Theta: X \xrightarrow{\text{into}} Y$ is called an isometry from X into Y if $\rho(\Theta(x),\Theta(y)) = d(x,y)$ $\forall x,y \in X$.

(i.e. Θ preserves the d. i...)

say X is isometric to Y.

(one to one corr between els in X, Y ...) for metric spaces then are

Hansard WO 5

Removal of tribes in Lebowa (271)

$5(320)$ 3 3 80

242 Mr. R A F. SWART asked the (1) Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any tribes in Lebowa were removed from their tribal areas during 1979, if so, (a) which tribes, (b) how many people were affected, (c)(i) from what areas, (ii) when and (iii) for what reason were they moved,

(2) whether any further removals are to take place; if so, (a) of what tribes, (b) how many persons will be involved and (c)(i) from which areas, (ii) to which areas, (iii) when and (iv) for what reasons will they be removed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) Babirwa Tribe under Chief Makgatho.

(b) 1 584.

39 (c) (i) Farm Klipplaatdrift (Matoks) District of Pietersburg

(ii) October 1979 to the Dendron-Bochum area.

(iii) In terms of a decision by Parliament

(2) (a) Two tribes under Chief Machaka and Ramagopa

(b) Approximately 39 000

(c) (i) The areas known as Matoks and Ramagopa in the District of Pietersburg

(ii) The following farms in the Dendron-Bochum area
In Der Mark, Urk, Ameland, Innes, Avon, Vlieland, Puraspan, Luton, Horst, Soligen, Engelberg, Dalmeny, Lomond, Welstand, Uitzoek, Witten, Leuchars and Lustgarden.

(iii) It has not yet been determined.

(iv) Because the land on which they reside is, in accordance with the consolidation plans wrongly situated and they have to be resettled in accordance with a decision by Parliament However, all removals, excluding persons wanting to remove voluntarily, have been delayed until the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development on consolidation of the area concerned has been received. In the case of voluntarily removals the necessary assistance is rendered by the Department to enable those concerned to resettle at their new places of residence with the least possible inconvenience

metric space. Let z be fixed in X.

Define $f_x: X \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$(t,x) - d(t,z)$ $\forall t \in X$.

$|d(t,x) - d(t,z)|$

$\leq |d(x,z)|$ $\forall t \in X$.

at # since x is fixed for f_x.

on. (at t_0)

$|d(t,x) - d(t,z) - d(t_0,x) + d(t_0,z)|$

$\leq |d(t,x) - d(t_0,x)| + |d(\xi z) - d(t_0,z)|$

RESETTLEMENT

2 JAN. 1981 ——— 20 Dec. 1981

BLACK COMMUNITY FM 2/11/81

What "new deal"?

Even if, as he says he will, Co-Operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof entrenches the position of those blacks with Section 10 rights in the Black Community Development Act, there is still no guarantee that people with apparent security of tenure can remain in urban areas For one thing, "black spot" removals are continuing — and they particularly affect blacks whose right to freehold land predates the key Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, or who have fallen foul of the Group Areas Act

So areas such as Ladysmith, Kliptown, Alexandra and Pageview are being racially reconstructed

St Wendolin's, 12 km outside Pinetown, is the latest community to protest at its removal from the area it has lived in for generations Over 1 100 families have so far been moved from St Wendolin's to two "planned" KwaZulu areas, KwaDabeka and KwaNdengezi Although 300 more were told to expect a similar fate this month, "mercifully, nobody has been moved this side of Christmas, but you can expect a double reaction in January," a spokesman for the community told the *F M*

Among those threatened are 75 families

Homeless . . . moving without choice

who possess freehold title deeds and, "until recently, had no idea they would ever be called upon to move without choice" The area is being redeveloped for Indian occupation Why, asks the spokesman, should a stable and deeply rooted community such as St Wendolin's not be able to remain and retain its semi-urban character, and be encouraged merely to upgrade its outward attractiveness? 'It could become a convincing example of the reality of the acceptance of the permanence of urban blacks."

Apart from the anguish and insecurity caused by forced removals, the economic arguments against this course of ideological action are considerable, the spokesman points out For instance, potential for economic output is reduced and high labour turnover results Through being moved, a workseeker finds himself in a different category, since he becomes part of the migratory labour system uncertain of whether he then belongs to an alien homeland or is still a South African Furthermore, the person has to cope with additional expenses such as a sharp rise in rents, transport costs for all the family, and new school uniforms

In a statement concerning further expected removals from St Wendolin's, its welfare committee declares "We have our families buried here, so our identity and stability are tied up with St Wendolin's We just wish to be allowed to remain here We could then undertake the necessary improvements to make us proud of our homes again If we are uprooted, the unity we have had for so long will be lost"

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantit Surveying) in the subjec of Professional Practice

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog P
For the best final year

S A Read

Relocation of blacks is 'price of growth'

By Craig Charney

Mass relocation of black people is not the irrational policy of a bigoted government but the price of South Africa's present pattern of growth, a new research report argues.

Because the Government carries out mass removals, "it becomes easy to rail at the callousness of National Party policy, with justification, to the exclusion of probing beyond these causes," says Mr Gerhard Mare in the first part of the report, issued by Wits University's year-old Development Studies Group.

But the roots of relocation lie in the labour needs of private industry and farming, he maintains.

Mr Mare is a scholar who recently conducted an extensive study of removals for the Institute of Race Relations.

He writes: "The logic of the needs of an industrial-ising economy has not toppled the apartheid variety of labour exploitation, despite predictions to that effect."

On the contrary, he says, there are direct connections between mass removals and the prosperity of South African business and agriculture.

"Changes in agricultural production — mechanisation and concentration of economic control into fewer hands — have meant that labour farms and labour tenancy were no longer essential elements in the system of labour utilisation" in the countryside, he writes. "In their place has come a smaller, but settled, labour force, alongside seasonal contract labour drawn from the Bantustans."

Removal of the unnecessary workers and their families has occurred on a startling scale, figures in the report show.

Between 1948 and 1979, 403 000 people were removed from black spots (black farms in white areas), and 1,4-million were removed from white farms between 1960 and 1980. Thus, almost one South African in 10 has been forced to move.

In another section of the report, Alexandra Township is cited as an example of how removals go hand-in-hand with development

It notes that a condition of the "new deal" granting family residences to the township is the removal of blacks who do not have Section 10 rights to live in the cities. Indeed, it points out, the very same black liaison committee responsible for implementing the improvements is also helping implement influx control.

In the cities too, the needs of industry have forced relocations to cut labour costs, Mr Mare argues. Workers who were necessary were made into commuters from nearby Bantustans, where white South Africa was not responsible for their housing or welfare. Those surplus to the economy were shipped off to remote rural areas through influx control.

In another section of the report, Alexandra Township is cited as an example of how removals go hand-in-hand with development

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Because of relocations 1980 census figures show the population of the Bantustans soared 59 percent between 1970 and 1980, against an increase of 13 percent in the urban black population.

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Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osbourn Prize

For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in third year.

R A van Rosenveld.

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Appearing on behalf of one of the residents, Mr Pat Pharo, and assisted by Professor David Dewar and Mr Paul Andrew of the University of Cape

ATTORNEY

A Bailey and Mr J W Walters.

ment in Cape Town, Mr sentatives of the Department of Community Development are assisted by two repre-

The board consists of the chairman, Mr S W van Wyk, Mr P Z de Beer and Mr N Terblanche. They

area east of Kliprug.

coloured community to an white area — and whether or not to move the

rug should be declared a

coloured village of Klip-

considered whether the

The board is sitting to

AN AREA

Paternoster Hotel today.

Development at the Paternoster

Department of Community

and representatives of the

the Group Areas Board

The petition was presented to the second sitting of

They also asked for the opportunity to rent or buy the houses which are owned by Paternoster Village

proclaim their village a white area.

the Government not to

signed a petition asking

the Group Areas Act have

with proclamation under

Paternoster is threatened

whose fishing village at

ALL 670 coloured people

Paternoster

Villagers

Leave us

Here, say

Argus 23/1/81

9+ 231

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Me
For the best
in third yea

Miss C Tredgc

David Hedge

(Continued from page 1)

Town was an attorney, Mr Ben J van der Ross of Cape Town. He stated:

● That the Group Areas Act operated, on the principle of minimum movement. If the population of Kliprug were moved, it would represent a major movement; and

● That the fishing community at Paternoster had lived in peace for years. They should be allowed to carry on living in this way.

Mr van der Ross proposed that Kliprug should and that, if necessary, the remain a coloured area land should be ceded to the Department of Community Development. He said a plan to help the coloured people of Paternoster to buy their village was being investigated by the Urban Foundation.

The proposal had the backing of the majority of the coloured community.

Mr van der Ross told the board that two basic issues of location and housing had become entwined.

The coloured community had been under the impression that if they wanted better facilities they would have to be moved from their village, Klipdrug. This was not so, Mr van der Ross said.

He said Klipdrug had always been referred to as 'Die Oog' of the village — the heart of the community.

Environmentally it was the most desirable part of Paternoster because of its proximity to the sea.

Almost all the community's facilities were at Klipdrug and the fishermen had a magnificent view.

Petition
Rqus 23/1/81
271

The Department of Community Development proposes to move the coloured population of Klipdrug into sub-economic housing in the Kraaifontein area and to move 60 white families from Kraaifontein to Klipdrug.

IN 1967

Between the two areas a no-man's-land is proposed. This area is occupied by coloured people and claimed white there will not be equity. We will have 50 percent of the land going to 10 percent of the population.

On the question of compatibility, Mr van der Ross said whites and coloured people had lived together harmoniously for years and, to his knowledge, the scheme was not supported by any white residents.

HOUSING

Turning to the Group Areas Act, Mr van der Ross submitted that if Klipdrug were proclaimed it would mean the removal of 50 percent of the population of Paternoster.

"If Klipdrug is proclaimed white there will be equity. We will have 50 percent of the land going to 10 percent of the population.

On the question of compatibility, Mr van der Ross said whites and coloured people had lived together harmoniously for years and, to his knowledge, the scheme was not supported by any white residents.

The Department of Community Development proposes to move the coloured population of Klipdrug into sub-economic housing in the Kraaifontein area and to move 60 white families from Kraaifontein to Klipdrug.

IN 1967

Between the two areas a no-man's-land is proposed. This area is occupied by coloured people and whites.

Proclaimed coloured in 1967, Klipdrug is owned by Paternoster Visserye, one of an inter-locking group of companies — in which shares have been held — until recently at least — by a Cabinet Minister and a number of MPs.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr S F (Pen) Kotze, who recently admitted having shares in Paternoster Visserye, will have to make the final decision as to whether Klipdrug is to remain coloured.

Today's hearing by the Group Areas Board was attended by Bishop George Swartz, Bishop Suffragan, who led a delegation from the Anglican Church in Cape Town.

February 1981

Community at Umbulwane, Ladysmith

*5 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the community at Umbulwane, Ladysmith, is to be moved, if so, (a) where are they to be resettled and (b) what alternative accommodation is being provided,

(2) whether it is being contemplated to provide this community with transport to Ladysmith, if so, what form of transport is to be provided, if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) No, not at present.

(a) and (b) If the people are eventually resettled they will be removed depending on merit to appropriate accommodation at Ezakheni or to such accommodation as may be arranged by the people with the Chiefs concerned.

(2) A subsidized passenger bus service is available for workers from Ezakheni to Ladysmith.

Blacks removed from Black spots

*26 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he has received representations from any Black communities in Natal regarding removals from Black spots to other areas; if so, (a) from which communities and (b) what was the (i) nature and (ii) outcome of such representations?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) Representations were received from residents of Matiwaanskop and Umbulwane

(b) (i) That the proposed resettlement projects be reconsidered and that the residents be allowed to remain on the properties concerned.

(ii) The representations are still receiving attention and further negotiations will take place.

271

Onverwacht area: Blacks

270 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.†

(a) What is the (i) status and (ii) population figure of the settlement for Blacks in the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu and (b) how many (i) health clinics and (ii) other community facilities are provided at this settlement?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) (i) The Onverwacht area is at present an unproclaimed Black township

(ii) 54 151

(b) (i) 1 Health Clinic
1 Isolation Clinic
3 Proposed Satelite Clinics

(ii) 1 Super Market
2 General Dealers
1 Wood and Coal Dealer
1 Bus Service and Depot
16 Primary Schools
1 Secondary School
2 Beer Depots
1 Temporary Police Station
1 Administration Office.

Onverwacht area: primary/secondary schools

273 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools have been provided at the settlement for Blacks in the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu,

(2) (a) how many children of school-going age are living there and (b) how many of them are attending schools

(3) whether any such children have been refused admission to (a) primary and (b) secondary schools, if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons, in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) (a) 18

(b) 2

(2) (a) The requested information is not available

(b) 16 568

(3)(a) and (b) No

Black spots

187. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co operation and Development

(1) (a) How many Black spots were removed in 1979 and 1980, respectively, and (b) in which (i) district and (ii) province was each such Black spot situated,

(2) (a) what was the population of each such area and (b) where were the inhabitants of each such area resettled;

(3) what was the (a) amount of compensation paid out by the State, and (b) total cost of resettlement to the State, in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 1979 3
1980 Nil

(b) (i) Districts of Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg and Carolina

(ii) Province of Transvaal

---

(2) (a) The following number of people were settled
Louis Trichardt 6 446
Pietersburg 1 584
Carolina 4 739

(b) The inhabitants of the three areas concerned were resettled in Lebowa, KwaNdebele and Kangwane

(3) (a) R679 493

(b) The total cost is not readily available and cannot be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed unjustified

'Black spots' 12 000 moved

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The more than 12 000 people who were moved from three black spots in the Transvaal in 1979 were paid an average compensation of R53,20.

The 12 769 living in black spots at Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg and Carolina were paid at total of R679 493 in compensation.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he replied to a

Dr Piet Koornhof

question tabled by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave).

Dr Koornhof said three black spots had been moved in 1979 and none in 1980. The 6 446 people living in the black spot in Louis Trichardt were moved to the Lebowa homeland, while the 1 584 at Pietersburg were moved to Kwandabele. The 4 739 people at Carolina were moved to the Kangwane homeland.

Total cost

Dr Koornhof said it was not possible to estimate the total cost of the three resettlements because it could not be ascertained "without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed unjustified".

"Black spots" are black-occupied land in areas which have been designated "white" in terms of the Group Areas Act. The government's policy is to remove all black spots and to resettle the people living in them in the homelands.

Compensation for forced removals in Tvl

ROM 25/481

271

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — More than 12 000 people who were moved from three blackspots in the Transvaal in 1979 were paid an average compensation of R53,20.

"Black spots" are black-occupied land areas which have been designated "white" in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The 12 769 living in black spots at Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg and Carolina, were paid a total of R679 493 in compensation.

This was disclosded yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he replied to a question which had been tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave).

Dr Koornhof said three black spots were moved in 1979 and none in 1980.

The 6 446 people living in the black spot in Louis Trichardt were moved to the Lebowa homeland, while the 1 584 at Pietersburg were moved to KwaNdabele.

The 4 739 people at Carolina were moved to the KaNgwane homeland.

Dr Koornhof said it was not possible to estimate the total cost of the three resettlements because it could not be ascertained "without performing a considerable volume of work which is deemed unjustified".

The Government's policy is to remove all black spots and to resettle the people living in them in the homelands.

Onverwacht area: police stations/officers

272 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Police:

(a) How many police (i) stations and (ii) officers are there at the settlement for Blacks in the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu at present and (b) what is the latest available crime figure for this settlement?

271

The MINISTER OF POLICE

(a) (i) A mobile police station operates in the area

(ii) 2 Sergeants and 5 constables

(b) 356 cases were reported during the period November 1980 to January 1981

Blacks removed to Black states

87 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during 1980?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Port Elizabeth	Nil
Bloemfontein	Nil
Durban	Nil
Pietermaritzburg	Nil
Pretoria	3 350
Witwatersrand	2 381
Cape Town	3
East London	1 987

The figures for Pretoria and the Witwatersrand comprise the removal of 1 035 and 389 families respectively who have resettled in the national states on their own accord and were mainly Ndebeles and to a lesser extent Swazis.

The figure for East London comprise the removal of 460 families from Duncan Village to Mdantsane. Removal is effected as and when housing becomes available.

The figure for Cape Town comprise the removal of one family only.

Black communities; removal

200 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the Black communities at (a) (i) Matiwane's Kop, (ii) Jonono's Kop, (iii) Lusitania and (iv) the Driefontein complex of farms, at Ladysmith, (b) Tembalihle, Estcourt and (c) Kwapitela, Himeville, are going to be removed if so,

(2) (a) how many people are involved in each place and (b) (i) where and (ii) when will each community be resettled.

(3) whether arrangements have been made to inform these communities of the Government's intentions, if so, what arrangements"

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) to (iv), (b) and (c) Yes it is the intention of the Government to resettle the communities of the areas concerned

(2) (a)

Matiwane's Kop	12 502
Jonono's Kop	1 701
Lusitania	1 827
Driefontein complex	70 980
Tembalihle	5 000
Kwapitela	630

(b)(i) and (ii) The Black communities of Matiwane's Kop, Jonono's Kop, Lusitania and the Driefontein complex will be resettled on compensatory land in the district of Ladysmith

The resettlement area for the people of Tembalihle has not yet been identified

It is intended to resettle the non-landowners of Kwapitela on the farm Compensation in the district of Impendle Compensatory land for the registered owners of Kwapitala has also not yet been identified

No fixed dates for the proposed resettlements have yet been determined and will only be arranged after the necessary facilities and services have been provided on the compensatory land and settlement areas applicable

(3) Meetings have been convened with certain of the communities to discuss the proposed resettlements with them The Government of kwaZulu will also be consulted and my Department is already busy to negotiate with kwaZulu

Black spots

188 Mr R A T SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) How many Black spots remain to be removed in each (i) district and (ii) province and (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black spot,

(2) where will the inhabitants of each such Black spot be resettled,

(3) what is the estimated cost of removal for each such community?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1), (2) and (3) The particulars and information required are not being maintained and kept up to date in a

register and the particulars required can unfortunately not be readily ascertained at this stage without performing a comprehensive volume of work

The exact number of people are still to be determined in most of the cases whilst the compensatory land is still to be identified and planned It is therefore not possible to give any indication of the cost of each of the proposed resettlements All the resettlement projects will as far as possible take place with the co-operation of the local communities and national states concerned

The following areas of Black spots remain to be removed in each province

Cape Province 13 145 hectares
Transvaal Nil
Orange Free State 1 522 hectares
Natal 25 896 hectares

Townships which were deproclaimed

292 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) (a) What are the names of the townships which were deproclaimed and whose inhabitants were removed to townships in Black states in 1980 and (b) how many persons were involved in each case;

(2) what are the names of the townships which became part of Black states owing to redrawing of boundaries in 1980?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) and (b) Statistics are not available

in the form required The following can however be furnished:

The Nelspruit Black residential area was deproclaimed The residents were, however, moved before 1980

(2) Mafeking became part of Bophuthatswana

Onverwacht area: post office

271 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether his Department intends having a post office erected at the settlement for Blacks in the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Yes the establishment of a post office in the Onverwacht area near Thaba Nchu has already been approved in principle Planning of all services in the area is being undertaken by the Corporation for Economic Development and departmental requirements regarding a suitable site and post office building have been furnished to the Corporation It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation early in 1982 In the meantime arrangements for the establishment of a Postal Agency are being made, provided a suitable person is available for appointment as postal agent

Resettlement of Black persons

290 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What is the total number of Black persons resettled in each province in 1980 and (b) what are the types of environment for resettlement according to the economic activity of such resettled persons?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a)

Orange Free State	15 369
Natal	18 033
Transvaal	2 846
Cape Province	10 524

(b) The people concerned were settled in Black Townships and on land acquired on behalf of the S A Development Trust

BLACK SASH CONFERENCE

Forced moves 'still occur'

The Government was still forcing large numbers of blacks to move to resettlement areas, despite its assurance last year that moves would not be made without the consultation by and agreement from the people concerned.

A paper on "The Lie of Voluntary Removals" at the conference yesterday said: "It is clear that the Government is using various methods of coercing people to move, other than methods of the past of using policemen with guns, dogs and trucks."

One method cited was official refusal to improve or service existing facilities, coupled with promises of new land, homes, schools and clinics in the new area.

This was the tactic used to move the people of Valspan to Pampierstad (in Bophuthatswana), a distance of 26 km, said the report.

A second way was for the Government to allow independent homelands to exert pressure on unwanted people.

With the arbitrary delineation of homeland borders, many people included in homelands were not of the major ethnic grouping. After independence, the "foreigners" suffer discrimination and oppression to such an extent that they are only too happy to move!

"This is how the many Ndebele who lived in the Winterveld were forced to move to KwaNdebele."

A third method was for Government officials to order farmers — because of the abolition of labour tenancy and squatting rights that was legislated in 1970 — to evict "illegal" people from their farms, the report said.

There was the system of persuading one section of a group to move — "usually the chief and his friends" — so that the rest follow.

This was used on the Batlokwa and Magato tribes in the Northern Transvaal, who were to be moved 100 km north to Kromhoek. In late 1979 the Magato chief agreed to move, without consulting his people.

"Although only 78 of the 780 families had agreed to go, all the houses, schools, clinics and public amenities were destroyed by the officials of the Administration Board," it was reported.

Starvation, malnutrition, homelessness, overcrowding, the break-up of the family unit — this was the "harsh reality" of the homelands, of which most white South Africans were completely ignorant.

This was said in a paper on "native reserves, bantustans, semi-independent black states, independent black states, homelands — whatever they are called" at the Sash conference.

The hard-hitting report was aimed to draw attention to some of the more pressing problems of the areas.

"The figures concerning population density are telling enough."

The report said:

Onverwacht a human dump, conference told

271 STAR 16/3/81

Reports by Marion Duncan

About 100 000 people were moved to Onverwacht in 1980, and another 100 000 are likely to be living there in the next few years, the Black Sash national conference was told yesterday.

A report said most of them came from the approximately 70 000 South Sothos in Thaba 'Nchu, who refused to take out Bophuthatswana citizenship and were forcibly ejected.

(The Sothos were, according to the report, probably in the majority in Thaba 'Nchu at the time and presented a possible source of disaffection to Chief Lucas Mangope).

Others were Xhosa and Tswana, who also refused citizenship of the new state.

They were moved in 1979 to an area previously disignated as grazing land (seven former white farms), which was already occupied by about 45 000 squatters mostly Basotho.

The report said: "Insofar as Overwacht is at the moment little more than a dumping ground for surplus people, and insofar as no pressure has been exerted on the State to improve the living conditions, these are uniformly appalling."

"As a result of these circumstances — and the frustrations, and the tribal mix — violence often breaks out. There are fights over places in the water queues. The crime rate is high.

The report stresses that stringent Government security measures — entrance guards, residents' permits and the stopping and searching of all cars were introduced last year only after a Ministerial directive barring the Press from the area was issued.

BLACK SASH CONFERENCE

People moved despite pledge

THE government was still forcing large numbers of black people to move to resettlement areas, despite its pledge last year that there would not be removals unless the people concerned were consulted and agreed to move.

A paper, presented at the Black Sash national conference yesterday said: "It is clear that the Government is using various methods of coercing people to move, other than those of the past of using policemen with guns, dogs and trucks."

One method was official refusal to improve or service facilities, coupled with promises of new land and homes and schools and clinics in new areas.

This tactic was used to move people 26 km from Valspan to Pampierstad (in Bophutha-Tswana).

Government policy was that people who lived within 60 to 75 km of a Bantustan had to move to that Bantustan.

"The Government quotes international surveys proving that 60 to 75 km is not an unreasonable daily travelling distance to and from work. What they neglect to point out, though, is the efficient transport system which goes with such planning in other countries."

A second method was for Government to let independent homelands to exert pressure on unwanted people.

With the arbitrary way homeland borders were decided, many people were included in homelands although they were not of the major ethnic group. After independence, "foreigners" suffered so much discrimination and opposition that they were only too happy to move.

"Trading licences and housing permits are only granted to those people belonging to the ethnic group of the homeland. The medium of school instruction is that of the homeland." Pensions and labour recruitment were confined to homeland citizens.

This was how the many Ndebele who lived in the Winterveld area were forced to move to KwaNdebele and how BophuthaTswana was ridding itself of South Sotho and Xhosa people.

A third removal method was for Government officials to order farmers to evict "illegal" people from their farms.

Finally, there was the system of persuading one section of a group to move — "usually the chief and his friends" — so that the rest followed.

Onverwacht 'appalling'

DETAILS of "appalling" conditions in the enforced resettlement area of Onverwacht (in the Free State homeland of Qwa Qwa) were presented to the Black Sash national conference yesterday.

About 100 000 people were moved to Onverwacht last year and "another 100 000 are likely to be living there in the next few years."

Onverwacht was little more than a dumping ground for surplus people.

Health services were inadequate (last year's typhoid epidemic killed 527 people.

(271) (HH) SOWETAN 16/3/81

Influx laws having desired effect' – UCT

Argus 19/3/81

LAWS like the States influx control law have had a dramatic effect on the proportion of Africans in 'white' South Africa in the past 20 years, according to a University of Cape Town study.

A net total of 2 million Africans have left for the homelands. In 1960 40 per cent of the African population was resident in the homelands. By 1980 the figure had risen to 54 per cent.

'All this suggests that the combination of incentives and disincentives and administrative controls facing Africans is having the desired effect (from the State's point of view) on the location of the population,' the survey says.

The study was published by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) attached to UCT's school of Economics.

DISTRIBUTION

Entitled 'The Distribution of the African Population of South Africa by Race, Sex and Residence Type 1960, 1970 and 1980,' the study was undertaken by a Saldru staff member, Mr C W Simkins.

The study estimates the distribution of the African population by age and sex between the four main types of regions in South Africa — metropolitan areas, other towns in white areas, white rural areas and homelands.

'Metropolitan areas' include Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, the Witwatersrand, Pretoria, the Vaal Triangle, Bloemfontein and the Free State goldfields.

STABLE

Mr Simkins found that the proportions of African men and women in the metropolitan and white rural areas had dropped sharply, while the proportion of men and women in other urban areas remained stable.

Contract and life cycle migration patterns show up clearly in the metropolitan and other urban areas where the net emigration of both young and old, and people of working age, is much more marked in the case of men than in the case of women.

'There has been emigration in all age groups, except for children from the white rural areas for both men and women between 1960 and 1980,' the report says.

LARGER

The net exodus of 1,27-million from white rural areas has been considerably larger than the 0,75-million from metropolitan and other urban areas combined.'

Mr Simkins said that except for women and men aged between 15 and 24, there was a corresponding net immigration into the homelands.

'In general, the system is tending to the stable state as can be seen from the drop in the proportion of men and women in the metropolitan and white rural areas and the corresponding rise in the proportion of men and women in the homelands.'

Poverty and misery of a town called Onverwacht

NEW YORK – The poverty-stricken Onverwacht resettlement area for blacks in the Orange Free State made headlines in a well-respected national American newspaper yesterday and the picture painted was far from rosy.

"Onverwacht is a resettlement area 57 kilometres from Bloemfontein, to which black people are 'moved,' often against their will and sometimes forcibly, in furtherance of the South African Government's master plan to bring about apartheid in the white-ruled country," wrote the Christian Science Monitor's South African correspondent

"Even as the Government talks of reform, the resettlements continue and scores of sprawling rural slums are rising in the isolated hinterlands of South Africa,' the American public were told

The report continued "Onverwacht, which housed thousands of black people in crowded slum conditions, like most resettlement areas, did not appear on any maps. Corrugated iron shacks and mud huts were sited on plots too small even for subsistence farming.

"There was little wood for heating, few shops and an incomplete water storage system Water was dispensed by a number of communal taps.

The South African Government claimed there were about 65 000 people living at Onverwacht but observers placed the true figure at double that, and growing.

"No sewer system existed and rows of bucket toilets indicated that more people were expected to be resettled there

"Few employment opportunities existed at Onverwacht forcing labourers lucky enough to get work to catch buses as early as 3.30 am for jobs in the 'white' town of Bloemfontein. These labourers were envied by others unable to get work and severely hampered by South Africa's tight influx control regulations and pass laws. Those desperate for work and left behind in the resettlement area formed a group from which local white farmers and businessmen could pick and choose.

"About 50 percent of the people were unemployed and the population was plagued by water shortages, inadequate housing and malnutrition.

"Despite the squalid conditions some residents were relieved that at least they could not be forcibly uprooted from Onverwacht as they had been many times from white-owned farms."

It was pointed out that Onverwacht was destined to become part of the Qwa-Qwa homeland but will be administered by the South African Government The prospect of "independence" was troubling many residents who believed there was insufficient land for the people to survive, the report said.— Own Correspondent.

US told of SA's 'compulsory slums'

19/3/81 STAR

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The poverty-stricken Onverwacht resettlement area for blacks in the Free State made headlines in a respected national American newspaper yesterday. And the picture painted was far from rosy.

"Onverwacht is a resettlement area 55 km from Bloemfontein to which black people are moved, often against their will and sometimes forcibly, in furtherance of the South African Government's master plan to bring about apartheid in the white-ruled country," wrote the Christian Science Monitor's South African correspondent.

"Even as the Government talks of reform the resettlements continue and scores of sprawling rural slums are rising in the isolated hinterlands of South Africa," the American public were told.

Onverwacht, which housed thousands of black people in crowded slum conditions, like most resettlement areas, did not appear on any maps. Corrugated iron shacks and mud huts were sited on 14 m by 28 m plots, too small even for subsistence farming.

There was little wood for heating, few shops and an incomplete water storage system. Water was dispensed by communal taps, the Monitor said.

The South African Government claimed there were about 65 000 people living at Onverwacht but observers put the true figure at double that, and growing.

No sewer system existed and rows of bucket toilets indicated that more people were expected to be resettled there, the newspaper said.

There were few employment opportunities at Onverwacht forcing labourers who were lucky enough to get work to catch buses as early as 3,30 am for jobs in the "white" town of Bloemfontein. These labourers were envied by others unable to get work and severely hampered by South Africa's tight influx control regulations and pass laws.

About half of the people were unemployed and the population was plagued by water shortages, inadequate housing and malnutrition.

Onverwacht was destined to become part of the Qwa-Qwa homeland but the prospect of "independence" troubled many residents who believed there was insufficient land for the people to survive, the Monitor reported.

Map shuffles move 2m to homelands

RDM 19/3/81

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE redrawing of boundaries had helped to account for the "emigration" of nearly two million blacks from white-designated areas to the homelands, Mr Charles Simkins, of the Southern Africa Labour Research and Development Unit (Saldru), said yesterday.

In a recent paper on the distribution of blacks, Mr Simkins found that about two million emigrated to the homelands between 1960 and 1980.

Asked in an interview to what extent the "emigration" was because of the redrawing of boundaries to include in the homelands black townships situated near white-controlled cities, Mr Simkins said it was appreciable.

He cited, for example, the inclusion into KwaZulu of Kwa-Mashu, which some observers regard as a dormitory township for Durban. It has a population of 115 000.

Other townships brought within homeland frontiers by the shifting of boundaries include Kwa-Mashu's sister township of Umlazi, and Mdantsane, near East London.

But, Mr Simkins said, the movement of blacks from white-owned rural areas made a bigger contribution to the "emigration" of blacks to the homelands.

Of the two-million people who emigrated to the homelands, about 1 250 000 came from "white" rural areas, compared with about 750 000 from metropolitan areas and smaller urban centres.

He identified three processes involved in the movement of blacks to the homelands:

- Forced resettlement, where blacks were removed from white rural areas to settlement centres in the homelands;
- Eviction of black labourers by white farmers, without forcing them to go to the homelands;
- Voluntary movement by black labourers from white-owned farms to the homelands.

Mr Simkins said Hansard evidence pointed to the forced removal of about 600 000 blacks from white-owned rural areas in the 70s.

He did not specifically cite the situation in QwaQwa in his study. The population there rose nearly fourfold between 1970 and 1980 — from about 25 000 to 100 000.

Previous studies have shown that many of QwaQwa "immigrants" were farm workers who went there voluntarily in search of land, and with plans to join the stream of migrant workers to the cities and mines.

Mr Simkins' study highlighted an apparent anomaly in the "emigration" figures from the metropolitan centres.

While the proportion of black men and women declined generally by nearly a fifth between 1960 and 1980, there was a small increase in the proportion in the economically active 15-29 age group.

He said: "All this accords with a policy of minimising the number of not economically active Africans in the (white) urban areas."

Medical Aid Schemes

Table 3 shows that a racial bias exists, in terms of which medical aid schemes tend to cover predominantly whites. This stems from the skilled-worker bias of the medical aid schemes (as will be shown from membership criteria), and the fact that whites hold predominantly skilled positions. The contributions for medical aid schemes are also too high for lower-paid workers. It is however the parties to the industrial council agreements who decide on contributions rates and so forth. The parties are the registered trade unions and the employer organization. For the most part, medical aid schemes exist in industries in which the trade union is still organised on a craft union basis. These industries include: Building, Printing, Electrical undertakings, Engineering Trades, Iron, Steel, Metallurgical industry, motor industry, hairdressing and Furniture. (See Appendix C - list of Trade Unions who are parties to medical aid and medical benefit agreements.) 81% of white workers are covered, whereas Africans have virtually no medical aid coverage. (See Table 3). The high exclusion rate of Africans and relatively high exclusion rate of Coloureds and Indian workers could be related to the workers not employed in skilled positions.

Ten of the sixteen medical aid schemes at present exi established after 1963 and only one existed before 19 All the schemes cover dependants to differing degrees provisions for pensioners and widows to continue bein The schemes pay for doctors' accounts and medicine, m surgical, specialist and hospital and nursing home tr and services are also paid for. There is free choic no doctors being appointed for consultation by the ma committee. A preferential tariff is, however, laid d the management committee of the fund.

TABLE 4 Example of Fees.

	Preferential tariff	Medical Association Guide	Difference expressed in as %
Consultation in rooms	R4,00	R5,00	25
Visit between 8.30 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.	R6,05	R9,35	54.5

317 000 blacks moved

JOHANNESBURG — The government moved 317 000 black people to the homelands between 1970 and 1980 in pursuit of its policy, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said here yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was reading from the National Party's election manifesto released at a press conference.

The manifesto states the government is continuing to work "unabated" in its attempts to get an "orderly arrangement of the situation" as far as separate schools and residential areas are concerned.

Statistics to support his claim were:

- There are 312 urban residential areas for blacks outside the homelands;
- In the decade between 1970 and 1980, 250 861 blacks had been resettled from "undesirable areas in black residential areas"; and
- Since 1950, when the Group Areas Act was passed, 1 647 group areas had been proclaimed, 840 for whites, 559 for coloureds and 248 for Indians. — DDC.

Other manifesto details, page 12.

977.

Monitor's report on settlement 'all lies'

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Commissioner for the Department of Co-Operation and Development in Bloemfontein, Mr A P Kruger, has repudiated allegations in the Christian Science Monitor, a respected national American newspaper, that appalling conditions of poverty and misery existed at Onverwacht, a settlement 57 kilometres from Bloemfontein.

Mr Kruger said: "It's all lies — 99 percent of what is said is untrue and the remaining one percent is distorted.

"The residents themselves have given the name 'Botsabelo' meaning 'sanctuary' to Onverwacht. Would they have done this if it was the prison the report makes it out to be?" he asked.

Mr Kruger said the official population of Onverwacht was 54 151 but unofficially it was "about 60 000."

ASKED

"And not one person," he said emphatically, "was removed there forcibly. It's not a resettlement camp.

"The people asked to go there — Sothos who wanted to move out of Bophuthatswana when it became independent.

"I challenge anyone to show me one person who isn't happy there," he said.

Regarding the allegations in the report, Mr Kruger made these points:

SCHEMES

● There were tin shanties but already 200 homes had been built and more were planned under various housing schemes.

● There were communal taps and more were being added so that each house would eventually have one.

● The bucket system of sewerage was adequate but waterborne sewerage and electricity were planned for 1981-82.

● The smallest plot measured 15 metres by 30 metres but there were larger ones — Onverwacht was a residential and not a farming area.

● Unemployment was not a problem: The Administration Board had difficulty filling its labour quotas.

Umgeni Valley homes will stay on foundations

RDM 25/3/61

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The huge Inanda Dam project has been stopped and 25 000 people living in the Umgeni Valley will not have to be moved, a Department of Water Affairs spokesman has announced

He said the decision was made on human considerations and the fact that there appeared to be a breakdown in co-ordination between the two departments — of Water Affairs and of Co-operation and Community Development

He said the Department of Water Affairs was studying an alternative site and a decision on this could be expected soon

"I would appreciate it if your newspaper could help to put those people's minds at rest," he said "We will definitely not be building the dam on the original site and they will not have to move"

Earlier this month a White Paper, from the Department of Water Affairs, said the dam would flood an estimated 3 500 dwellings in the Inanda district of KwaZulu

The announcement that the resettlement of tribesmen had been called off comes after the KwaZulu government objected to the scheme on the grounds that it had advised the central government to get approval of the tribesmen

The KwaZulu Secretary for Interior said earlier this month he had asked senior men from Pretoria to come to KwaZulu to discuss the situation with the chiefs

He said the area in question had been developed with schools, shops and houses and a reasonable number of minor secondary roads

Dr F Mdladlose, KwaZulu's Minister of Interior, said it was good news that the removal of tribesmen had been halted

The White Paper said the Department of Co-operation and Development would have to spend an estimated R3 500 000 to cover the removal and resettlement of the tribesmen A further R690 000 would be needed to buy additional land as compensation

That is the searing comment by the chairman of the Hervormde Synod in the Netherlands, Dr C B Roos.

Dr Roos said he was invited by the Indian Reformed Church in Africa to visit South Africa to see things for himself

He came, he saw — and was shocked. He visited Soweto and parts of BophuthaTswana. "I was shocked by the great difference between the richness in Pretoria and Johannesburg and the poverty of the homelands"

But the shanty city of Winterveld upset him most "I was shocked by the consequences of apartheid where many people were displaced. I have never seen such a shocking situation. This is not a system which can use the name of Christ," Dr Roos told the Sunday Express

"I would never have thought that we would see such differences between Black and White in South Africa."

Now Dr Roos said he felt his church had to tell the world how bad apartheid was.

The Sunday Express went to see for itself the place that shocked this visitor. Here is its report

The sprawling shanty town of Winterveld Cinderella of apartheid

S. Express 5/4/81

Winterveld: shanty town of oft-shattered dreams

(271) (310)

SUNDAY EXPRESS INVESTIGATION By SAVVAS GIORGIADES

WINTERVELD is a vast ugly sprawl, a town in limbo.

It was born when the South African Government attempted to make Pretoria a totally White area in the 1950s and moved Blacks about 40 kms away to the Ordi district of what is now part of BophuthaTswana

Now Winterveld — Cinderella of Grand Apartheid — has between 500 000 and 750 000 people

The first 'residents were 'dumped on privately owned plots The landowners were told to accommodate the displaced people until alternative accommodation could be found

I toured Winterveld with the man who showed Dr Roos around. The Reverend Jimmy Palos of the Methodist Congregation in Edenvale.

Mr Palos says the fault doesn't lie only with the bureaucrats: "The landowners soon found it was more profitable to farm people than it was to farm the land

The road to Winterveld passes through the township of Mabopane, half in South Africa, half in BophuthaTswana For a while the road is tarred lined by well-built houses with gardens But a left turn after a railway crossing reveals squalor

Winterveld is a mass of sprawling shanties made of rusted corrugated iron, plywood and sheets of plastic It is

The Reverend Jimmy Palos . . . ministering to their needs

separated from Mabopane by a

atmosphere

A familiar sight is people carrying water drums — drums which cost up to 20 cents for five litres or R2 for a 44 gallon drum

Mr Palos says there is often seepage from the latrines into the water feeding the wells

The squatters in Winterveld are mostly Ndebele Zulu and Sotho About 10 per cent are said to be Tswana

Most of the non-Tswanas resist taking out BophuthaTswana citizenship because they do not speak Tswana and they fear they will lose their SA citizenship and will be cut off from their jobs, says Mr Palos

There are schools for non-

are 10 teachers for 1 000 pupils.

The principal of Zenzile (do-it-yourself) Combine School, Mrs Lydia Baloyi, says the police wanted to close the school down last year, but the school asked for a court interdict The case is still being argued

The school is built like the shanties — corrugated iron with scrap wood window frames without glass

About 90 wide-eyed children eager to learn, cram into the room Monday to Friday sitting on the packed-earth floor

The blackboards, filled with sums and equations are patched and broken

There is no running water so

The cemetery outside Winterveld contains mostly children's graves with bottles of medicine that did not help placed on the mounds. A fallen teddy bear and broken toys reflect smashed dreams

Mr Palos says there is no clinic in Winterveld

Most of the people with jobs are 'Section 10' employees — which means that if they lose their jobs they lose the right to find alternative employment in the area

The non-Tswanas are told to go to their 'own areas' Many are third-generation Winterveld residents and even if they return to their 'homelands' they will not be able to find employment

In recent reports the BophuthaTswana Government has promised not to demolish the shanties, but insists South

breather pipes

Mr Palos says there are often 20 people in one shanty

The shells of many houses catch the eye. The owners have left, taking the doors, roofing and window frames

But many of the squatters are said to have returned during the past six months and moved into the centre of the town

There are no electricity running water or sewage disposal facilities. The main sand road, which carries a bus service is kept in good condition but the sideroads have been turned into running dongas by heavy rains

Mr Palos says there is an underground water basin but the people lack the technology and the funds to get to it.

Although the land was originally set aside for agricultural purposes, except for a few mielie fields and an odd tree, there is no sign of agricultural projects

But, amid the grinding poverty, there is a surprising feature most of the pathetic little shanties have firm, well-made, brightly polished stoeps which catch the sun in a cheerful counter to the general

munity, but they are 'illegal' because the BophuthaTswana Government has decreed that all schools must teach through the medium of Setswana.

At one of these 'illegal' schools, teaching Zulu, there

well with an old five-litre tin

'crisis

'MORE PROFIT IN FARMING PEOPLE'

S. Express
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SPERRY UNIVAC

Urban Foundation asked by Gatsha: Stay in tent town

S. Time 5/4/81

By G R NAIDOO

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has appealed to the Urban Foundation to remain in the strife-torn resettlement area at Inanda, on the outskirts of Durban, after a threat by the foundation to withdraw its resources

The Department of Co-operation and Development moved thousands of people out of the nearby Amaoti and Amawotana slums and settled them at nearby Inanda Newtown last year after a water crisis led to a serious cholera outbreak

About 3 000 sites were laid out for the 14 000 people who were moved into the area and running water was provided

The Urban Foundation persuaded the authorities to give residents security of tenure and undertook to help people apply for housing loans provided by the Government

The maximum loan to an individual was set at R2 500 and it was repayable over 30 years at an effective interest rate of one percent

When the Urban Foundation decided to move into Inanda, the idea behind the scheme was a self-help housing project Loan applications were processed by the foundation, though the people were being moved by the Government

The Inanda resettlement — residents live in tents

Those moved into Inanda were accommodated in tents until homes were built on sites allocated to each family

Some families built shacks on the allocated land and when the Sunday Times visited the area at the end of last year the residents interviewed said they were far happier at Inanda

They were grateful to the Urban Foundation for taking a personal interest in their welfare The Urban Foundation had set up offices in the sprawling tent town

Most of the people at Inanda are very poor and were resettled on a peri-urban fringe, only a short distance from Durban

The rift between the foundation and some of the residents came into the open this week when Mr Rodgers Ngcobo a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, levelled serious criticisms against the foundation

A meeting of senior executives of the Urban Foundation, members of the residents committee of the Inanda tent town and Mr called after the foundation said it was considering withdrawing from Inanda because of what appeared to be a highly organised campaign to force it out

Chief Buthelezi has now appealed to the foundation to stay in Inanda He said that if it was the consensus of residents that the foundation should go, KwaZulu would be very happy to ask the foundation to help in other areas

Chief Buthelezi said it was clear that a serious conflict had developed between the residents committee and Mr Ngcobo He said that Mr Ngcobo had conceded that although a number of residents had demanded the withdrawal of the foundation, there was no evidence to suggest that that was the attitude of most of the people

He said Mr Ngcobo and members of the residents' committee shook hands in his office and agreed to make a fresh start to try to resolve their differences

The Natal director of the foundation was not available for comment

Slow start to school term

CT 8/4/81 256

Staff Reporter

AFRICAN pupils went back to school yesterday at the start of the second term this year

At the higher and lower primary schools attendences were normal but low at some of the secondary schools At the largest high school for Africans in the Peninsula Fezeka High School, the attendence figure was 354, and at I D Mkize it was about 100

No exact figures could be obtained from Langa High School and Sizamile Secondary School but attendance was believed to be low

A teacher at I D Mkize High School said that the figures were not very low if one considered that it was the first day of school this term, as well as the fact that many pupils left the area to attend schools in Transkei and Ciskei when the boycott was still on

He said he "had hope" that more pupils would come back to school as the week progressed

70 000 blacks moved

RDM 11/4/81

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — More than 70 000 blacks were resettled in the year ending March 1, 1980, according to the recently-issued report of the Department of Co-Operation and Development for that period

The report says 10 956 families, representing 74 276 people, were involved in the department's 'rural settlement programme'

Expenditure on transport, temporary housing, compensation and "initial developments" for the moves amounted to R15 500 000

74 000 blacks moved in year

DD 14/11/80

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PORT ELIZABETH — More than 70 000 blacks were resettled in the year ending March 1, 1980, according to the recently-issued report of the Department of Co-operation and Development for that period.

The report says 10 956 families, representing 74 276 people, were involved in what the department calls its rural settlement programme.

It says 3 321 people were moved from Natal to KwaZulu, 8 074 from Transvaal to Lebowa, 315 from Transvaal to Bophuthatswana, 19 619 from the Cape Province to the Ciskei and 42 947 from the Free State to Qwaqwa.

Expenditure on transport, temporary housing, compensation and "initial development" for the moves amounted to R15 500 000.

The report also notes that in the 163 community council elections held up to March 1980, the average poll was 39 per cent. — DDC.

LIVING CONDITIONS

(211) Star 15/4/81

Beads of sweat glistening on her forehead from the stifling heat of the tin classroom, a young Ndebele girl purses her lips in concentration.

The "GG" trucks containing goods, chattels and new settlers bump over the uneven dry earth of KwaNdebele bringing 20 families a day to the hostile homeland.

An old man sits quietly under a hastily constructed grass shelter, his rheumy eyes reflecting a recent past.

His name is Mr Geel Boy Jewel Mahlangu, aged 67, and on February 10, he and the 65 families under his leadership were transported by the South African Government to KwaNdebele. The induna speaks

"We did not want to come here, we had farms in Syplaats and Bankfontein. But the white farmers there said we were too close to them although it was our land and they said we must go."

And so the 65 families were ejected, leaving behind their rapidly ripening mealie crop, bringing with them all their farming implements including an ancient tractor.

They were all settled in Kwaggafontein D, one of the eight resettlement villages of KwaNdebele and given government tents to tide them over until they could erect permanent shelters. "We paid R37,50 to come here, and I have used my own money to buy materials for the huts," said Mr Mahlangu. "Where else can we go to now? The baboons have probably eaten our crops and there is no work here."

According to him, all the young men have gone in search of work in Pretoria, and Springs and return home at the end of each month, bringing with them vital provisions, food and money to keep the rest of the group going.

A new tin watertank glitters in the centre of the community, but already it has run dry. "They (the KwaNdebele works department) only come once a week so we will have to wait until next week for water," said Mr Mahlangu.

"The government gives us nothing," he said bitterly The KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana and the South African Department of Co-operation and Development have said that they are doing all they can for the flood of families pouring into the country.

However, reservoir schemes will only come into effect in 1985 and there is no provision for agricultural land or industrial development areas in the homeland

"Operation Hunger," under the Institute of Race Relations, is subsidising a feeding scheme for more than 600 destitute families in the homeland The food parcels are distributed by local church helpers once a week.

"We cannot cope with the newcomers, however," said Father Joseph Metz, Catholic priest at the Dennilton Mission. "We could only commit ourselves to those already here."

The KwaNdebele government anticipates a further influx of another one-million Ndebele — drawn from all over the

He still has his tractor but no farm to use it on. Mr Geel Boy Jewel Mahlangu (67) in the homeland he did not want with a government tent as a temporary shelter.

The resettled families find it's rough in the homelands

Story by Carolyn Dempster
Pictures by Dale Yudelman

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Transvaal. As yet they are not sure where they are going to settle them.

What do the people think of the move towards independence? A lot of them do not even know who their Chief Minister is. A semi-qualified school teacher expressed her feelings thus:

"Our leaders are not the right people to guide us to independence because they are not educated. Some of their people are living in the mud and they do not care or try to help them at all. They do not look to the future of the country or the children, and many people just starve."

● **Operation Hunger welcomes contributions towards the feeding scheme, as well as sponsorship for reduced-cost overcoats and blankets for the winter months. Anyone interested in such a scheme can contact Mrs Ina Perlman at 724-4441.**

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Small shadowed eyes squint in the darkness to focus on the teacher, cardboard scraps litter the cramped desks. Every day in the KwaNdebele homeland, 2 050 children bake in the corrugated iron heat of their 11-classroomed shanty school and struggle to learn.

Just over a week ago, the infant homeland took another step towards independence and became self-governing, but few of the country's estimated 300 000 Mandebele even know that they are on the road to independence.

In fact, "Somtshongweni" lower primary school in the resettlement camp of Kwaggafontein C is not unique, nor unusual in its problems.

Shanty schools for the burgeoning population of over 9 000 children aged six to 10 in the new homeland cannot cope under the adverse conditions. Education is crumbling before it has even begun.

At Kwagga C, corrugated iron planks have been crudely bound together, windows carved in rectangular gaping holes to let in air and light. Eight toilets dot the perimeter of the school grounds — the only sanitation facility for the 2 000 pupils.

Water, as in all the resettlement camps, is a precious and scarce commodity, and the entire "school" is served by one tap. The community has only four.

And the families keep pouring in . . .

"I enrolled eight pupils yesterday, six new Sub A's today," said a tired and resigned Mrs Elizabeth Mahlangu, headmistress of the school.

"We have only three blackboards, 2 000 textbooks. The children buy their own pens and gather cardboard and paper for writing on from waste," she said.

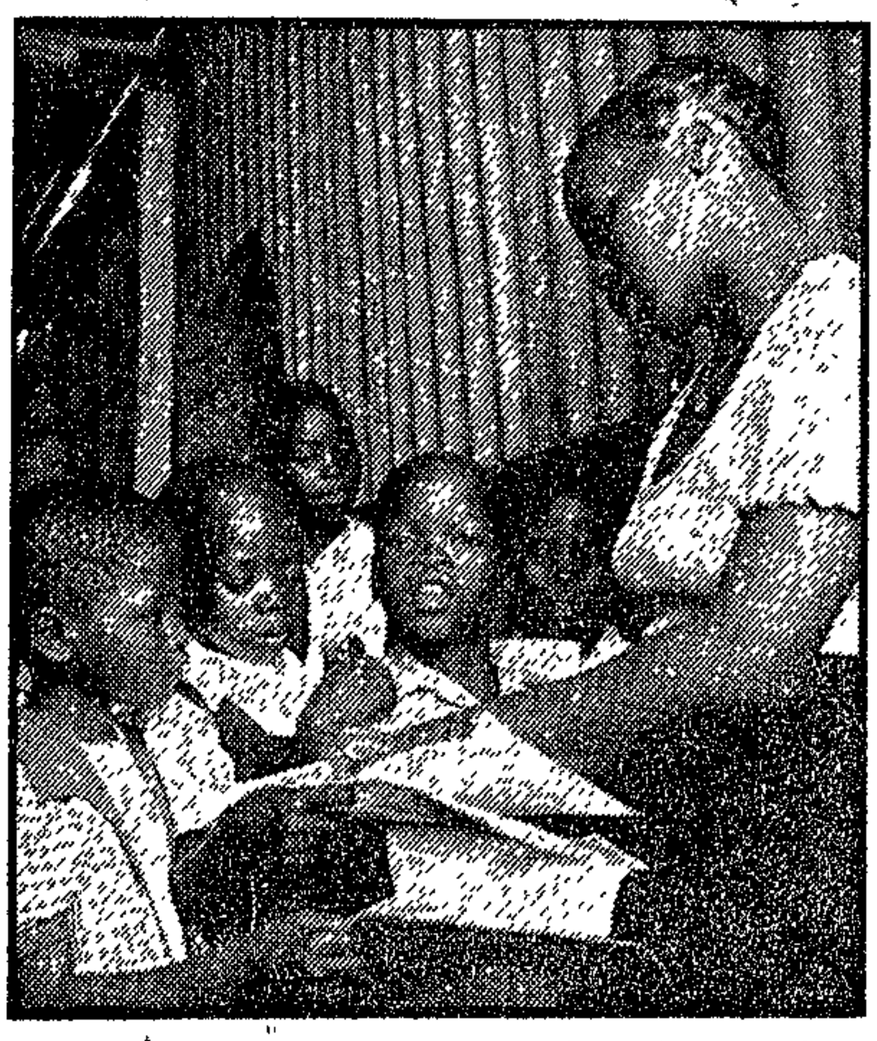
"The government (KwaNdebele) is always making promises but it cannot keep them. They just ignore us because they can't help us."

Of the 35 teachers at the school, only two are qualified with a Standard 8 and teaching qualifications — the headmistress and Mrs E Mashego. All of the others have at the most Standard 7, some standard 5 as their maximum qualification.

The drop-out rate is phenomenal. Last year (the first year the school was in operation) only 160 pupils progressed from Standard 2 to 3, the rest left to go to work on farms or to go to the cities.

"As soon as the children have finished Standard 5 they are used as teachers for the Sub A's and B's," said Mrs Mashego.

At present the first "platoon" of children attend school from eight until half past ten and number 1 400 in all. The other 750 are given lessons from half past ten to two in the afternoon. "This makes it a very long day for both the children and the teachers,"



Crowding around the teacher to show their work, the Sub A's of "Somtshongweni" lower primary school, KwaNdebele push and shuffle in the confines of their small classroom.

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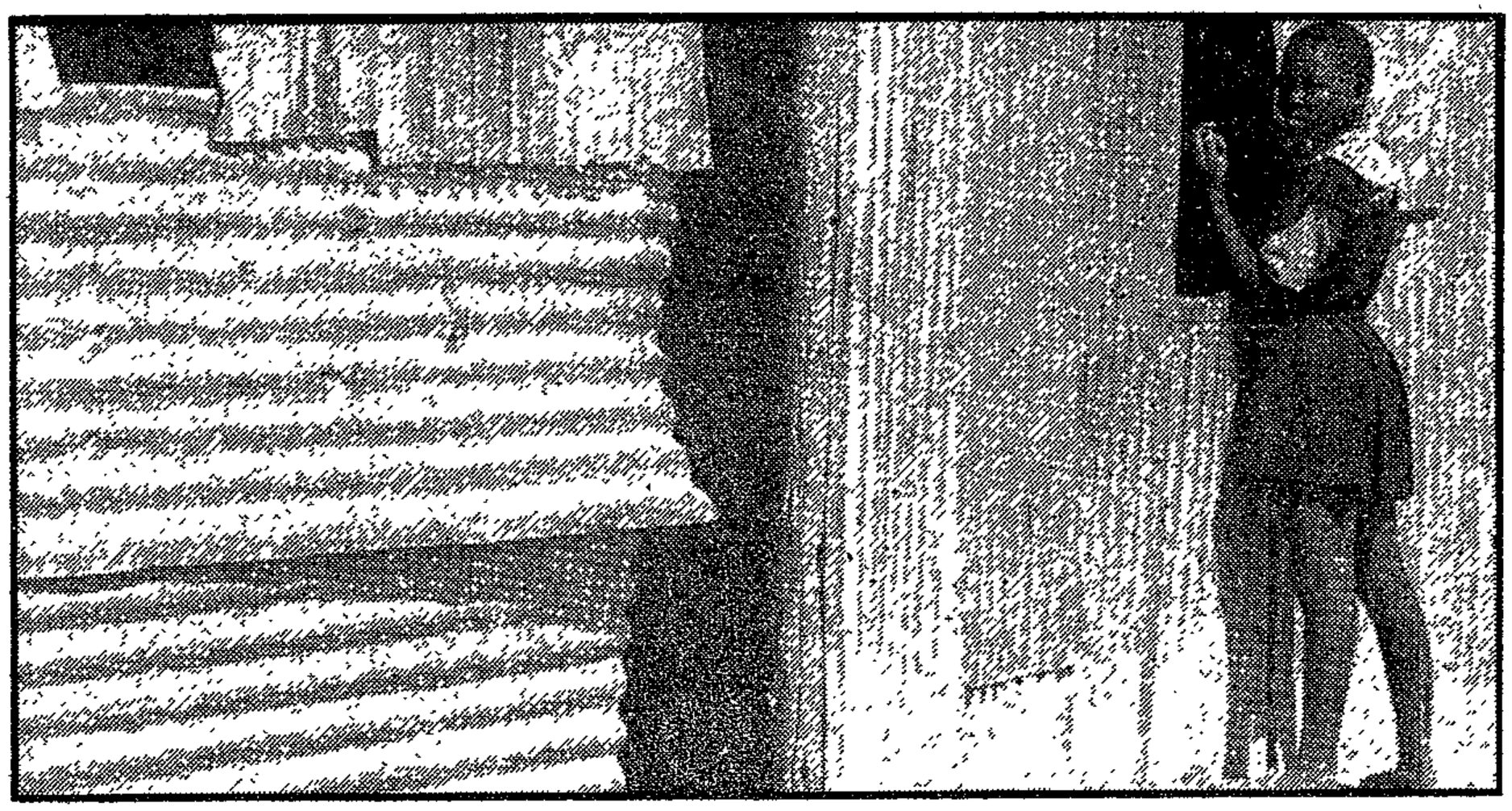
Radio is an accessory. The fuel consumption figures were measured at sea level by the South African Bureau of Standards in accordance with SABS 0171-1980 Code of Practice for the Measurement of Fuel Consumption of Motor Vehicles.



A mosaic of black and white in rippling tin is the Kwagga C primary school. There are at least four other such schools, with up to 2 200 pupils at the Vlaklaagte Lower Primary, where the children learn their lessons under the trees if the classes get too crowded.

said the headmistress.

It is quite common for the hungry children to faint in the intense heat of the classroom, their bellies growling, minds wandering from the teacher's words.

"Most of their parents are pensioners or cripples who cannot afford to support even themselves," said Mrs Mahlangu. "You can't teach children who are hungry."

The school malaise is just an extension of KwaNdebele's many problems. Nothing has been prepared for the incoming Ndebele families — and the majority don't even want to be there. They are left on the bare veld with a few belongings and are expected to start anew. Water is short, work is more than 90 km away, and more and more disabled are being offloaded in the new homeland after being ejected from farms.

It was the men of the Kwagga C community who decided to build the school for their children. They created the learning centre from their meagre funds in February 1980. Since then the government has recognised the school, and others like it, but little else.

What happens when it rains, when the winter comes? "We send the children home when it rains. I don't know what will happen in winter. This is a very windy, cold place," said Mrs Mahlangu.

Light from the hole that is a door illuminates a writing lesson for Sub B pupils.

extremely strong desires or feelings. Finally, benefits and costs of certain decisions fall on people who were not party to the decision, as

GENERAL NEWS

Report warns removals pose famine threat

RDM 20/4/81

these circumstances, it is possible for the Ciskeian Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, to prevent further massive removals of Ciskeians from the common area on to land that is to form part of the Ciskei.

Possibly the decision to take independence was made in terms of short-term interests — the acquisition of more land and more development funds, they say.

But such compensation, they argue, should be seen against the perspective of the future — a vastly augmented population exhausting an already tired land, a population which can be expected to increase by another 500 000 within the next five years if the South African Government pursues its avowed policy.

A rational policy of rural development in the Ciskei requires de-population — decreasing the density of population and not increasing it.

"Those who determine the policy for the Ciskei can choose resettlement, rural famine and death, or they can choose rural depopulation and agricultural development," they say.

"Rural development is not possible where there is standing room only. And political independence in such circumstances can only be a fiction for all parties concerned."

"white" South Africa.

Only a third live in the Ciskei, which is already overcrowded, the authors say.

They write that in terms of Government policy, about 500 000 people are candidates for removal by the end of the 1980s.

More than 80 000 people were resettled in the Ciskei's rural areas between 1973 and 1980 under the homelands consolidation scheme.

But, say the authors, it would appear that resettlement due to consolidation has only just begun. The main relocation is to follow when the recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission take effect, they say.

The Van der Walt proposal of a "white" corridor from Queenstown to East London involves the relocation of nearly 250 0000 blacks into the homeland in the foreseeable future.

Mrs Charton and Dr Nash say the Ciskeian Government apparently does have the political "muscle" to oppose the resettlement policy, when it "exerts itself seriously".

But the South African Development Trust has absolute power to purchase and develop white farms earmarked for homeland consolidation and to resettle people on them before they are handed over to the Ciskei.

The authors ask how, under

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Ciskei faces a future of rural famine and even death if homeland consolidation and resettlement continue, according to a report by the Christian Consultation on resettlement in the homeland.

The consultation, with representatives of 10 churches and ecumenical organisations, charges that more than 500 000 people face removal to the already-overcrowded Ciskei in the next 10 years if this policy is pursued.

Its report, released recently, calls on church communities and regional church organisations for greater involvement in the resettlement issue, and asks them to make personal contact with uprooted people and to assist families wishing to oppose enforced resettlement.

It also urges regional church organisations to make representations to the authorities at regional and national level to halt removals.

One section of the report, co-written by a Rhodes University politics lecturer, Mrs Nancy Charton, and Dr Margaret Nash of the SA Council of Churches, notes that of the 2 100 000 Xhosa-speakers identified as Ciskeians by the South African Government, two-thirds live and work in people in the middle and upper income brackets.

The market also operates on a relatively short time horizon and discounts benefits or costs that are expected to accrue in the future very heavily . This also produces a bias in the nature of the health care provided

eventative care. This bias is reinforced curative and preventative medicine are to

The general health of low income families ly increased with a programme of prevent- gns, on the other hand are likely to have he general health levels of the wealthy, y protect them from many of the diseases ive programmes. As a result, the market e health care at a level well below the would value it.

resources at a price that is socially the allocation of resources in the private ant impact on health care provided by the alth projects are evaluated in terms of market an a bias towards towards satisfying the ers of the community. Consequently, if such o be avoided, it is crucially important that sed public health be adjusted to take these this is not done, public health programmes, sirable, may be rejected simply because they

problem that is particularly relevant in apart from the theoretical approaches to he governments of developing countries face s when trying to implement their schemes. social need for the provision of an adequate reat, but both the supply of trained pro- lities and the supply of government controlled , due to the greater impact of the wealthier members of society on the outcome of the market process, the returns to these limited resources are likely to be very much greater in the private

b) he notifies any movements, pregnancies, births, illnesses, deaths, unemployment or changes in employment of family members.

c) he keeps progress notes in each family file.

d) he observes individuals and their families in their homes, noting their developmental histories, attitudes,

No future for Ciskei — report

Churches, titled "Ciskei in Crisis", noted that of the 2,1-million Xhosa-speakers said by the South African Government to be Ciskeians, two-thirds lived and worked in "white" South Africa

Only one-third lived in the already overcrowded Ciskei

In terms of government policy, there were about half-a-million candidates for removal by the end of the decade

More than 80 000 people had been resettled in Ciskei rural areas between 1973 and 1980 under the homelands consolidation scheme

But the Van der Walt proposal of a "white" corridor fromm Queenstown to East London involved the relocation of nearly a quarter-million black people into the homeland in the foreseeable future

Mrs Charton and Dr Nash said the South African Development Trust had absolute power to purchase and develop white farms earmarked for homeland consolidation and to resettle people on them before they were handed over to the Ciskei

Possibly the decision to go independent had been made in terms of short-term interests — the acquisition of more land and more development funds But such compensation should be seen against the perspective of the future — a vastly augmented population exhausting an already tired land

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei faces a future of rural famine and death if homeland consolidation and resettlement are continued, according to a report by the Christian Consultation on resettlement in the homeland

The consultation, representing 10 churches and ecumenical bodies, warned that more than 500 000 people faced removal to the already overcrowded Ciskei in the next decade if this policy was pursued

The report called on church communities and regional church bodies to make contact with those who had been uprooted and to assist families wishing to resist enforced resettlement

It also urged regional church bodies to make representations to the authorities

One section of the report, written by Rhodes University politics lecturer Mrs Nancy Charton and Dr Margaret Nash of the South African Council of

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more the vital role they played as far as the promotive and preventative health service aspects were concerned, proved to be of fundamental value.

After 10 years in 1952, a full progress report of the impact of the Pholela Health-Centre Service upon the local community was published by Kark and Cassel.[3] According to this report, the intensive health service for the people living in a certain area had been gradually extended over the years to embrace finally some 8 500 people.

The medical officers were each taking care of some 3 000

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people in a defined section of the intensive area. They provided curative and preventive services (by means of the periodic health examination) for the people of their area. They were also in charge of the nursing service and the health education program as was carried out by the nurses and health assistants in their own areas. The progress report commented on the great success which had been achieved in the of communicable diseases like typhoid, smallpox, , impetigo and syphilis in the intensive area.

led description was also given about the extensive on program for mother, child and family carried out by ; and gardening demonstrations, the establishment of -buying co-operative society and a daily market. The closed with a description of the changing mortality in the intensive area. From these figures it is clear great reduction in the mortality rate, especially the infant mortality (from 27,5% in 1942 to 10,06% in 1952) had been achieved.

The final conclusion was that the great success which was achieved among the people in the intensive area was mainly due to the health-education program of the health assistants, who operated only in the intensive area.

There is little doubt that Pholela Health-Centre was by far the best organised of all Health-Centres, and that her impressive results in the fields of research, training of health assistants and improvement of the health status of its local population, were mainly due to the enthusiasm and untiring efforts of Dr Kark and his team.

The other Health-Centres.

There was a fairly rapid expansion program for new Health-Centres, after a vote of £50 000 was granted for this purpose by the government in 1944. The early favourable results obtained at Pholela certainly had contributed much to the Government's

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present in perspective this study was undertaken as a preliminary investigation to a more detailed analysis of the current mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa. The following objectives w defined:

1. To identify sources of data which would reflect the mortality experience of the White, Coloured, Asian and Black population groups in South Africa for the census years between 1921 and 1970 (inclusive).

2. To determine suitable methods of analysing and presenting this mortality data in order to provide a composite picture of the mortality experiences of the different communities in South Africa during the defined period.

3. To outline trends in the mortality data presented, to make pertinent comment and to provide back-ground information for a more detailed analysis of the current mortality experience in South Africa.

This paper is essentially an attempt to identify and collate published data relating to the past mortality experiences of the various communities in South Africa. Extensive discussion about the data has been avoided as it is hoped that the Tables and Figures will speak for themselves, and that

they will stimulate though, comment and, where necessary, action.

Official proposes resettlement plan

CT 23/4/78

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Staff Reporter

A SENIOR administration board official has proposed the programmed resettlement of black South Africans from the "white" areas to the homelands

Dr W S Snyman, chairman of the Highveld Administration Board, says the resettlement programme should be aimed at reducing the preponderance of black labour in the "white" areas until whites had the biggest share of jobs in these areas.

Writing in the April issue of the Journal of Racial Affairs, published by the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, Dr Snyman also called for the freezing of extensions to black residential areas in the "white" cities and their eventual replacement by the building of additional housing in the national states.

He also called for a resettlement "blueprint" (grondplan) which would promote:

- The creation of new cities within the national states.
- Consolidation of the national states into "economically viable fatherlands".
- The development of new industrial areas and job opportunities

He proposed the "elimination" of idle and unproductive black workers, and mechanization and immigration as methods which could be employed to reduce the number of blacks in the "white" areas.

A "comprehensive blueprint" was needed to resettle "each nation under its own authority", he said.

The blueprint should uphold the principle that political rights should be enjoyed only in the national states.

It should also aim at reducing the number of blacks in "white" areas by providing them with a good livelihood in their own national states.

"Many people shrink from the implications of such a blueprint because of the sacrifices which it would require They would prefer to accept power-sharing in one state, but it is doubtful if the implications have been considered.

Suicide

"It would mean national suicide for the whites and the question which must be posed is whether any sacrifice is too big to avoid this."

Dr Snyman said businessmen and officials should be mindful that the training of blacks for managerial posts, the erection of undertakings for black consumers, the mobilization of black manpower, the creation of job opportunities and tapping of black spending power should be oriented to the black national states, and was "their due"

Despite the existence of homelands blacks had moved to the "white" urban and industrial areas at a high tempo Population increase in the black areas should be attributed largely to the efforts of the authorities

He said several new big cities with modern facilities and an inherent growth potential were needed to serve as "binding symbols for nation building".

Common bonds

An "own fatherland", he said, was fundamental but not sufficient for the survival of a nation Common bonds within a society — created by "a long and spontaneous process of biological contact and spiritual union" — were indispensable for the preservation of a nation These bonds were strong enough to keep a nation united even if deprived of its territory

"It is indeed such bonds which inspire the struggle to maintain or reform one's territory, or to getting a new territory as in the case of the Afrikaner's history."

An individual's ties with a nation dominated his thoughts, relationships and activities, whether he was situated in his own territory or that of another nation, Dr Snyman said

they will stimulate though, comment and, where necessary, action.

Classification of Disease (I.C.D.). There have been many revisions of the I.C.D. during the period of this study, from the third revision which was used in 1922 to the eighth revision which has been used since 1968. Between

* For details of sources of deaths before 1926 see reference 3, volume for 1938, page XVIII.

Pension crisis for resettled old folk

RDM 1/5/81 (121) (250) (271)

By SOPHIE TEMA

HUNDREDS of elderly and disabled people resettled in the KwaNdebele homeland no longer receive monthly pensions and disability grants because the homeland government has not provided for them in its financial estimates

Operation Hunger, a project run by the Institute of Race Relations, is now seeking permission from KwaNdebele to feed the people affected

The grants were paid by the South African Government before the homeland was proclaimed.

Mr S Skosana, Chief Executive Officer for KwaNdebele, confirmed his government had not included pensions and disability grants in its financial estimates

He said elderly and disabled people had to re-apply to the KwaNdebele authorities for the grants. Their applications would be sent to Pretoria

An Operation Hunger worker visited Siyabuswa, the homeland's capital, yesterday to determine how much relief was needed

The Rand Daily Mail found that pensioners in Vlaklaagte 1 and 2, Gemsbokspruit, Kwaggafontein A,B, C and D, Witnek, Boekenhoutshoek and Pieterskraal have not received their pensions since being resettled — some nearly three years ago

Mrs Maria Mahlangu, who estimates she is 79, told the "Mail" she had been to the commissioner's office in Groblersdal to find out why she no longer received her pension

"I was told that all pensioners who were resettled in the area were the responsibility of the KwaNdebele Government

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of advice services for the Black Sash, told the "Mail" the Sash had found that old-age pensioners who were resettled in homelands from white areas had to forfeit their South African pensions

They had to re-apply to their new governments and faced lengthy delays before payments were resumed

"The plight of pensioners in the homelands is of growing concern The situation is deteriorating drastically, and some 100% disabled people in other homelands, such as KwaZulu, have constantly had their applications refused

"There are instances in which pensioners in the homelands cannot be sure whether their pensions will be paid at the next pay-out

"They also have to put up with ill-treament by some chiefs and "indunas" when they try to register for pension entitlement," Mrs Duncan added

"In October last year, four pensioners from Inanda came to the Black Sash offices They wanted someone to be with them on the day pensions were being reviewed for their area," she said

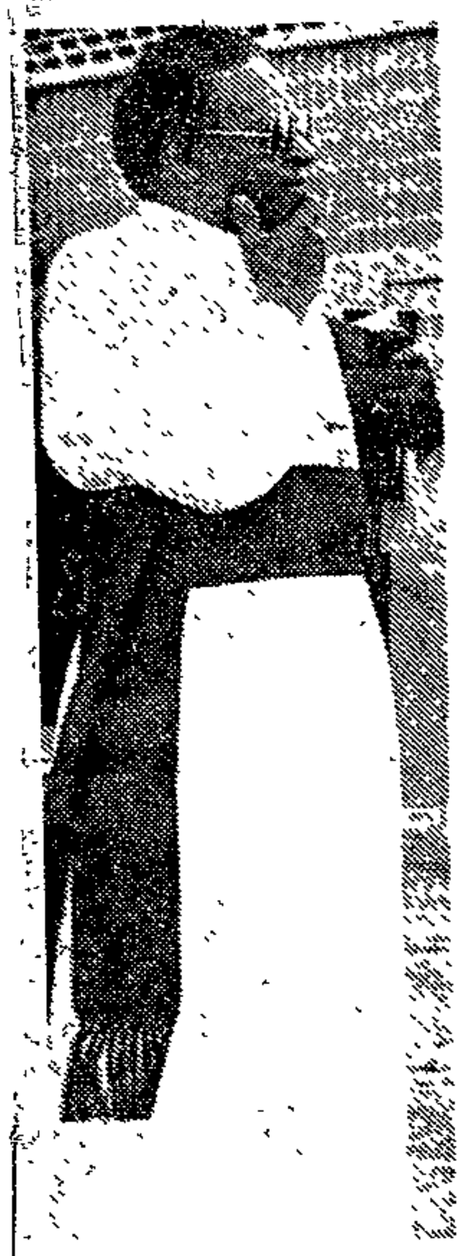
"The Sash found that although the area did not fall under KwaZulu, the pensioners files had been transfered from Pretoria to Ulundi

"Later the Ulundi officials passed the files back, and in transit they got lost

"When this was discovered, the pensioners were told to make yet another trip to the magistrate and re-apply for their pensions

(27) Star 6/5/81

Forced removals an SACC rallying point



Bishop Tutu . . . committed to dismantling the policy of resettlement.

By John Allen
Religion Reporter

Forced population removals in South Africa are emerging as a major rallying point for church resistance to Government policy at the national conference of the SA Council of Churches.

Delegates at the annual conference in Johannesburg have proposed that the SACC organise "pilgrimages of truth" to resettlement camps to show South Africans how people suffer in rural areas.

One report which came before the conference yesterday compared the "relocation" of people with the persecution of Jews in the time of the German Third Reich. It stated there were important differences between the situations but said there were nevertheless lessons to be learned from the German experience.

The description of removals as "resettlements" was attacked by delegates as concealing the obscenity of what was happening. They described the policy as one of "uprooting people from their homes and dumping them elsewhere."

In a call for the excommunication of people who believed in and practised apartheid, SACC general secretary Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday said he was committed to using all his resources to dismantle the removals policy.

"For me it has become an obsession. I wish many white Christians would visit just one resettlement camp and tell me whether they believe that is what should be done in their name," Bishop Tutu said.

He spoke out strongly when he described "the obscenity of children who are just skin and bone, made to starve in a land of record crop surpluses, of children who have to drink water to fill their stomachs because they have been unable to borrow food, as happens in some resettlement camps."

Dr Wolfram Kistner of the SACC's Division of Justice and Reconciliation said in a report comparing nazi Germany and South Africa: "The National Socialists undertook a systematic effort to bring about what they called 'the final solution of the Jewish problem' by exterminating them by the most scientific methods they had.

"In South Africa there is no deliberate attempt or intention to destroy people, though the effect may in the long run be the mass destruction of people.

"There is however a deliberate intention to get rid of the responsibility for black people because they are considered a threat to the privileges, lifestyle and power of a minority group that controls the country."

Despite the differences there were lessons to be learned, he said.

"Since the time of the Third Reich there have been a number of examples in different countries of people being prepared to accept the mass destruction of other people if they feel their own privileges are threatened.

"In South Africa it is imperative to inform the public now, as long as action is possible, about the tragedy that may develop and is developing in the relocation areas of the homelands.

"The question arises whether churches consider the violation of basic concepts of justice and the relocation of black people, coupled with their loss of South African nationality and the exposure of many to unemployment and starvation, as an attack against Christ and his church," Dr Kistner said.

Opponents invited to express their views

The South African Council of Churches will hold a public meeting in Johannesburg during this week's annual national conference.

Announcing this, SACC general secretary Bishop Desmond Tutu said the council wanted to be open to scrutiny from those hostile to it. In previous years the SACC's national conference has been in Hammanskraal, north of Pretoria.

The meeting will be held tomorrow at 7.30 pm in the hall of the Central Methodist Church, Pritchard Street. Speakers will be Bishop Tutu and Dr John de Gruchy, chairman of the United Congregational Church.

Minister lashes out at 'petty officials' in Pretoria

N. MERCURY 6/5/81 (271)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the whole Cabinet would not be appeased until all laws governing the movement of the Zulu people were removed from the statute books.

This is the opinion of Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior of KwaZulu, who delivered his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose said Zulus wished to be free to move as other South Africans were free.

'We wish to be free to take employment in an open market as other South Africans are free. We wish to do this because we are and always will be South Africans,' he declared to loud exclamations of approval.

Negotiate

Dr Mdlalose said the manner in which 'petty officials' of the Department of Co-operation and Development approached Zulu people when they intended to remove them from specific areas left a lot to be desired.

It would seem that the department could not negotiate with people unless they had antagonised them and made them 'angry and violent', he said.

The minister denounced the fact that some black women who had been married to Zulus whose children were born in KwaZulu and who knew no other home than KwaZulu, had been refused Zulu citizenship.

He cited the 'pathetic circumstances' of some applicants whose applications had been refused by Pretoria.

Contact

He said the Zulu people were preprared to accept these people as their own.

'What right has Pretoria — most probably a junior white official who has never been in contact with us, or who thinks that for an old woman to become a Zulu is a mortal sin — to refuse these people the right to become a member of a very proud and re-

that nation is prepared to accept him or her?,' Dr Mdlalose asked.

Resettlement scheme blasted in KwaZulu Assem

'Like nazi Germa

N. MERCURY 7/5/81 (107) (271)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Government's 'inhuman treatment' in removing black people from their traditional areas was reminiscent of the 'cattle trucks of nazi Germany'.

This was said yesterday in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the member for Enseleni, Dr B S Ngubane.

Dr Ngubane said that, qualitatively, there was no difference between a Government 'coming with trucks' and one which shipped people off to the 'bare veld with no facilities whatsoever'

He denounced the Government plans to remove 30 000 families from the Enseleni area and 'push them out' into the veld, without any infrastructure

He said these families had lived in the area for decades and they had access to water.

The people of Enseleni were becoming very desperate, Dr Ngubane said They had started to collect money to engage the services of a lawyer

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had stated that there was a total onslaught against South Africa He had called on the black people to join him in opposing the onslaught, Dr Nugbane said.

'I fail to see how a man of his abilities can expect co-operation when the Government is inflicting such pain on our people,' he concluded

Now Buthelezi turns on churches

N. MERCURY 9/5/81 271

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The South African Council of Churches and Diakonia came under attack yesterday from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, for alleging that the KwaZulu Government worked 'in cahoots' with the Government when Zulu people were 'flushed out' of their farms.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Chief Buthelezi said that when the KwaZulu Government tried to ameliorate the very severe conditions under which the people were labouring, the church groups created the impression that the Ulundi authorities were in collusion with Pretoria.

The Chief Minister said he condemned this approach.

The church groups, he declared, should stop this 'nonsense' of inciting Zulus against the KwaZulu Government.

Govt as 'bad as the devil'

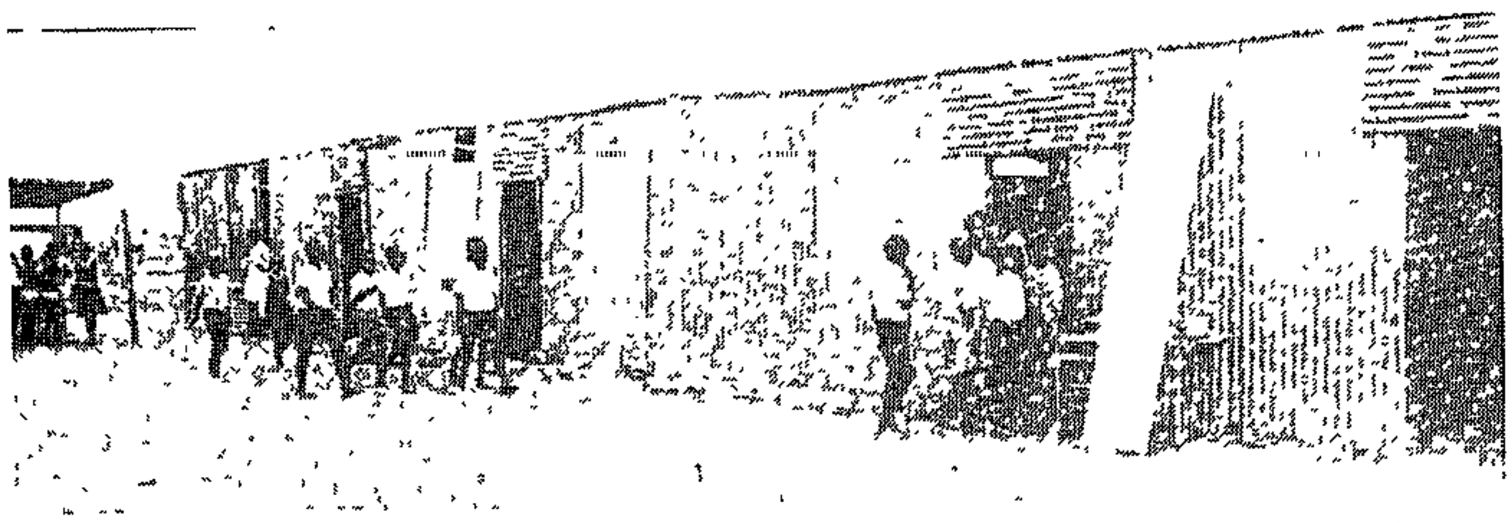
Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI— No devil was worse than the present white Government, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly said yesterday.

Speaking on the subject of resettlement, Chief D J Ndlovu, the member for Hlanganani, said it was very painful for Zulus to leave the places of their birth and of their ancestors.

He said he had never heard of whites being removed from a certain place and blacks put there.

Four bright pairs of eyes share a desk . . . but when it rains, it's home-time



Holes for doors and windows, open to the elements, shanty-town school looks dreary

Look at these pictures. Perhaps they will haunt you, too

5 Times 10/5/81 271 AXV

By FRANZ AUERBACH

THE lessons of Limehill and Thornhill have been forgotten. Thousands of uprooted African children are today scrambling for an education at overcrowded shanty schools in the new KwaNdebele homeland.

Once again, the authorities have failed to make proper provision BEFORE moving people to new areas.

Recently, Wilmar Utting reviewed (Sunday Times, April 19) a book titled "Race Discrimination in South Africa A Review", to which I had contributed a chapter on discrimination in education

I had to revise it several times to report on improvements made in the past few years, but I did say that the inequalities in education were so great that only radical reforms would move us closer to equal opportunities in education

It is difficult to appreciate the dimensions of the inequality unless you look at some newly established schools in rural areas, and study farm schools, where more than half the pupils are in the first two years of school (51,2 percent)

For the African system as a whole, this percentage is 33,9. It is 28,7 percent in coloured education (1980).

By comparison, the Indian and white figures are 20,8 percent and 18,3 percent — so the percentage of school enrolment in the first two years of school is a fair indicator of the quality of an education system

But, remember the reality behind the figures I have read about a 14-year-old living on a Western Transvaal farm who had to walk 18km a day to school as he couldn't afford to buy a new bicycle tyre

He started from home at 4am to reach his school, an old shack that once housed livestock and farm machinery, and now accommodated 56 pupils

Too few taps

As I recently visited a school in the new KwaNdebele homeland, I have a fair idea of what school in a shanty is like — only this was a **new** "shack"

In the new resettlement area around Dennilton, where families are still coming in at the rate of about 100 a week, it is clear that — in spite of Limehill and Thornhill — people are still being moved BEFORE proper arrangements have been made to receive them.

There are not enough taps, and the water pressure is sufficient only for half-days. Some areas draw water in the morning, and some in the afternoon Most fathers work in Pretoria — 135km away — many leaving by bus at 4am and returning at 8pm

An Education Department official said that in the Vlaklaagte-Kwaggafontein area there were seven schools for Lower Primary (Sub A to Standard 2) pupils, with a total enrolment of 8 800 Some did have permanent buildings, but several large schools did not.

I was told that there was one with 2 184 pupils, of whom a quarter were taught in the open air, but I did not see it

There was, I heard, a shortage of blackboards, as 200 on order had not yet been supplied by the firm concerned

The official said that schools were not supplied with chalk, and had to buy this out of school funds.

In the corrugated iron school we visited there were four blackboards which "teachers borrow" when needed said the principal. This school has 2 050 pupils, taught in two sessions by 34 teachers, two of whom are qualified; the rest have only Standard 7 or Standard 8 certificates

The school has 11 classrooms — a 12th one is in a house some 200m away The school is new, founded in February 1980

There are six classrooms down one side of the playground square, three down the other, and one at each end Also, there is the principal's office at the one end — the only structure with a window and a door

All the rooms are of corrugated iron, with a big hole for a door and a smaller one for a window

It is impossible to describe the total drabness of it all There are new desks, each seating four pupils, and neatly turned-out children.

So gloomy

Apparently the children are sent home if they are not well-groomed. But the impression of these corrugated iron structures, without proper sources of light or air or doors or windows or floors — not a single place where the eye might rest on something colourful or lovely — is unutterably gloomy

"What happens if it rains?" I asked

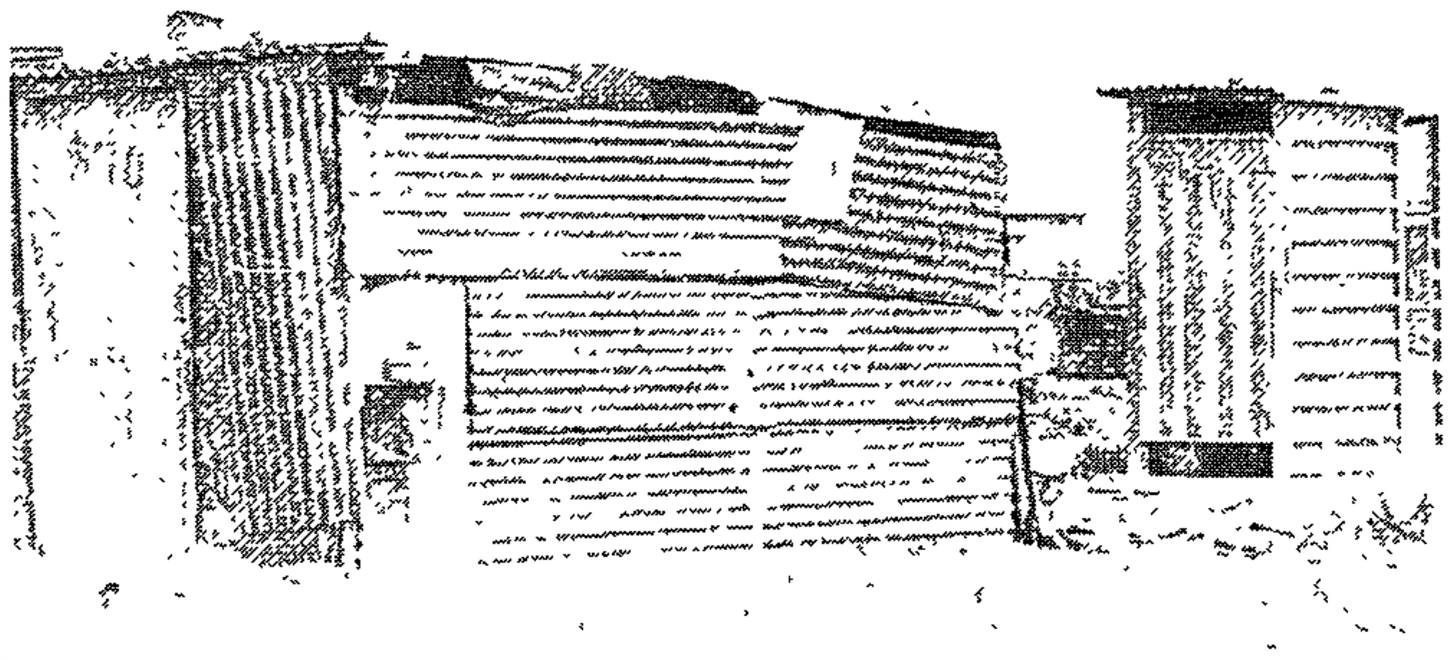
The principal replied "We send the children home"

When will someone in our country with enough power and commonsense STOP people being sent to such places before there are enough real schools for the children who are being re-housed?

In those dismal rooms more than 800 little children were being taught.

The place haunts me Look at the pictures, perhaps they will haunt you, too

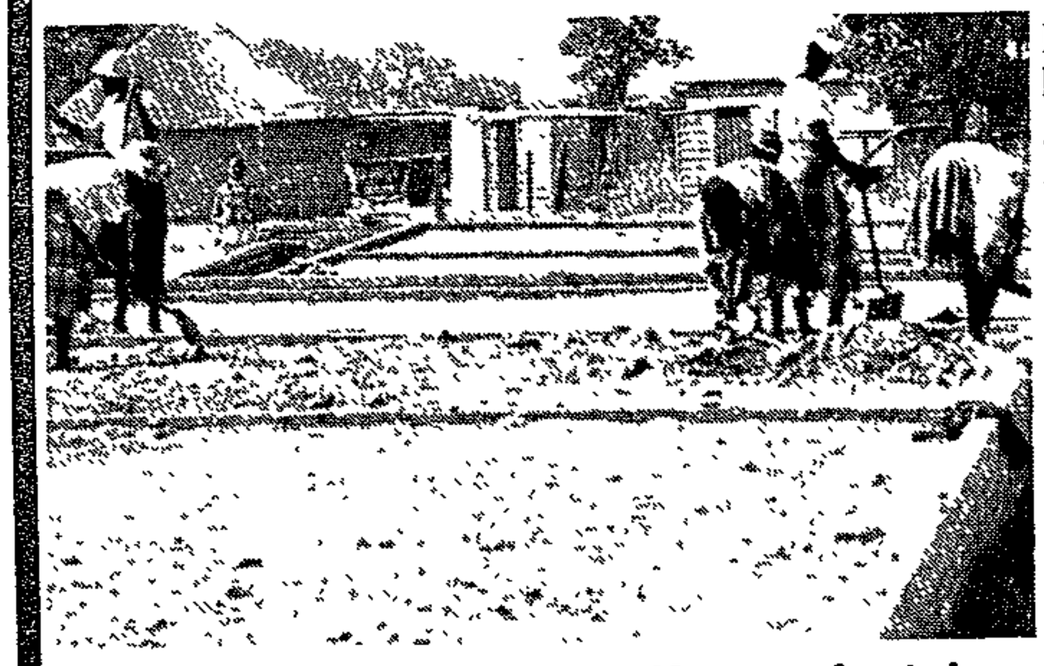
(271)



A typical part of the emerging slum area of Kwaggafontein in the KwaNdebele bantustan.

A Kwaggafontein woman with some children at a communal tap in the KwaNdebele bantustan.

All in the name of apartheid...



Women employed by a Kwaggafontein building contractor building a school. They would not say how much they earn for this back-breaking work.

FOR MORE than five years a heartbreaking drama has been unfolding in a north-eastern homeland, all in the name of separate development.

This started, as the **SOWETAN** discovered this week, when a number of blacks moved from slum areas like Winterveldt, outside Pretoria. Others came from white farms in the Bronkhorstspruit area. Some with dreams of a "promised land" came from areas as far as Natal's Msinga district.

271 Sowetan 11/5/81

Story by: Z B MOLEFE

Pictures by: BONGANI MNGUNI

Today it is the pained features of Mrs X, a mother of ten children, that tell this story of human suffering. Her corrugated iron and mud house also tell the story of hundreds of the residents of Kwaggafontein in the bantustan of KwaNdebele.

Some two years ago while she lived and worked with her family lived on a white farm in Bronkhorstspruit, the farmer told them they had to move. So started their heartbreak journey to Kwaggafontein, a 'dream' that refuses to become the "promised land" for many of its residents.

As she talks you cannot know about that because it is my husband who hears these things at meetings," she shakes her head as three children in ragged clothing play in the yard. Their shrill voices fill the drab surroundings.

HUSBAND

You ask to speak to her husband, and she raises her wrinkled and sinewy hand: "he is at the beerhall." There, a street away stands the beerhall which is the only proper building in the something is the number of corrugated iron toilets that are being built.

After speaking to a number of residents, you realise that they have decided on silence. Especially with strangers. Perhaps it is because of the local tribal police — Amaphoyisa enkosi — with the powerful helmsmen, Headman Jacob Shabangu and chairman of the Tribal Authority, Mr Stephanus Mahlangu.

Later, to this writer's dismay, you rea[illegible] residents were resettled here no buildings have been built for them." This explains the dilapidated shacks that fill this landscape.

Some residents who work in places like Pretoria have bought plots and have sublet them to friends and relatives. That maybe explains our absentee landlords' question. Others are still waiting for the authorities to build them houses. "Though we don't know [illegible]"

help noticing the rows and rows of dilapidated houses around you. They seem to hang as a monument of what that great design of separate development can do to black communities.

"They (the authorities) have been promising that they will build us decent houses soon. But I do not

vicinity. You clearly see a dozen or so men basking in the sun and drinking.

The residents pay R2 rent a year for their plots. Water is supplied through strategically-placed taps at street corners. There is no street lighting. The only visible thing that shows that the authorities are doing

residents have chosen silence — "Oh no, you people can't take down my name" Or, "you can't take me a picture." The tribal police are the "eyes and ears" of the Tribal Authority.

The settlement has two medical doctors in private practice and one at the local clinic. They have to cope with the health problems of this slum which has mushroomed in the dry and sun-burnt veld.

"On the whole," a source says, "we have no serious health problems. Only here and there we handle scurvy cases. This is caused by malnutrition which is the result of poor nutrition."

The source also reveals that there are two mobile clinics that help with cases that are handled at the overcrowded clinic: "another advantage is that most of the residents have a fair knowledge of preventive medicine. After all, most have one way or the other lived in the townships before coming here."

Another source adds to the picture. "One of the most pressing problems in the area is housing. Since the

adds the source.

Migrant labour shows its ugly face here, as you survey the people that fill the streets and some houses. They could be divided into two distinct groups — the very young and the very old.

Men are at work in the cities, is the common comment you receive from the few women willing to talk to you. And you need not ask more than that. The hardship is all written in their faces and features.

But, perhaps it is the talkative tribal policeman who explains this closed society. He brags: "Ja, the other night I arrested this whiteman at night. He was from the newspaper taking pictures of our houses. You know they had sneaked here with a 'sister' (nun) from Pietersburg. Ha Me! I handcuffed him there and there."

Slowly darkness envelopes Kwaggafontein. Because you are travelling on the main road that will eventually lead you to Pretoria and Johannesburg you cannot see that it is hiding this ughly face of separate development.

271

11/5/81

Sowetan

Dumped

WHILE on the subject of apartheid, need we once more point out the futility of the whole exercise? Need we once more point out the misery and deprivation that this system breeds?

The result of this system have been clearly demonstrated by the situation in Kwa-Ndebele, where people have simply been dumped and left to fend for themselves as best they can.

That thousands of people can simply be moved from one place and resettled under such conditions is a serious indictment on our society.

The example of Kwa-Ndebele is far from being isolated. Much too often, so-called homeland areas are used simply as human dumping grounds by the Government, all in the name of separate development. The damage done, in terms of human relationship, is incalculable.

Resettlement is main obstacle

271 154 STAR 14/5/81

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The unwillingness of the Zulu people to be resettled is the main obstacle in implementing the 1975 kwaZulu consolidation proposals.

This was said yesterday in Durban by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

He was addressing 250 delegates at a congress called by the Natal Agricultural Union to discuss consolidation. He said doubt still existed regarding the compatibility of consolidation and the political aspirations of the Zulu people.

Dr Koornhof said that while the Government appreciated removal and resettlement was a disruptive process, it must be understood that this was an essential element of consolidation of land and nations.

"The point has been reached in Natal where no further transactions can take place against the quota, because no scheduled land can be deproclaimed.

"This is the direct consequence of the sluggish pace of resettlement.

"The compensatory land for the isolated areas around Ladysmith, Driefontein, Reserve No 4, Sordwana and the Paul Pietersburg area have already been bought, and planned and resettlement should immediately start.

"Upon deproclamation, the department could continue with purchases in the Highflats, Ubombo, Cabaret and Epiva regions of Natal," he said.

Dr Koornhof told the congress the conspicuous development needs of kwaZulu were in the agriculture, mining and commuter-income areas.

"The consolidation of kwaZulu into fewer geographical units has countless internal and international political benefits. But doubt still exists regarding the compatibility of consolidation and the political aspirations of the Zulu people.

"Only time will give us the answer to this particular question.

"Fragmentation sometimes poses insurmountable administrative, managerial and even military problems, for the states involved.

"There is no doubt that a fair degree of consolidation is desirable and even inevitable."

Dr Koornhof emphasised that his department had always been prepared to consider sound reasoning based on facts and local considerations.

He repeated Mr P W Botha's assurance that people and property would be given the highest priority, and that people would not be expected to give up assets and interests without proper compensation.

"I would like to point out that my commission for co-operation and development is currently investigating the socio-economic position of farmers in the border areas."

Piet's problem

N. MERCURY
14/5/81 (271)

Political Reporter

THE main obstacle in the way of further consolidation of KwaZulu was the unwillingness of people to be resettled, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Durban yesterday.

'Unwilling people the major obstacle' says Koornhof

He said that while the Government appreciated 'the fact that the removal and resettlement of people is of necessity a disruptive process, it must be understood that it is an essential element of the consolidation of land and nation'

'The point has been reached in Natal where no further transactions can take place against the quota due to the fact that no scheduled land can be deproclaimed

'This is the direct consequence of the sluggish pace of resettlement The compensatory land for the isolated areas around Ladysmith, Driefontein, Reserve No 4, Sordwana and the Paulpietersburg area have already been bought and planned and resettlement should immediately start

'Upon deproclamation, the department could continue with purchases in the Highflats, Ubombo, Caberet and Epiva regions of Natal'

Replying to a question about Government plans for the controversial Berg Locations 1 and 2, Dr Koornhof said he would welcome proposals from the NAU

A delegate, Mr K Zunckel said Dr Koornhof had made no reference to the two locations inhabited by several hundred thou-

DR Piet Koornhof arrives at the special congress on consolidation With him is Mr Albert Schmidt, vice-president of the Natal Agricultural Union.

Massive aid plan 'needed for KwaZulu'

Political Reporter

THE potential of KwaZulu could only be realised by the 'total commitment' of the Government and the private sector to a massive programme of rural development, Dr J M Erskine of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, said yesterday

He put forward a recommendation which would cost R948.4 million at 1980 prices, excluding the cost of land.

Dr Erskine of the corporation's agricultural division said the most appropriate strategy would give attention to basic human needs, linked with the conservation of natural resources.

He said all trust land held by the Department of Co-operation and Development for the resettlement of people, together with land yet to be purchased in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals, should be handed over to appropriate development agencies.

Irrigation should be used where possible to achieve the involvement of Zulu farmers Nucleus centres should be established

The Government should consider removing restrictions in urban areas that retarded urbanisation.

Dr Erskine said the Government had to accept the primary responsibility for funding the development of KwaZulu while the private sector provided expertise and certain goods and services.

Government would pay cash for all properties taken over for consolidation, including those which fell outside the 1975 proposals

The Goverment was un-

the assurance that the 1975 KwaZulu consolidation proposals could be changed in line with recommendations of local people.

Underlining the Government's commitment to press ahead with consolidation, Dr Koornhof said there was no doubt that a fair degree of consolidation is desirable and even inevitable'.

The solution of the problems of national States, and KwaZulu in particular, lay in the economic development of the areas, supplemented by a degree of consolidation 'which brings the State closer to the localities of economic activity in South Africa'.

Dr Koornhof said the proper compensation for all properties.

He pointed out about 200 white farmers were affected by the 1975 proposals.

Farmers should ignore 'secret talk' about maps and the handing over of towns in terms of the Van der Walt Commission report.

'We have stated categorically that the commission's proposals will be drastically changed. We regard the proposals as forming the basis for future negotiations.

'So speculation about the incorporation of towns is an absolute waste of time. If you don't believe me, you do so at your own peril.'

N. MERCURY
14/5/81

Claim that Mtwalume chief and wife were assaulted by members of S A P

N. MERCURY 16/5/81 (251) (47) (271)

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—A chief in the Mtwalume district had been assaulted and his wife assaulted and kicked by white members of the South African Police in order to force them to leave a trust farm in the area.

This allegation was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by Chief Lalalakubo Kaula, the member for Umzumbe.

Chief Kaula said the chief in question had first been removed from his kraal and then from the farm, which had previously been occupied by a white man.

The matter had been reported to the courts and to the police, but nothing had been done, the chief said.

He said that if these had been black policemen and if they had assaulted a white farmer and his wife, he doubted whether they would have been allowed to continue with their work.

The policemen would have lost their jobs and would have been sent to jail, he said.

Chief Kaula said the farm in question had been re-allocated to a white man. It was wrong that Zulus were being removed from the area and that whites were given trust farms which had been allocated to blacks.

Mr P O Sikakane, the member for Madadeni, called on the Government to release land held by the South African Development Trust and make it available to blacks.

Only 44 blacks involved in 'mass' removals, says MEC

NATAL Mercury 18/5/81 (264) (271)

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal Parks Board was not involved in the mass removal of 700 blacks to make way for resort development at Sordwana Bay, Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of the board, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a news report alleging that 700 people would have to make way for tourists.

Mr Stainbank said: 'At most only 44 people from three or four kraals will regrettably be affected and they will only have to move a short distance from their present homes.

'The land had already been granted and surveyed for us to erect our fences when we learned that a large number of the Mbila tribe would have to be resettled. We immediately offered to change the line of the fence so as to affect as few people as possible.'

The MEC said the Parks Board had been negotiating for two years for the take-over of a narrow strip of State-owned land along the shoreline. This would give the board control of the beach and the swimmers and ski-boaters who were flocking to the Parks Board resort at Sordwana Bay in increasing numbers.

There had also been a shortage of water at the camp and the board had negotiated for land adjoining Lake Ngobeziline, just over the coastal sand dunes, to fence off for water pipes.

Whites in the area have expressed concern over the tribe's diminishing land holdings as a series of forced removals have driven the Mbilas on to the overcrowded reserve belonging to the Mabaso tribe. The whites fear this will lead to faction fighting.

GET OUT!

700 must leave their homes . . . to make way for the tourists

REPORT: GR NAIDOO

ABOUT 700 blacks are to be resettled to make way for the expansion of a holiday resort on the Zululand coast.

The resort, at Sodwana Bay, is administered by the Natal Parks Board, and has recently become increasingly popular with tourists. Over the Easter weekend it attracted 12 000 people.

The people to be moved — who are members of the Mbila tribe — say they were not consulted and the chief and indunas in the area said this week that the matter had never been discussed with them.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, said yesterday that he was not aware of the excision of KwaZulu land for the extension of the resort.

"It is possible that the Minister responsible, Dr Mdlalose, may have been notified but I have no knowledge of the move. I will certainly investigate," he said.

For many of those to be resettled it will be the latest in a series of forced removals. The tribe's original land holding of 100 000 ha has already been cut by half.

The shock excision of about 25sq km of the tribe's most arable land — which effectively makes them squatters on their own ground — has drawn angry and outraged reaction.

A doctor at nearby Ubombo said:

"When people were moved into the area there was a great deal of starvation and malnutrition because they did not understand the ecology of the place.

"Now that they have mastered it and are producing food they have to leave and start all over again. It is a tremendous shame."

AThe doctor says the parks board has had a long standing problem regarding the supply of water to the resort," and he believes this has contributed to the resettlement issue.

"The board was no doubt aware of the water problem when it established Sodwana but it seems to have paid little heed to it.

Originally it obtained a supply from a point about 70m within KwaZulu to cater for the needs of between 5 000 and 6 000 visitors. They also installed three pumps to pipe water from Lake Ngobezuleni but they are still short of water and the only way they can get it is from KwaZulu.

"It seems that the board regards it as a right and not a privilege to encroach on KwaZulu land."

Another informant said the shortage of land was driving the tribe onto an already overcrowded reserve in which members of the rival Mabaso tribe live.

"A flashpoint situation is being created and the stage is set for possible faction fighting between members of the two tribes. It can easily develop into an ugly situation," he said.

It is not yet known where the displaced tribesmen will be resettled.

I was told that from a security point of view the move could have serious repercussions for northern Zululand.

"People here are peace loving and loyal. There is little possibility of strangers infiltrating the area. The locals report the movement of strangers to the authorities very quickly.

Continual resettlement will breed mistrust of the authorities," said a long time resident in the area.

Mr Thomas Ntuli, senior headman for Chief Zikhali of the Mbila tribe said:

I find it hard to believe that the Government will steal our land — but this is exactly what it has done. The thief only walks during the night because he wants to steal.

Over the years we have been moved for all sorts of reasons. Now more of our land which we have cultivated to feed our families, is being taken.

"I am heart broken. The people will take it badly of that I am sure."

The tribe whose area stretches from the upper reaches of Lake St Lucia to the Northern-most point of Lake Sibaya, has previously been squeezed out of coastal forest areas following the recommendations of ecology experts who said damage was being done to indigenous vegetation.

It became a request for land from the army and in that the move Chief Zikhali who lived near Lake Bhangazi had to leave his ancestral home.

A large amount of the land expropriated is not used informed sources told me.

"Parts of it make excellent hunting grounds," said one source.

Most of the estimated 9 000 ha of land the tribe has lost is taken up by plantations but some of it is being used by white farmers for grazing.

"All the moves were made in a totally insensitive manner and the latest move is the most insensitive of all," a source said.

While resettlement has bred resentment the locals are not antagonistic towards the army. According to members of the tribe when the army wanted land they did not oppose the request because "we realised the strategic importance of the area."

The army has also endeared itself to the locals by its involvement in community work. A number of servicemen teach at the local school and during the drought army vehicles transported water to those in need.

But most of the moves have left bitterness.

Mr Steven Zikhali, who built a house at Mbusisa and was the leading banana farmer in the area, was moved out with his family in 1974. He was paid R700 in compensation.

"The money meant nothing. I had two grass kraals, an iron-roofed house and a lot of land. My family and I were dumped in an open space and given tents to live in for four months.

Then we were taken away when I tried to build a house but we were moved again before I had the chance to finish it.

The hopelessness the tribe feels was expressed by Mr Ntuli.

The authorities have been forcing our people to move all the time. There are no more areas for them to move us into.

He said the first indication that the parks board was moving into the area came when beacons were set up on the land.

Mr John Geddes Page, Director of the Natal Parks Board, was not available for comment yesterday.

Lake Ngobezuleni . . . 'not enough water for the parks board resort'

Mr Thomas Ntuli . . . people are bitter at being moved for holidaymakers.

way below requirements.

Influx control is now disintegrating

STAR 19/5/81 27

"Nothing typifies the disintegration of influx control more vividly than the massive flow of blacks to urban areas, the high number of shanty-dwellers and township lodgers."

Strong words. But they come from a prominent civil servant involved for more than a decade in the practical effects of and research into influx control

Certainly the Government seems to have recognised the problem and harsh measures in terms of the Riekert report reflected an attempt to tighten up influx control.

But in many, often little-heralded ways, the Government seems to be relaxing influx control in certain areas and appears to be preparing the voting public for further relaxations.

It would seem that with the housing crisis, and severe manpower shortages, the Government has little option.

The committee investigating influx control under Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, is an indication of this.

In October last year, the Deputy Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development (COD), Dr George Morrison, told the Cape National Party congress that the Government was planning for a "controlled amount of squatting."

Dr Morrison said squatting was "basically a problem of poverty and not so much one of urbanisation." He said it was "part of the emancipation of the Third World" and was the "physical manifestation of a social and political process."

Then in January of this year, Mr JHT Mills, director-general of COD, said in an address to the chief commissioners of his department that "respectable" blacks should not be bound by the provisions of influx control, which applied to blacks who had no jobs or homes in the cities.

Mr Mills said it was wrong to apply these measures to every black person.

Referring to a memorandum he had sent to the Cabinet, Mr Mills said it would cost the State at least R820-million a year to wipe out the housing backlog, without even providing for population growth

He said this was financially impossible and that a new approach was needed. Mr Mills said the new approach should be to provide enough ground for the backlog and for population increases, then to plan these sites and provide water and sanitation services.

He said these sites should provide for squatters as well as legitimate inhabitants building their own homes

Highly placed sources have told The Star that the Government started moving toward ways of re-tructuring influx control as far back as 1975, when they began experimenting with the upgrading of squatter areas.

Much of this work is secret, with the Government having the problem of educating an increasingly polarised voting population

What causes squatting? The answers are numerous.

Some urban planners say the problems began in 1886 with the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand. But at that time blacks had freehold rights and their dwellings, although modest, were often adequate.

In the next 10 years an additional 21-million blacks will move to South Africa's urban areas. They will join the existing estimated 4,5-million squatters who cluster round the cities. In all, 75 percent of blacks (28-million) will be urbanised by the year 2000.

The first major step toward making squatting a problem was initiated as far back as 1913.

In that year the Native Land Bill was passed. It stopped not only mixed farming (the share-crop system where blacks had the use of a portion of a white farmer's land and paid rent with a portion of their crop) but also drastically limited the right of Africans to own land.

The Government of that time promised land for any Africans evicted from land — but this never materialised

Thousands of African families, particularly in the Free State, were driven off white farms and for months they wandered, homeless and starving, before being absorbed as labourers on white farms or in towns.

The situation exists today where African farmers, the few that still farm in white South Africa, are being forced off their land and expected to squeeze into the 13 percent of land set aside for blacks.

This has made life impossible for thousands of rural blacks causing a consequent upsurge in starvation and infant mortality in these and homeland areas.

An example is that of Mr G Mahlangu. He and 65 families were forced to move from farms in Syplaats and Bakfontein. "The white farmers said we were too close to them, so the Government moved us." For which privilege, each family had to pay R37,50

They were moved to Kwaggafontein, a resettlement camp in the kwa-Ndebele homeland which has an estimated squatter population of 250 000, with an average of 26 additional families arriving each day.

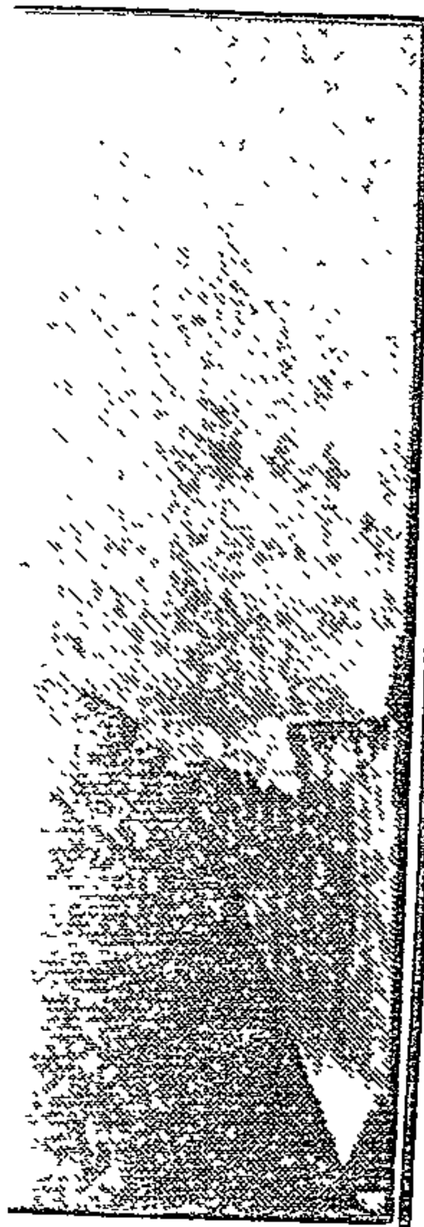
Residents travel hundreds of kilometres each day to work — either in Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Pretoria, Witbank or Middelburg. The Institute of Race Relations is helping 600 families stave off starvation under their "Operation Hunger" scheme.

Water is scarce; 60 test boreholes have yielded nothing from the dusty earth and each week a water tanker brings water to the settlement.

Some of the settlers were evicted from Winterveld — possibly the largest squatter town in the country with a population estimated to be approaching a million. Winterveld is part of Bophuthatswana; President Lucas Mangope wanted all non-Tswana residents who had lived in the area for less than five years to leave.

But eviction from "white" or even other homeland areas is not the main catalyst for movement to urban areas. It is unemployment and hunger.

In a recent interview, Mr Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Free Market Foundation and an Anglo American executive, pointed out "In the homelands if there is no income people starve to death, but in the cities even if people cannot find steady employment, there is the chance of a car to wash, or a bin to scrape for food."



Imously agree.

"Are cities to be seen as places where the rich and powerful gather around them a thousand slaves to do their bidding, or a million landless poor to serve their needs, or a voiceless, miserable, urban proletariat to follow their orders?"

So wrote Margaret Mead, world-renowned anthropologist.

Her words still ring true for South Africa and other Third World countries faced with the problems of massive urban migrations.

These articles give the views of prominent urban specialists.

CHARLENE BELTRAMO reports. . . .

No room in

"Resettling — taking people away from places of work opportunities — is a form of urban terrorism.

"It is a national sin we will suffer for in the end," believes Mr Paul Andrews, research officer at the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Andrews is also a lecturer in architecture and a divisional councillor on the Cape Divisional Council.

In the mid-1970s he was involved in the planning and implementation of a R40-million World Bank scheme in Lusaka, where 200 000 squatter homes were upgraded.

Squatters form 30 percent of the total Lusaka population.

"We created a physical and organisational structure. We introduced local institutions, like a ward representative for 20 families," said Mr Andrews.

"This involved the community in its own upgrading. Instead of connecting service mains to each house, we supplied them to each community group. They would then save up and for example, plug a water pipe to a main

"The main would be shared. As they saved up more money each house in turn would be supplied with these services."

Mr Andrews said the system did and is working well in Lusaka, and other areas which followed the example.

He believes influx control, as used in this country, makes "unnatural dormitory suburbs out of areas and pushes the problem into homeland places. We should absorb and integrate squatters into cities, plug them into city services and networks rather than push them over borders.

"While there is a tight control on population movements, it forces people to go and die in the homelands. We should allow for ordinary urbanisation.

"South Africa is 50 percent urbanised at the moment — developed countries are generally 90 percent urbanised.

"The solution is to accept that people will gravitate to where jobs are generated, and to provide for them.

"People should be allowed to set up decision-making bodies. The community should liaise with the State." Mr Andrews suggests a system along the lines of that which he set up in Lusaka.

He said many community councils in South Africa were not recognised by the people and "are stooges, although some work reasonably well."

He pointed out that problems arose when these councils had to enforce measures such as the Group Areas Act, "making them totally undesirable to blacks and subject to the bigotry of apartheid."

Professor Gavin Maasdorp, deputy director of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, points out that squatters are not only people living in shanty towns but are also those lodging with other families, whether in a spare room, garage or Wendy house.

He anticipates the "main force of rural/urban migration, in the case of Africans, to be from homeland areas — where

To opposite page

Row over Sordwana Bay project

CT 19/5/81

~~1077~~ Q71

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The pending excision of land from Kwazulu for development of a holiday resort in the strategically sensitive area around Sordwana Bay has become the subject of a major controversy

Well-placed sources, which include missionaries in close contact with the local people, fear that excision of the land and removal of blacks from it will provoke anger and unrest

Their fears seemed to have some substance, as it is reliably understood that local security police and military officers have advised against "unnecessary" removals

The strategic importance of Sordwana Bay is implicit in its geographic location about 80 km from both the Mozambique and Swaziland borders and thus close to entry routes used by African National Congress infiltrators

But the Natal Parks Board, which plans to expand tourist facilities on the excised area, denies that its takeover of the land will involve relocation or removal of blacks from it and insists that development of the land will benefit blacks by providing them with employment

The Department of Cooperation and Development, however, conceeds that "about 45 kraals" will have to be relocated when the land is given to the Parks Board

The department says the decision to excise the area was made in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals, which provided for a slightly larger piece of land to be given to Kwazulu in return

Sources in the area put the number of people who have to be moved at between 600 and 700 tribesmen under Chief Moses Zikhali who have already been moved at least twice in the past few years — once for ecological reasons and once to make way for an army base

Chief Zikhali's followers became agitated when beacons were erected to demarcate the latest area due for excision and there is some anxiety that their agitation may take an uglier turn when they are forced to move

Mr Mathias Maoete, father of Mr Moffat Maoete who represents the area in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, said: "The people are very angry They have heard that the area will be proclaimed white and they are just waiting to see what will take place."

Mr David Lugagi, personal secretary to Chief Zikhali, said "The people don't want to move They say they have got bananas and madumis (a tuber similar to potato) here. We hear Pretoria wants the land, but they didn t tell us what they want it for"

Recalling past removals, a missionary doctor said "No notification was given to the health authorities at the time No prior organization for water supplies was made."

The importance attached to the territory facing Swaziland and Mozambique by the Defence Force is manifest in several ways, including:

- The establishment of ethnically-based regional battalions at Jozini (Zulu) and Amsterdam (SA Swazi) to guard against insurgents
- The decision to make the Defence Force rather than the Security Police responsible for security in the area following an attack on a trading station in Northern Zululand last year and the discovery of a cache of arms and parts of a RPG-7 rocket
- The secondment of conscripted teachers and doctors to the area to assist with the development under the civic action programme

Attempts to contact the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, for comment yesterday were not successful, but his opposition to the 1975 plan is a matter of public record

Natal land: Wentzel replies

THE Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said last night it was wrong to say 700 people in the Sodwana Bay area in Natal had to leave their homes to make way for tourists.

He said in a statement issued in Pretoria: "In terms of 1975 consolidation decisions, Parliament approved the excision of a portion of Reserve 14.

"My department subsequently investigated local conditions and decided on the excision of an area smaller than that originally envisaged.

"The Natal Parks Board indicated at that time that about 45 kraals would be involved.

"My department has negotiated with the Parks Board to further reduce the size of the area to be excised so that as few people as possible will be affected."

The number of people who would have to move had not yet been determined.

It was equally incorrect to state that more than 1 000 people would be deprived of their only source of fresh water, Mr Wentzel said.

"When the area to be excised was originally determined officials of my department consulted with officials of the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture.

"Although the Mogbezeleni Lake was included in the area to be excised, the Shazible Lake will be retained as part of KwaZulu."

The Kwazulu Government Service was giving attention to the supply of fresh water to people living north of the excised area, he said.

"I must also point out that the people removed from State land some time ago were not resettled in the area which has now been excised."

It should be noted, he said, that the people occupying State land not included in KwaZulu territory were squatters who had no claim to the land.

In the interest of orderly development it stood to reason that people could not be allowed to settle on land haphazardly.

Furthermore, opportunities for development were better on the compensatory land because it was included in total planning in respect of the provision of schools and health services.

"While it is true that the excised area will enlarge the Parks Board's holiday resort, the main reason for the excision was that the Parks Board's only access to its coastal improvements was through the area which has now been excised," Mr Wentzel said. — Sapa.

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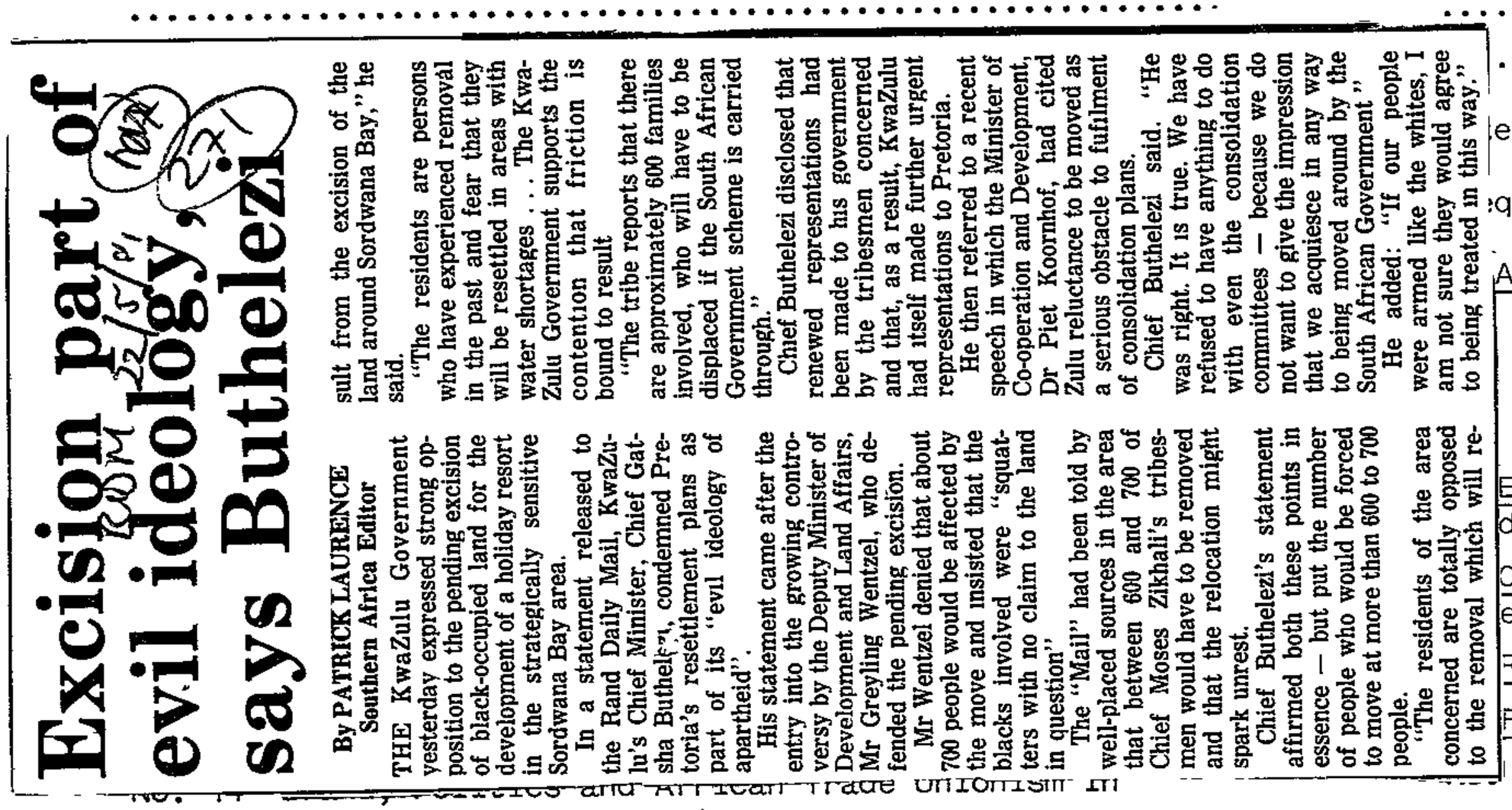

Excision part of evil ideology, says Buthelezi

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE KwaZulu Government yesterday expressed strong opposition to the pending excision of black-occupied land for the development of a holiday resort in the strategically sensitive Sordwana Bay area.

In a statement released to the Rand Daily Mail, KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, condemned Pretoria's resettlement plans as part of its "evil ideology of apartheid".

His statement came after the entry into the growing controversy by the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, who defended the pending excision.

Mr Wentzel denied that about 700 people would be affected by the move and insisted that the blacks involved were "squatters with no claim to the land in question"

The "Mail" had been told by well-placed sources in the area that between 600 and 700 of Chief Moses Zikhali's tribesmen would have to be removed and that the relocation might spark unrest.

Chief Buthelezi's statement affirmed both these points in essence — but put the number of people who would be forced to move at more than 600 to 700 people.

"The residents of the area concerned are totally opposed to the removal which will result from the excision of the land around Sordwana Bay," he said.

"The residents are persons who have experienced removal in the past and fear that they will be resettled in areas with water shortages . . . The KwaZulu Government supports the contention that friction is bound to result

"The tribe reports that there are approximately 600 families involved, who will have to be displaced if the South African Government scheme is carried through."

Chief Buthelezi disclosed that renewed representations had been made to his government by the tribesmen concerned and that, as a result, KwaZulu had itself made further urgent representations to Pretoria.

He then referred to a recent speech in which the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had cited Zulu reluctance to be moved as a serious obstacle to fulfilment of consolidation plans.

Chief Buthelezi said. "He was right. It is true. We have refused to have anything to do with even the consolidation committees — because we do not want to give the impression that we acquiesce in any way to being moved around by the South African Government"

He added: "If our people were armed like the whites, I am not sure they would agree to being treated in this way."

Rhodesia since Federation.

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now he must start again in an area he has never seen

the 'unknown'

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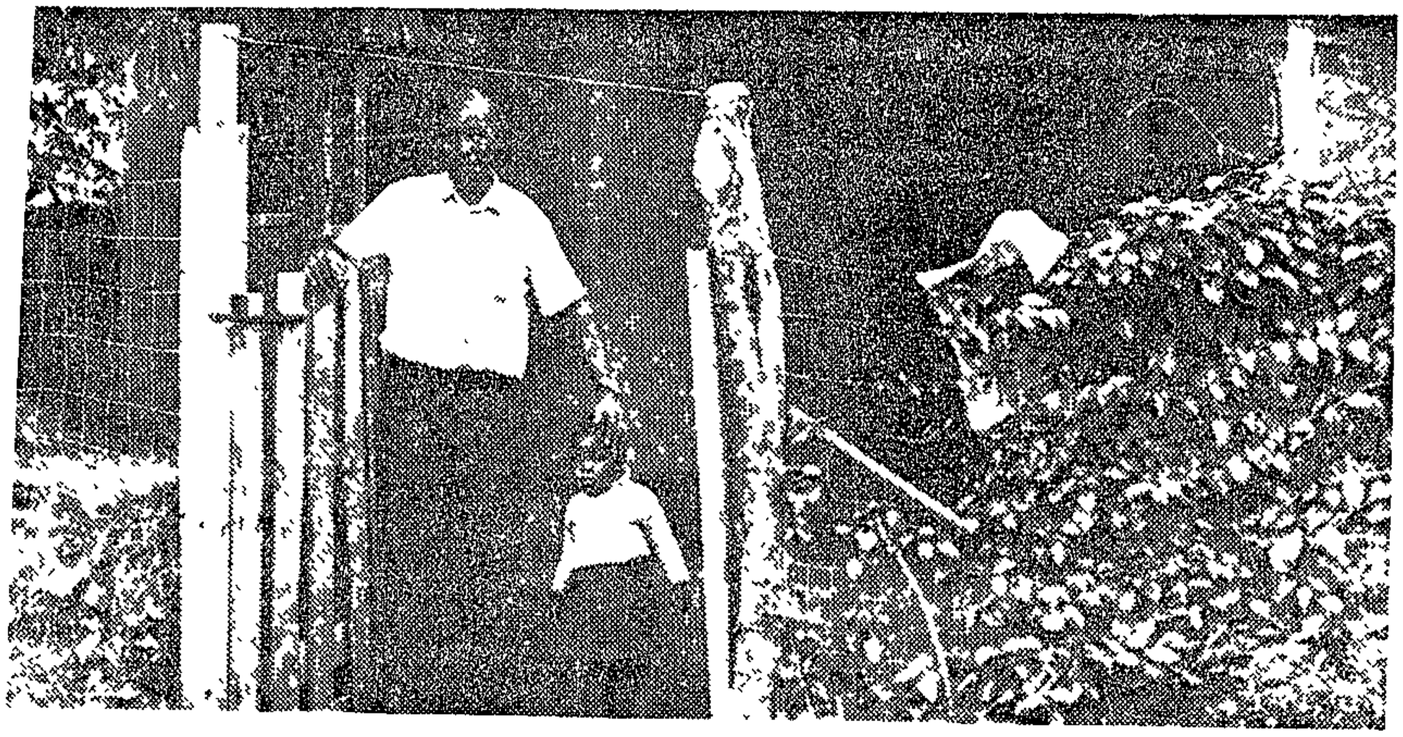

Abednigo Ngobese stands outside his Malukazi home with grand-daughter Primrose.

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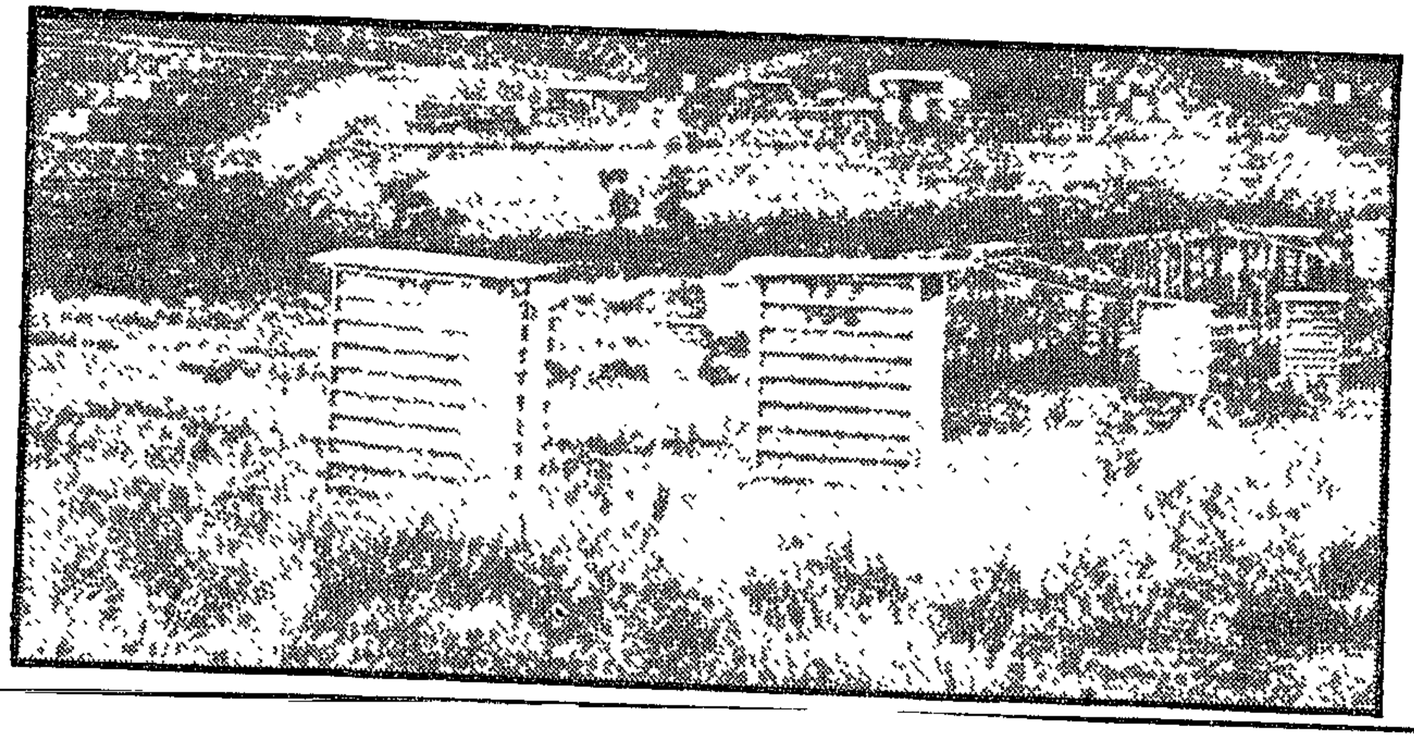

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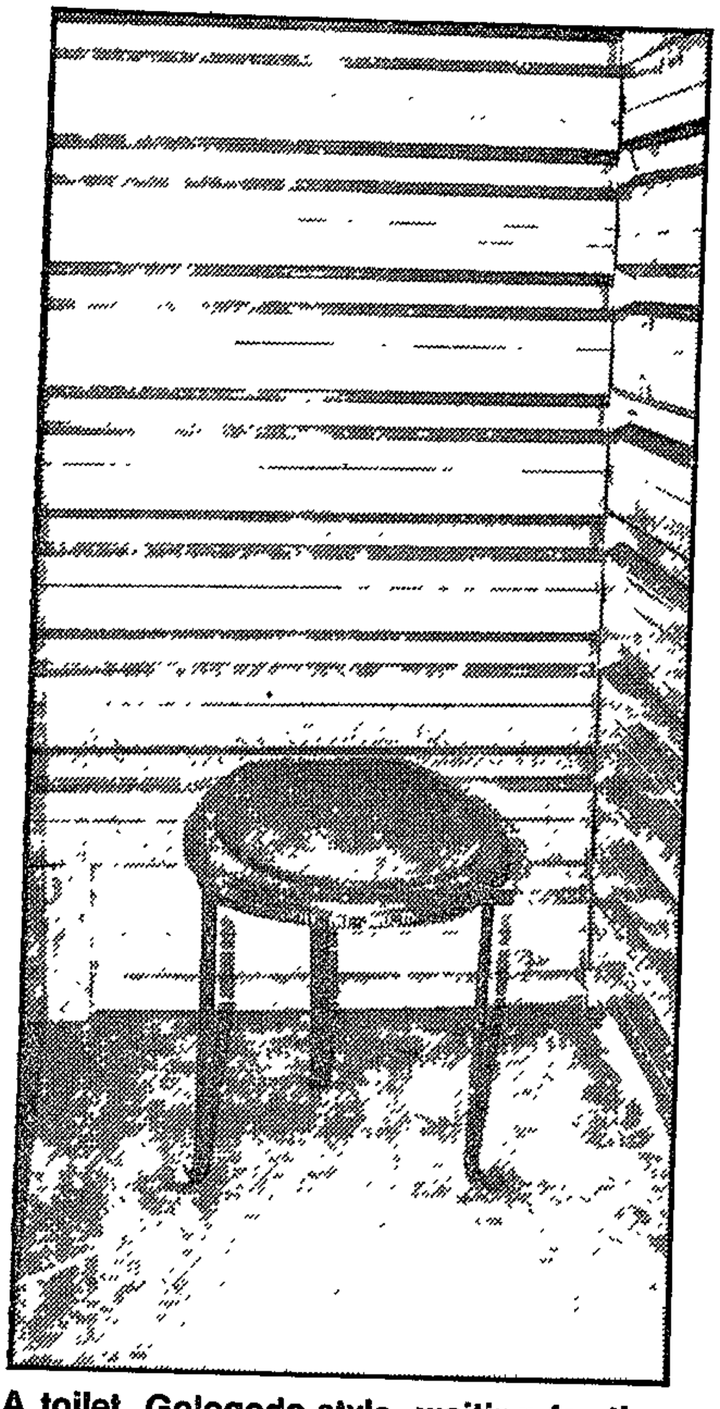


A toilet, Gologodo-style, waiting for the buckets

Abednigo Ngobese has spent six years and all his money bu

S. Tribune 24/5/81 (271) (169)

Forced outi

Wilhemina Ngobese in the kitchen of her Malukazi home. Soon she and her family will have to move to Gologodo — a place she has never seen

By INGRID STEWART

ABEDNIGO Ngobese is an unhappy man. He and his family have been told to leave the home they have built up over six years and move to an area they have never seen.

The Ngobese family is just one of thousands living in Malukazi, an informal settlement across the road from Durban's Umlazi township, who have been given three months to rebuild their homes in Gologodo 10 kilometres away.

What for years has been a rumour in the community became a reality recently when officials visited them and presented them with application forms for houses in the new area. Although they do not want to move to Gologodo, they have signed these forms because they feel they have no alternative.

Demolished

Malukazi is to be demolished to make way for an extension to Umlazi, according to the KwaZulu Governments urban representative. Mr J. T. Zulu, who is satisfied that the people of Malukazi are not being moved against their will.

"We have had big gatherings there to explain the position to the people," he said. "The South African Government wanted to clear the place for Umlazi years ago. But the KwaZulu Government pleaded that the people of Malukazi should not be removed until alternative accommodation could be obtained for them They now have this alternative accommodation at Gologodo"

However, only people who are legally married, either by Christian rites or customary union, qualify for the plots at Gologodo The fate of the others — there are thousands of them — hangs in the balance because "the KwaZulu Government cannot encourage people to live together without being married," says Mr Zulu.

He assured the **Sunday Tribune** that the families would be compensated for the loss of their Malukazi homes and could apply for an extension of time if they were unable to rebuild their homes in Gologodo within the three-month time limit.

But, like Mr Ngobese, the people are unhappy. The upheaval means that it will take longer for them to get to work and their children will have to travel furt get to school. The do not know wher are going to fin money to rebuild homes in the tir quired.

One roo

"All my mone been spent or house," said Ngobese, who m Malukazi in 19 that time he a wife were living room in Umlaz their nine child put his name dov house in Lamont

Residents will fight to keep their shacks

STAR 25/5/81

271 240 243

The gauntlet has been thrown down by Orlando East residents in Soweto, who will not demolish their shacks and will not allow the Soweto Community Council or the West Rand Administration Board to do so

At a volatile meeting held in the Catholic Church yesterday, residents resolved that if the community council demolished the shacks, occupants would put them up again if no alternative accommodation was provided.

The crowd of over a thousand marched after the meeting on "Plantation Square," several kilometres away from the church. A number of people were detained by plainclothes Security policemen.

One of the men held was Mr Mandla Nkuzo, an executive member of the Orlando East Civic Association, which is an offshoot of the Soweto Committee of Ten, led by Dr Nthato Motlana.

The meeting was told that the chairman of the Soweto Community Council, Mr David Thebehali, had gone beyond his mandate to "please his masters at the people's expense."

Blacks may not have to be moved for resort

Natal Mercury 27/5/81

Political Reporter

THE Government had excised 80 ha of land at Sordwana but the Natal Provincial Administration needed only a portion of it for resort expansion, Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, said yesterday.

Mr Stainbank was asked by the Mercury to clear up confusion surrounding conflicting reports about the removal of tribesmen from the excised land earmarked for inclusion in the Sordwana Bay reserve.

'The position is that there are about 700 blacks on the 80 ha of land surveyed by the Government. We need only 70 ha, on which there are three or four kraals housing about 44 people.

'We will not move 700 people or prevent them cultivating their fields. We may not even move the 44 people on the section of land needed to provide access to water in Ngoboseleni Lake.'

Sensible look

Mr Stainbank said it was possible the board would employ men from among the 44 blacks living on the 70 ha.

'We have approached the Government with the view that it is not necessary to move anyone. We have taken a sensible look at the issue and have tried not to upset anyone.'

The provincial administration had approached the Government on behalf of the board for a part of KwaZulu to be excised to allow access to water and to gain control of the sensitive shoreline at Sordwana.

Mr Stainbank said the Natal Executive Committee would be happy to hold discussions with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, if he was unhappy about the situation.

EXPRESSCOPE LOOKS AT THE HORRORS BEHIND

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Government and the kwaNdebele Cabinet have clamped down on the issue of permits to visit the homeland, which is in the Central Transvaal.

This follows Press reports that thousands of people are starving in resettlement areas there, schools are critically overcrowded and there is a serious shortage of clinics.

The reason for the restriction appears to be that both Governments are attempting to deny there is any hunger or hardship in kwaNdebele.

Moreover, I have been reliably informed the kwaNdebele Cabinet is planning to put a stop to the South African Institute of Race Relations funded "Operation Hunger" in the homeland, on the grounds that "there is no need for it".

Ten days ago Sunday Express Chief Photographer Doug Lee and I drove to Siyabusa, the homeland capital, and applied for permits to enter the homeland.

For the first time in almost 20 years of homelands reporting, permits were not immediately forthcoming.

Mr O J Buys, Secretary of the Interior for kwaNdebele, said the kwaNdebele Cabinet had decided that all permit applications must be approved at a full Cabinet meeting.

The next one was set down for the following Tuesday. He advised us to leave the homeland at once. We were warned: "Don't stop — you'll be arrested".

When I telephoned his office this week I was told no decision had been made.

Immediately before last week's abortive trip Lee and I were told that a group of visitors had been arrested and held overnight.

Chiefs and indunas have been instructed, we were told, to stop and question all visitors about what they were doing in kwaNdebele, and to hold those whose explanations were unsatisfactory.

At one stage we lost our way — there are no signposts at all.

We stopped a man walking along the road with a sheaf of papers. He said he was selling insurance and business was bad because people had no money.

He asked suspiciously what we were doing and we said we were going to the Government offices in Siyabusa.

The man pointed out the chief's house inside the resettlement village and told us to go there. We stuck to the main road we were on and eventually arrived at Siyabusa.

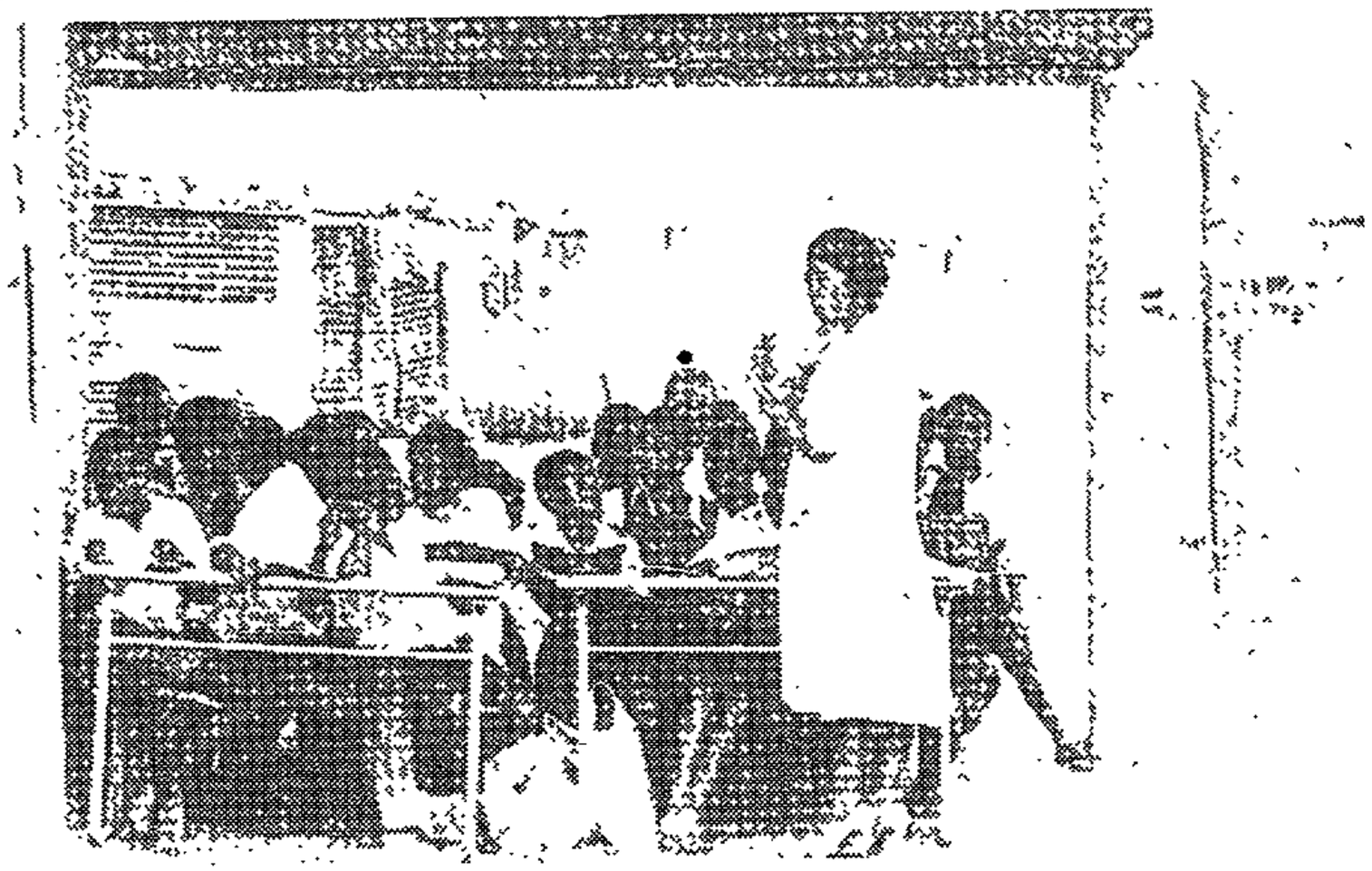
It was just as well we had done so, we were told later. "If you'd left the main road and gone into the village, you'd have been goners."

Return to tin huts, hunger . . .

S. Express 31/5/81 (271)

THE NEW word for resettlement — used this week by Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof — is "repatriation".

In kwaNdebele, the immediately obvious difference between "repatriates" and squatters is that ditches are being dug to supply water for the former, while the latter go without.



● Schooling in the resettlement villages is rudimentary, often in makeshift shelters like the one above

. . . AND NO WORK

Although we were thrown out, permitless, we did see some of the resettlement villages and squatter areas as we drove to Siyabusa via Moloto.

The shacks, shanties and tin huts spatter the bare hillsides in monotonous destitution.

From a distance, we saw the makeshift schools, one of which has 2 000 pupils, 11 classrooms and 35 teachers — of whom only two are qualified.

One alarming statistic of the education system in kwaNdebele is that at a primary school with 1 100 pupils only 160 children advanced from Std 2 to Std 3 last year

Hundreds of their contemporaries went to work on neighbouring farms to supplement the pitiful family income — and having left school with Std 2, they will remain unskilled farm workers all their lives

We saw no clinics, although we knew there were some But we did see thousands of pit lavatories, made of shining new corrugated iron in contrast to the battered tin of the houses.

As is usual on weekdays in "repatriation" areas, we saw no young men — only old men, women and children.

There are eight planned resettlement areas, Secretary of the Interior Mr O J Buys told us, which means that theoretically facilities such as water supplies, schools and clinics are being planned for them

As for the unplanned areas "We just can't cope with the squatters — they come pouring in and we can't stop them.

from place to place, farm to farm, until they, too, arrived almost destitute in kwaNdebele

All the men in his group were farmers and all their lives had done nothing else but farm. They owned a tractor and several hundred cattle Now most of the cattle have been sold and they are living on the proceeds

Some of the younger men have found work on White farms — [illegible] they earn a

Ndebele "national state" at present covers 150 000ha — just under four times the size of Johannesburg

The Van der Walt commission on consolidation has been working on the problem Up to now, its conclusions have not been published, although its alleged recommendations regarding kwaNdebele were "leaked" in the January issue of the Herstigte Nasionale Party newspaper Die Afrikaner

ily," Mr Buys said carefully.

"What is voluntary?" asked Mrs Ina Perlman of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"The first 5 000 families who moved 'voluntarily' to kwaNdebele were made to move from Winterveld, in BophuthaTswana. They went to kwaNdebele because they had nowhere else to go."

The same applied to thousands of other Ndebele families, made to move from farms or other homelands or endorsed out of towns, she said.

She cited the case of Nduna Jewel Mhlangu and his people — 67 families — who over the last few years had been moved

wage of about R40 a month — or as unskilled labourers in Pretoria.

The latest official estimate is that close on 250 000 people have been "resettled" or have moved as squatters into kwaNdebele since the homeland was established in 1979.

Unofficial estimates are much higher, up to a possible 400 000.

The establishment of a homeland for the Ndebele was decided on in 1974; the core was to be the existing Ndebele area near Groblersdal, which is 51 000ha in extent.

In the 1975 consolidation plan, it was announced that roughly another 99 000ha would be added All in all, the kwa-

huge chunk of land, stretching from the Elands River to very close to Bronkhorstspruit, would be added to kwaNdebele.

The Government has ignored the "leak", although it has announced the establishment of a big new "decentralised" industrial area near Bronkhorstspruit which will, presumably, absorb labour from KwaNdebele.

However, reports published so far indicate that industries planned for the area are by no means labour-intensive. So only a small proportion of Ndebele will find work there.

For the foreseeable future, kwaNdebele will mean "repatriation", "voluntary" squatting — and hunger.

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THE SECRECY OF KWANDEBELE REPATRIATION

● kwaNdebele is dotted with resettlement villages like this one at Vlaklaagte (above), which is home to 1 000 displaced families whose children, like the small boy pictured, have little to look forward to .

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The homeland visit that turned into a traveller's nightmare

By JEAN LE MAY

Political Reporter

A WORKING visit to the kwaNdebele homeland turned into a nightmare recently for six people — five Whites and a Black — when they were summarily arrested by a chief's guards for being in the area without permits

They were held for 10 hours, from 4pm to 2am, by the chief and by Ndebele police

The group included two members of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission — one of whom was a woman — the head of the South African Council of Church's division of Justice and Reconciliation and a Black journalist

At one stage a Black police officer armed with a machine pistol stood guard over them

While they were held they were given nothing to eat or drink, nor were they allowed to contact a lawyer or their families

Those arrested included

● Dr and Mrs N van Gylswyk, both of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission in Pretoria,

● Dr Wolfram Kistner, head of the SACC's division of Justice and Reconciliation, and his son Mr Klaus Kistner, a visitor from West Germany

A Black Johannesburg journalist and a research worker from a charitable organisation were also in the group They

different route from the direction they had been given, they turned to go in the right direction

Within minutes they were overtaken at speed by a car which stopped in front, blocking the road

Several Black men were in the car They were not wearing uniforms, said Dr Kistner

"We protested that we were merely trying to find the road to Pretoria but they made us accompany them to the chief's house "

It was then about 4pm The chief's house was in Kwaggafontein, a resettlement area about 10km from Siyabusa

As they drove into the yard, the gate was locked behind them They were then taken into a tin hut and questioned by a number of men

"Some of the questioners appeared to be trying to impress us that they were in control there," said Dr Kistner

The group was told that the Minister of the Interior, Mr P Ntuli, would be called They waited for several hours

Eventually, the group was told they would be taken to Siyabusa The party was split up

When they reached the Minister's house Dr Van Gylswyk demanded permission to telephone a lawyer

He was told angrily that the group was under the authority of the homeland and a request to get in touch with a lawyer was out of place

"They got terribly uptight — they said a South African lawyer had no standing at all in the homeland," said Dr Kistner

At last it was found that Mr Ntuli had retired for the night and it was decided to take the group to the police station where the policeman on duty called an officer

After considerable delay the officer appeared

"He fetched a machine pistol and stood guard over us," said Dr Kistner

" We were searched and interrogated, quite roughly in the case of the Black journalist whose notes were taken from him.

"When the guards saw him talking to us they made him sit away from us

"We decided among ourselves that we would stick together at all costs and would not allow them to separate us We were very worried that he might be taken away "

The officer made several telephone calls, apparently to his superiors, and at about 2am three White policemen arrived from Witbank

"They appeared to be trying to calm down the men who had arrested us, who acted very angrily and insisted that we must be punished The White police officer seemed concerned that two of us had foreign passports "

Shortly afterwards the group was allowed to leave and they arrived back in Pretoria at 5am

have asked for their names to be withheld.

Mrs Annetjie van Gylswyk and Mr Klaus Kistner are citizens of Sweden and West Germany respectively.

A police spokesman told the Sunday Express this week that charges would not be laid against the group for being in the homeland without permits.

"It is obvious they had lost their way," he said

In an exclusive interview, Dr Kistner told the Sunday Express this week that the group went to the homeland with the intention of studying housing conditions. They were arrested as they were leaving the homeland.

He said the group left Pretoria and drove straight to the kwaNdebele Government offices in Siyabusa where they applied for permits to enter the homeland.

A White official said he was unable to issue permits as applications had to be approved by a kwaNdebele Cabinet Minister and no Minister was available.

The visitors then left with the intention of returning to Pretoria. There were no signposts, said Dr Kistner.

After travelling for some time they stopped and asked directions from a woman working in her yard close to the road.

While they were still talking to her, a young man approached and asked if they had permission to be in the area.

"We told him we had been to Siyabusa to apply for a permit and were on our way back to Pretoria.

"He told us to follow him and we noticed that he wrote down the registration number."

They followed but when they saw that he was taking them a

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Plan to move 700 tribesman is dropped

S. Times 31/5/87

By G R NAIDOO

THE Natal Parks Board has reversed a decision that would have forced 700 blacks to move from their ancestral homes in KwaZulu near the popular holiday resort of Sodwana Bay in Natal.

The Government excised 80ha of the Mbila tribe's land on the north coast at the request of the Natal Parks Board so that the holiday resort could be extended and an abundant supply of fresh water from Lake Ngobezuleni could be obtained for the resort.

Now the Natal Parks Board, after taking a "sensible look at the issue", has said it was no longer necessary to move anyone.

The new development followed an outcry over the decision after a report in the Sunday Times earlier this month.

Mr Dering Stainbank, the MEC in charge of the Natal Parks Board, said this week that the board required only 70ha of the 80ha excised by the Government and that only three or four kraals, housing about 44 people, would be affected.

Employ

He added that the board may not even move the 44 people on the section of land needed to provide access to the lake.

He said that it was possible that the board would employ men from among the 44 blacks living on the land required by the board.

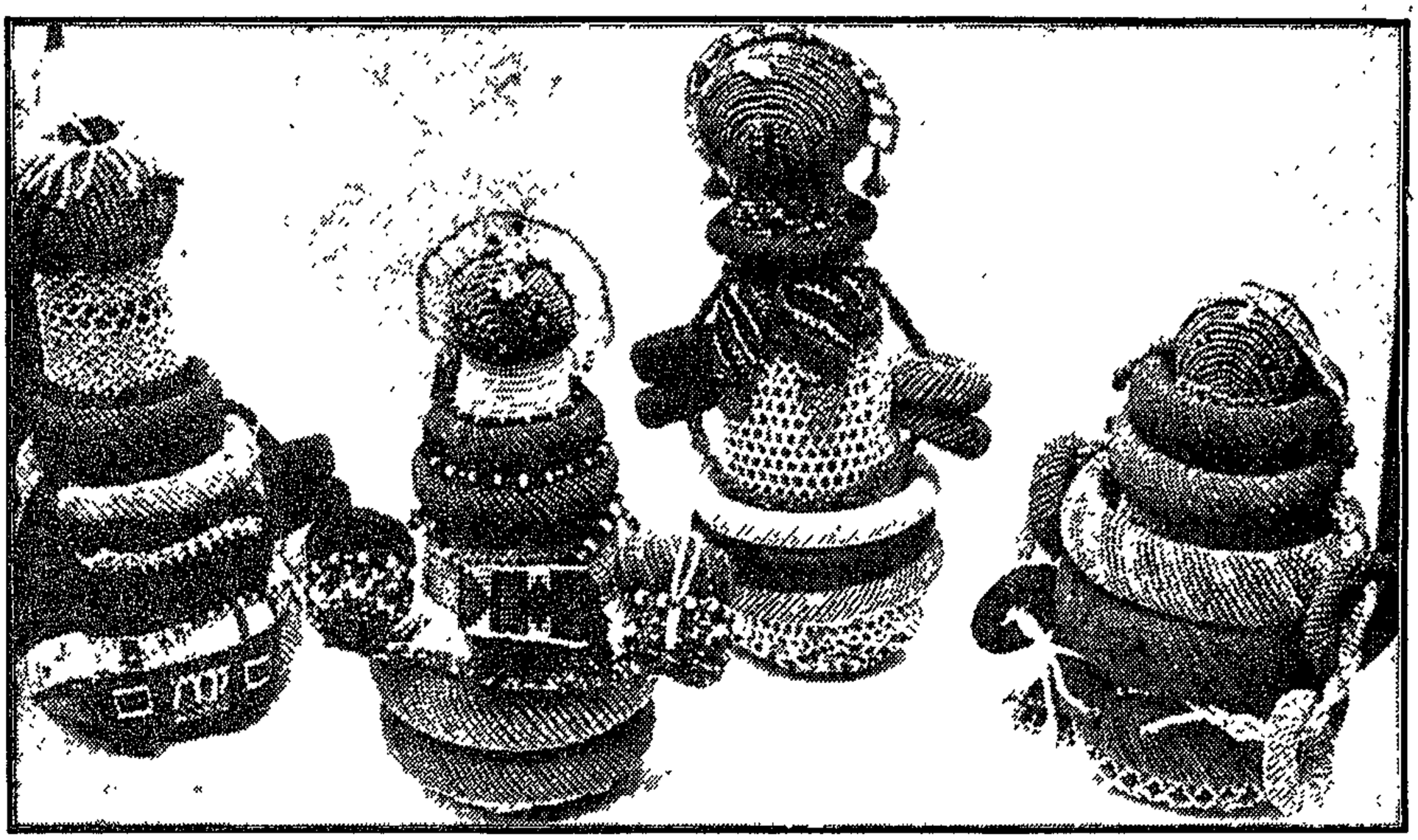
The Sodwana Bay holiday resort has become increasingly popular with tourists. Last Easter it attracted some 12 000 visitors.

The resort has had problems finding adequate water supplies for the increasing number of visitors The takeover meant it would have an abundant supply of fresh water, to which it now has easy access.

When the Sunday Times first investigated the move, an informed source said that a flashpoint situation was being created and the stage was set for possible faction fights because the Mbila tribe were being driven onto an already overcrowded reserve in which members of the Mabaso tribe live.

The Sunday Times was also told that from a security point of view, the projected move could have had serious repercussions for Northern Zululand as people there were peace-loving and loyal. This situation could be altered if people were moved.

"Sanity has prevailed. A public service has been done by the Sunday Times for highlighting the plight of these people," a source in the area said.



RIGHT: Some of the rare old fertility dolls used in the marriage ceremony by the Southern Ndebele

BELOW: A young woman wears some of the striking traditional Ndebele bridal finery

Pictures.
ROBERT TSHABALALA

Dowries of poverty and hardship

The poverty and hardship of forced removals have hit many Southern Ndebele, forcing women to part with rare and valuable beadwork from their dowries, not normally available on the commercial market.

1/6/81 RDM

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by
JOYCE OZYNSKI

RARE and valuable Southern Ndebele beadwork is appearing on the Johannesburg market as families are driven to sell their treasured family pieces because of poverty.

"Removals of Ndebele have been going on for two years," says Mrs Ina Pearlman, of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which is selling these pieces in its craft shop.

"But an incredible escalation has occurred in the last year, and 20 families a week are moving into KwaNdebele.

There are eight or nine resettlement villages in the triangle formed by Witbank, Groblersdal, Dennilton, and Marble Hall, the area of the new homeland.

The first batch to move into the new homeland of KwaNdeble were Ndebele forced out of Winterveld, which is in BophuthaTswana.

The new homeland is too far from Pretoria for women to commute and work in town doing piece-work. Nor is the land agriculturally viable. There is no water — drinking water is brought in by tanker. The only work available is as poorly paid farm labour.

"According to the Government, people are moving there voluntarily, but no one is allowed into the area to see what is happening," says Mrs Pearlman.

Official figures for this bleak new homeland are 80 000 people, but Mrs Pearlman estimates the figure at 100 000.

Women have been bringing their beadwork to the mission station at Dennilton, which buys it for the institute. Rare pieces have been offered for sale in the last year.

"Women are not only selling beadwork specially manufactured for commercial purposes, but pieces that are well-used and traditionally form part of a girl's dowry. The big ceremonial capes were never available before, for instance," she says.

In their desperation, women are selling initiation aprons, pre-initiation aprons, married women's aprons, fertility dolls, waistbands and necklaces all of which are used in traditional rituals.

These old pieces are more elaborately made than those produced for commercial purposes and their colours are more subdued.

The Southern Ndebele are renowned for their fine beadwork and wall decoration.

As a tribe they have been much buffeted about, but only now that they have been obliged to live in KwaNdebele have circumstances compelled them to part with pieces made for their own use. Thus a valuable cultural heritage is being dispersed as the exigencies of poverty override the demands of tradition.

Some of the pieces will be on sale at Crafts Fair '81 on the weekend of June 6 and 7 from 8am to 6pm at Parktown Convent, Oxford Road.

The fair is being held under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations in conjunction with SHADE (Self Help Associates for Development Economics) — a coalition of self-help groups.

There will be mohair shawls and rugs from the St Joseph's Mission in Levubu, screen-printed tablecloths and curtains from the Tlakeni Textiles Co-operative near Gazankulu, candles and furniture by Ukukhanya, prints by Imizamo Yethu and Afro-shirts, as well as crafts by other self-help groups.

Minister calls for full report on Sordwana

'Investigation needed if catastrophe is to be avoided'

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—A full investigation of the removal of blacks from Sordwana as well as the conditions which existed there was an absolute necessity if catastrophe were to be avoided at the resort

This point was made last week by the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, when he and a deputation met the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J Wentzel, in Pretoria to discuss the whole question of resettlement of Zulus.

The Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, gave a report-back to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose told Mr Wentzel he had received information from Chief M Zikhali, the chief of the tribe in the area, that the Natal Parks Board had brought about the destruction of rare mangroves at Sordwana as a result of the construction of a bridge there.

Bedevilled

This had been confirmed by Prof Mike Bruton of the Department of Icthyology at Rhodes University

In addition, the board allegedly had bedevilled relations between black and white by actions such as pumping water out of Lake Mngobozeleni and allowing too many white-owned vehicles to drive up the coast, thus creating a hazard.

Chief Zikhali had also complained of clashes between members of the Natal Parks Board and local inhabitants.

Chief Buthelezi said the KwaZulu delegation and republican Government officials also had discussed the question of resettlement of blacks from the Enseleni, Matiwaneskop and Jonono districts

Mr Wentzel said he appreciated there was a need to cool the tempers of the Zulu people and promised that no action would be taken following the issuing of notices of expropriation

It was agreed that steering committees should be set up to investigate the situation in each of the affected areas

Submitted

It was suggested that these committees should operate under the aegis of an umbrella body, the Settlement Committee, which was already in existence.

The proposal was accepted by Mr Wentzel who said the recommendations would be submitted to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Dr John Vincent, deputy director of Natal Parks Board, said yesterday they had no intention of moving tribesmen from the area.

Dr Vincent acknowledged that the mangroves had suffered because of the original Parks Board bridge

'But when this was pointed out by Dr Bruton we took steps to remedy it by demolishing the bridge and building another at considerable expense which now allows free exchange of water to the mangroves,' he said.

Zulus love their king, Chief Minister tells Assembly

Mercury Reporter

ULUNDI—The Zulu people loved their king and would like to retain the institution of the monarchy.

This point was made yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, when he introduced a motion in the Legislative Assembly recommending that existing legislation be changed to provide for the imposition of a fine not exceeding R1 000 or imprisonment not exceeding two years for those found guilty of seeking to involve King Zwelithini in politics or sectionalism.

Chief Buthelezi said the king had to be above the 'heat and dust' of politics.

'If we involve him, it is the surest way of destroying the institution of the monarchy,' he pointed out.

Countries in Europe which had removed the monarch from the hurly-burly of politics still had the institution of the monarchy today. Where they had failed to do this there were no kings anymore, Chief Buthelezi said.

Tribal induna J. P. Ngidi . . . "Our forefathers are buried here"

Euphemia Dube . . . "No time to ask questions"

Smangaliso Meyiwa . . . two-bedroom house with nine children and three grandchildren

Barnabus Vezi, who has lived in St Wendolin's since 1946

Amelia Nzimande . . . "Didn't know"

They've been torn up by the roots

7/6/81

S Trib

. . . THAT'S THE RESIDENTS OF ST WENDOLIN'S WHO ARE BEING SHUNTED INTO BOX-LIKE TOWNSHIPS

THE effects of an ideology that tears communities up by the roots and then attempts to replant them in alien soil were brought into stark focus this week by a SUNDAY TRIBUNE investigation into the removal to KwaZulu of the people of St Wendolin's.

The Group Areas Act terms the presence of these rural people in the hills near Pinetown in Natal as a "black spot", and so they are being thrust into bleak, box-like township dwellings where breathing space is as lacking as anything else that isn't a basic essential.

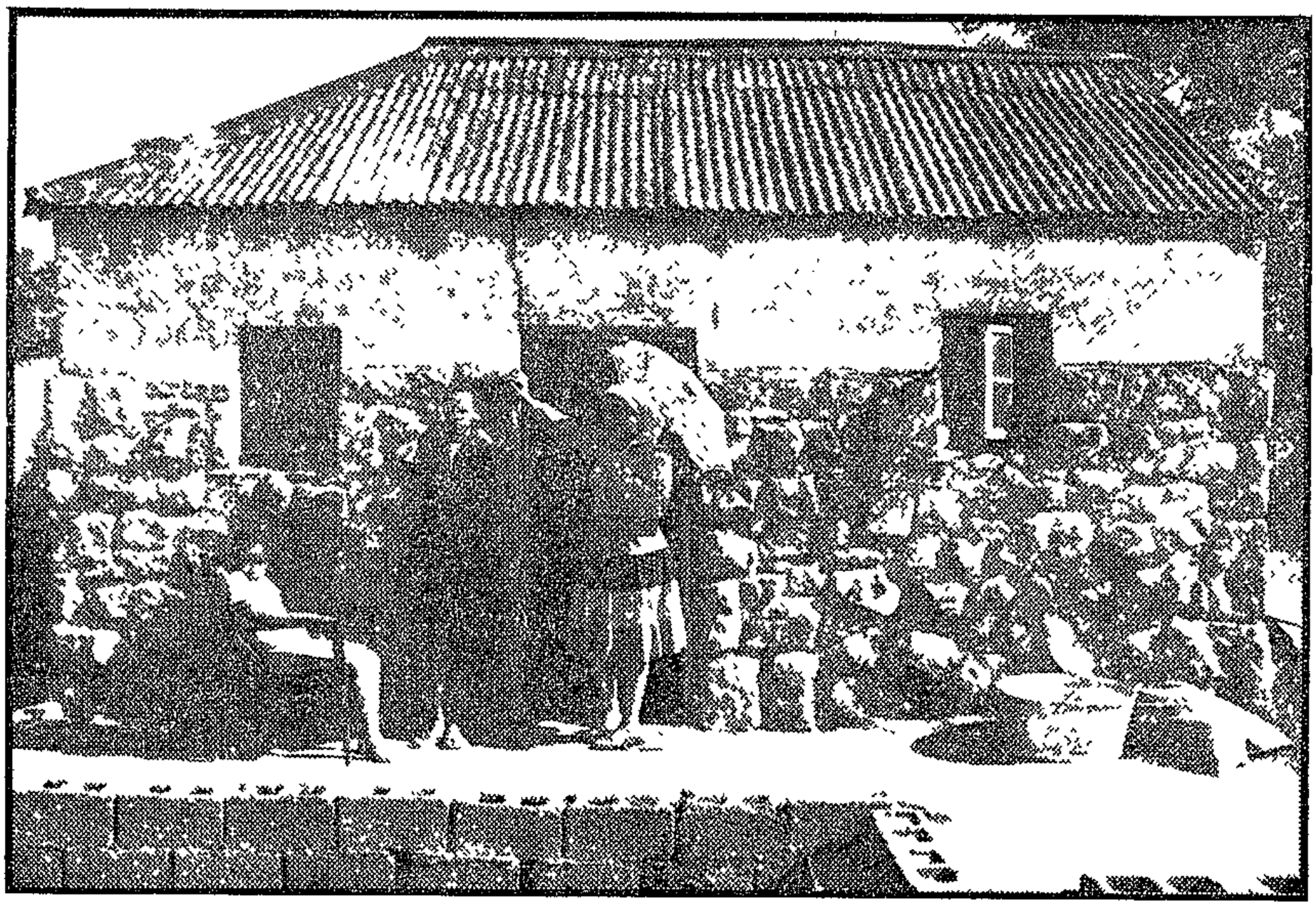
In a last ditch effort to keep the homes that have sheltered them for generations, families still in St Wendolin's have sent a petition to Dr Piet Koornhof, expressing their "longing to remain".

No response has yet come from the minister who promised last year that his Department of Co-operation and Development would avoid forced removals of communities where-ever humanly possible. And the Port Natal Administration Board (PNAB), which is conducting the removals, says it must continue to do so unless advised otherwise by the minister

Interviews by the **Tribune** this week revealed an apparent lack of any meaningful communication between white officials of the PNAB and recent and present members of the strongly Catholic black St Wendolin's community.

Hendrik du Plessis, chief director of the PNAB, said the removals were being conducted voluntarily and with the utmost co-operation of those being removed from St Wendolin's, now zoned for Indian occupation.

But families already resettled in KwaDabeka



A family outside their house in St Wendolin's

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

Institute of Race Relations in Durban explained: "The people of St Wendolin's relate to their environment, which many have known since birth. They have developed meaningful social, economic, cultural, religious and local political structures.

"These will be destroyed when they move, and so their conduct-controlling or directing forces will disappear. The extended family unit which protects the defenceless members of their society will disintegrate and the influence of traditional leadership will decline.

"There is no denying that the St Wendolin's community is on the whole materially poor, but all indications are that this condition will only deteriorate in the townships. They are now managing to survive, but in the townships they will be entirely dependent on jobs they can find in the white

him, according to Mr du Plessis of the PNAB.

"We replied to him, setting out the issue as I have already explained it to you," he said. "We have heard nothing further and removals are continuing on a voluntary basis."

But what of those who don't want to move? "Time will tell, depending on what instructions we get from higher authority," Mr du Plessis replied.

"We would love to get people to resettle voluntarily. We hope not to have to go to court to get an eviction order. We certainly wouldn't consider that at this point in time because as housing becomes available in the two townships, we have more than enough takers."

One of the people who denied being a voluntary "taker" is Smangaliso Meyiwa, 55, who with his

In St Wendolin's I spent about R40 a month on food, because we took a lot of what we ate out of the ground, and were able to buy eggs and poultry cheap from a neighbour. Here food costs us about R100 a month.

"My wife earns R19 a week, and I now earn R143 a month working for the post office. That is our only income.

"It was very nice in St Wendolin's. Tears came to my eyes when I demolished my house. We didn't leave willingly."

Displeasure

Asked why he hadn't voiced displeasure when told to move to a township, Mr Meyiwa said: "It wouldn't have made any difference. The land had been sold, they said."

But a spokesman for

Mr du Plessis told the **Tribune**: "We can't allow a further influx of people into that area. New squatters, as it were. The area is now controlled."

There is widespread indignation among the people of St Wendolin's regarding the question of squatters and the PNAB's charge that "squatter houses" have turned the area into a slum.

Tribal induna Mr Ngidi explained: "These houses are strong structures and were built for people brought into the area from the Transkei and Ixopo to work for the Frame group of textile companies. They had nowhere to live, and the then superintendent at Klaarwater asked us to accommodate them.

"We built cottages for them with the permission of the PNAB. Now we are told these are squatter shacks which we must immediately demolish, and are reminded in a circular letter from the PNAB

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two townships in which they are being housed, as well as those still threatened by removal, strenuously denied having any choice in the matter.

People who have left St Wendolin's said they were summonsed to the PNAB's offices in nearby Klaarwater and summarily instructed to demolish their roomy, self-erected houses and move to what was invariably cramped alternative accommodation in either township.

Those who still live in St Wendolin's say they want no part of "location life" with its crowded conditions, higher rentals and transport costs.

"Our forefathers are buried here," induna J. P. Ngidi said. "We grow vegetables on the land we rent from the Catholic monastery at Mariannhill, which owns most of St Wendolin's.

"There are about 80 landowners among us, but the rest of us pay no more than R5 a year to rent the land on which we have built our houses and where we keep poultry and some farm animals."

Louise Torr of the

Established

"The St Wendolin's community is closely-knit, lively, colourful and well-established. It has rallied around widows, orphans, pensioners and indigent people and provided them with emotional and financial support.

"These dependent people will not be able to afford township life, nor will they be able to manage alone without the supportive structure the community provides.

"While economic losses to the community in terms of houses, gardens, orchards, churches, schools, buildings; small businesses and cemeteries can be evaluated and even possibly compensated, the sociological, psychological and human reactions and losses cannot be estimated.

"Expulsion from homes means loss of security and destruction of community spirit, stability and self-reliance"

About 1 500 families were signatories to the petition forwarded to Dr Koornhof, which prompted an inquiry from

three grandchildren, now lives in a two-bedroom house in KwaDabeka.

"We all lived together in St Wendolin's in a house I built in 1964. It had seven large rooms. I paid a rent of R4 a year to the Mariannhill monastery. I earned between R250 and R300 a month selling fruit I grew.

"In August last year a note summonsed me to the superintendent's office in Klaarwater. He told me we must move because the land had been sold.

"I said how would I pay the rent in the township, as I didn't have a job. He said he would do his best to find me one, and that we could live on the R2 820 compensation I'd be paid once I'd moved out and demolished my house.

"He sent me to the labour bureau in Pinetown, but they had no work for me. On the day I moved I received a cheque for R2 820. It is all gone now . . . spent on rent, food and schooling for my children who are not yet working.

"The rent here is R21,50 a month, and an extra R5 or so for water.

monastery told the Tribune St Wendolin's still belonged to the monastery. "We are aware that because this land has now been zoned for Indian residence we may only sell to Indians. But we will not sell it. We don't see why the people on it should move."

Mrs Amelia Nzimande, an illiterate pensioner, said she had made a cross on the dotted line without realising that she was signing an application to be moved to KwaDabeka. She was paid R1 101 for her six-roomed house in St Wendolin's and now lives in a small two-bedroom house that only has one door.

Mrs Euphemia Dube said officials at the office at Klaarwater told her she had to move and didn't give her a chance to ask questions.

John Khanyile, who now lives in KwaNdengezi in a small semi-detached house with two bedrooms, said he was refused permission to build his own house after he married, although he was born in St Wendolin's and lived there all his life in his father's 10-roomed house.

that if we contravene the law relating to squatters, we risk a fine of R500 or 12 months' imprisonment, or both."

He said an unruly element had caused trouble at St Wendolin's when the contract workers moved in, but the community soon got back to normal. If there had been any people who wanted to be resettled elsewhere, they were contract workers.

People interviewed in the two townships all said they wanted to return to St Wendolin's.

Mrs Dube, a widow who said she's received only R90 compensation for her seven-room house when she moved to KwaDabeka, complained: "Location life has a bad influence on the children. They quarrel all the time and mix in bad company.

"Also, my teenage sons and daughters must all sleep together in one bedroom, which they never had to do at St Wendolin's.

"We would be very grateful if we were given the chance to go back to our place. My children will help me to build another house."

Homes for families from Walmer still to be built

Post Reporter

THE first families from Walmer location are due to move to Zwide Extension Four by August — but work has not yet begun on the homes they are supposed to occupy

An East Cape Administration Board official said, however, that the first homes should be ready on schedule

The site is 22 kilometres from Walmer About 4 000 people will be moved and 770 houses will be built to accommodate them

Last week the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, was quoted as saying that once the residents of Walmer saw what was on offer in Zwide he believed they would be only too glad to move

The houses will have four rooms and an internal bathroom. Water, electricity and waterborne sewage will be laid on

The residents of Walmer Township have lived under the threat of eviction and resettlement since 1961 Many of the properties they occupy are held under freehold title.

In February, Dr Morrison dashed their hopes of a reprieve The township's residents would be moved as part of a R542-million redevelopment plan for blacks in the Eastern Cape, he said. But the Government has also stated that nobody will be moved against their will

This came after a vigorous campaign conducted by various organisations to save the area for black occupation

TORN UP BY THE ROOTS

SOWETAN REPORTER

THE effects of an ideology that tears communities up by the roots and then attempts to replant them in alien soil are shown in the removal to KwaZulu of the people of St Wendolin's.

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A lack of any meaningful communication between white officials of the PNAB and members of the strongly Cathlolic black St Wendolin's community, apparently exist.

'VOLUNTARILY'

Hendrik du Plessis, chief director of the PNAB, said the removals were being conducted voluntarily and with the utmost co-operation of those being removed from St Wendolin's, now zoned for Indian occupation.

But families already resettled in KwaDabeka and KwaNdengezi, the two townships in which they are being housed, as well as those still threatened by removal, strenuously denied having any choice in the matter.

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One of the people who denied being voluntary "taker" is Smangaliso Meyiwa, (55), who with his wife, nine children and three grandchildren, now lives in a two-bedroom house in KwaDabeka.

"We all lived together in St Wendolin's in a house I built in 1964. It had seven large rooms. I paid a rent of R4 a year to the Marianhill monastery. I earned between R250 and R300 a month selling fruit I grew

"In August last year a note summonsed me to the superintendent's office in Klaarwater. He told me we must move because the land had been sold.

'HOW TO PAY?'

"I said how would I pay the rent in the township, as I didn't have a job. He said he would do his best to find me one, and that we could live on the R2 820 compensation I'd be paid once I'd moved out and demolished my house.

"He sent me to the labour bureau in Pinetown, but they had no work for me. On the day I moved I received a cheque for R2 820. It is all gone now . . . spent on rent, food and schooling for my children who are not yet working.

"The rent here is R21,50 a month, and an extra R5 or so for water. In St Wendolin's I spent about R40 a month on food, because we took a lot of what we ate out of the ground, and were able to buy eggs and poultry cheap from a neighbour. Here food costs us about R100 a month.

"My wife earns R19 a week, and I now earn R143 a month working for the post office. That is our only income.

"It was very nice in St Wendolin's. Tears came to my eyes when I demolished my house. We didn't leave willingly."

Asked why he hadn't voiced displeasure when told to move to a township, Mr Meyiwa said: "It wouldn't have made any difference. The land had been sold, they said."

But a spokesman for the Mariannhill monastery said St Wendolin's still belonged to the monastery. "We are aware that because this land has now been zoned for Indian residence we may only sell to Indians. But we will not sell it. We don't see why the people on it should move"

John Khanyile, who now lives in KwaNdengezi in a small semi-detached house with two bedrooms, said he was refused permission to build his own house after he married, although he was born in St Wendolin's and lived there all his life in his father's 10-roomed house

People interviewed in the two townships all said they wanted to return to St Wendolin's.

R90 COMPENSATION

Mrs Dube, a widow who said she's received only R90 compensation for her seven-room house when she moved to KwaDabeka, complained. "Location life has a bad influence on the children They quarrel all the time and mix in bad company.

"Also, my teenage sons and daughters must all sleep together in one bedroom, which they never had to do at St Wendolin's.

"We would be very grateful if we were given the chance to go back to our place My children will help me to build another house."

GENERAL NEWS

Star 12/6/81

Stop removals, Methodists plead

Religion Reporter

A district synod of the Methodist Church has expressed its "extreme dismay" at the forced removal of people into the kaNgwane area in the eastern Transvaal.

The annual synod of the South-Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland District of the church this week called on the Government to stop removals immediately.

KaNgwane is the area designated a homeland for South Africa's Swazi people in terms of Government policy.

Last October's cholera outbreak in kaNgwane was reported to have occurred in squatter settlements which included people moved off white farms in the eastern Transvaal.

The synod said in a resolution that stable community and family life and a fair sharing of resources were essential to peace and stabiliy.

After calling on the Government to halt removals, the synod resolved to ask the Methodist Church's annual national conference to give urgent priority to providing ministers and money for church work in kaNgwane and at Secunda.

"As well from Mexico.

These includ Green carders

are holders c the U.S.; 631,000

Mexicans had laborers, mainly

in California. nt in the U.S.,

most agricult ling to the U.S.A.

for harvest wo y are continuing

the bracero system, although this was formally terminated at the end of 1964. The green carders are intent on making as much money as they can during the harvest, and are popular with employers as they are eminently not 'trouble-makers.' For the same reason their presence is resented by agricultural labor organizers, who see them as an obstacle to unions. Growers and contractors like migrant laborers because 'they come in, do the work, earn their money and go away--it's a beautiful system and everyone is happy.' Well, not quite everyone. As we shall see later, most growers intensely resent having to accept responsibility for services such as health, housing and education for laborers and their families.

"In 1974, 200,000 'wetbacks,' or illegal migrants from Mexico, were arrested in California, one quarter of the national total. Federal immigration officials estimate that there are two wetbacks at large for each one arrested. Others estimate the total of illegal aliens as high as 6.7 million (Los Angeles Times, 3 July 1975). From the growers' viewpoint, wetbacks form an admirable source of labor, as they are even more hardworking and more docile than the green carders. Several growers and contractors openly admitted that they turned a blind eye to wetbacks--as one said, defiantly, 'as long as a man gives me a social security number,

92 000 blacks to be uprooted

21/6/81
S. Times

2 x 1

By G R NAIDOO

ABOUT 92 000 blacks from Natal's Ladysmith area will be forced out of their homes in a projected mass "resettlement" move.

Representatives of those threatened with the move from the Driefontein, Matiwaneskop, Lusitania, Jononoskop and Umbulwane areas of Ladysmith, met for the first time in Ladysmith for formal discussions.

A spokesman for Afra — the Association for Rural Advancement — which has been championing the cause of people forced to move in the Natal Midlands, said no decision had been taken at the informal meeting on the course of action to be taken.

"What is clear is that the people do not want to move," a spokesman said.

In February, answering questions by Mr R. Swart of the Progressive Federal Party, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said it was the intention of the Government to move 92 000 people from Matiwaneskop, Jononoskop, Lusitania, Driefontein complex, Tembalihle, Cornfields and Kwapetela.

Negotiations

Residents of Matiwaneskop, Jononoskop, Lusitania and Driefontein will be resettled in the Ladysmith district Land for the resettlement of residents of Tembalihle had not been identified at the time. The people of Kwapetela will be moved to the farm Compensation, in the district of Impendhle.

The Minister said the KwaZulu Government would be consulted before the moves and that negotiations with KwaZulu were under way.

Residents of Matiwaneskop and Umbulwana had already made representations to the Government and asked not to be moved. However, the residents of Umbulwane have received official notification that they will be moved if and when finances are available.

Bulldozed

When a Sunday Times reporter visited the Umbulwane area (near Ladysmith) at the end of last year — another area threatened with removals — Mrs Esther Molefe, secretary of the Umbulwane committee, formed to represent the interests of the people in the area, said that by then 42 homes had been bulldozed — supervised by municipal officials, accompanied by officials of the Drakensberg Administration Board and police

In the first phase of action against tenants, officials bulldozed clusters of huts and left only one or two for tenants to occupy until they moved out.

68. Archibald, R.McL., 'Personal Protective Equipment', in Fagan, (ed.), op. cit., p. 314; Hamilton, op. cit., p. 143; Ziskind et al, op. cit, p. 661; Hunter, op. cit., pp. 1 006-1 007.

69. Ziskind et al, op. cit., pp. 645, 661; See also Hunter, op. cit., pp. 999-1 000, for illustrations of changes in industrial processes.

70. Webster, op. cit., p. 59.

71. Webster, I.,(a) 'Simson Memorial Lecture: Silicosis in South Africa', in Shapiro, (ed.), op. cit., pp. 359-360. See also Hunter, op. cit., p. 1 008, who states that the use of aluminium by pottery workers showed neither positive nor negative results in provoking silicosis.

72. Webster, op. cit., p. 59.

73. Ibid., Hunter, op. cit., p. 1 007; Unnumbered Government Publication 1937, p. 226.

74. For detailed anatomical descriptions, see Warwick, R., and Williams, P., (eds.), Gray's Anatomy (35th edition, Edinburgh, 1973) pp. 1 190-1 196 passim.

75. Ibid., p. 1 172; Webster, op. cit., p. 13; Weibel, E.R., 'Airways and Respiratory Surface', in Liebow, A.A., and Smith D.E., (eds), The Lung (Baltimore, 1968), p. 1.

76. Webster, op. cit., p. 8; See also Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 1 200.

76a. For a detailed description see Warwick and Webster, op. cit., pp. 1 184ff; Webster, op. cit., p. 7; Farber, S.M., and Wilson, R.H.L., 'Chronic Obstructive Emphysema', Clinical Symposia, V.20, No. 2, April-May-June 1968, pp. 36-38; Robbins, S.L., Pathologic Basis of Disease (Philadelphia, 1974), p. 783.

77. Weibel, op. cit., p. 5. Many writers refer to the 'hostile' environment. See, for example, Green, op. cit., p. 691, and Liebow, A.A., 'Epilogue', in Liebow and Smith (eds.), op. cit.,p. 369.

77a. For a comprehensive description, see Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 48ff.

78. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 1 203.

79. Weibel, op. cit., p. 2.

80. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 1 203.

81. Ibid; West, J.B., 'Disturbances of Respiratory Function' in Thorn, et al (eds.), op. cit., pp. 1 333 - 1 334; Weibel, op. cit., p. 5.

82. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 1 204; Weibel, op. cit., p. 5.

83. Farber and Wilson, op. cit., p. 38; West, op. cit., pp. 1 333 - 1 334.

84. West, op. cit., p. 1 338.

85. Webster, op. cit., pp. 8-9; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 36 - 37; Warwick and Webster, op. cit., pp. 1 200 - 1 201; Bertalanffy, F.D., 'Dynamics of Cellular Populations in the Lung', in Liebow and Smith, (eds.), op. cit., p. 21.

86. Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 1 202; Robbins, op. cit., p. 784; Bertalanffy, op. cit., p. 21; Rippey, J.J., 'Lecture Notes on General Pathology'. (Unpublished, Johannesburg, 1975), pp. 13-16, 43, 146-147, 174; Bouhuys and Gee, in Thorn et al (eds.), op. cit., pp. 1 379 - 1 380.

87. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647.

88. Warwick and Webster, op. cit., p. 714-716, 744, 1 202 - 1 204; Spencer, op. cit., V. 1, pp. 59ff; Bertalanffy, op. cit., p. 21.

89. Green et al, op. cit., pp. 479-480; Webster, op. cit., p. 13.

Removal plans bring protests

By Themba Khumalo

Proposals to resettle about 500 blacks at Oshoek near the Swaziland border have sparked wide protests among dwellers in the Eastern Transvaal, who feel they are being given a raw deal.

The proposals to resettle the people from the Wakkerstroom district of Driefontein near the border were announced by the Department of Co-operation and Development earlier this year.

A department spokesman has confirmed the proposals, and said it was awaiting the response of the affected people.

A spokesman for the Wakkerstroom people, Mr Johannes Mqotheni, said today that his people would not like to be resettled because they were satisfied in their present area.

94. Green, op. cit., p. 697.

95. Ibid., pp. 698-699.

96. Ibid., p. 702; Shapiro, (ed.), op. cit., pp. 315-316, evidence of I. Webster.

97. Steele, op. cit., p. 21.

98. Miller, op. cit., p. 1.

99. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647; Webster, op. cit., pp. 56-57; Hunter, op. cit., p. 967; Holt, op. cit., p. 131.

100. Irvine, op. cit., p. 224.

101. Hunter, op. cit., p. 967.

102. Ziskind et al, op. cit., p. 647; Miller, op. cit., p. 2.

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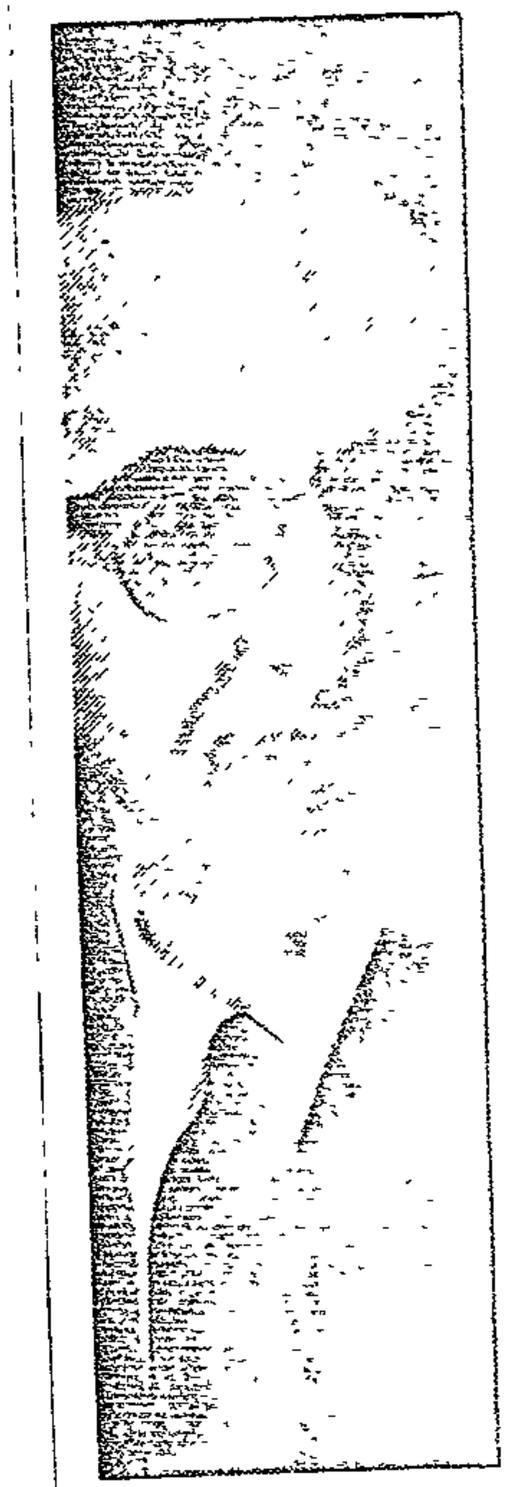
Crusading for justice for all



"Bungling along as the country has been for many years is little better than violent explosion, because the corruption brought about by racial domination may be as great a danger to the future as violence and bloodshed," said Mr de Villiers.

By Anthony Dulgan

South Africa needs a moral crusade to set people on the road to a just society — but such a suggestion would be looked at as unrealistic today, Mr Rene de Villiers, president of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said last night.

In an address, he said the political dilemma facing the country could be reduced to the simple equation: what black people wanted, white people feared.

"To resolve this dilemma and save South Africa from the horrors of revolution or race war, calls for a fundamental change in basic individual attitudes, a change of mind and heart on the part of South Africans of all colours," he said.

"That change will probably only come as a result of a deliberate and concerted drive to mobilise public opinion in favour of far-reaching change that will constitute the foundation of a just society."

Before embarking on the search for a society in which political power was shared equitably by all racial groups, whites, as the people wielding the power had to stop practising political evil while paying lip service to virtue, stop pretending South Africa was a democracy when it was a racial oligarchy.

Quoting Jan Hofmeyr when he was Chancellor of Wits University 40 years ago, Mr de Villiers said "It is a mockery to talk of ourselves as free people while we as a nation are to a large extent the slaves of prejudice.

"As long as we continue to apply a dual standard in South Africa to determine our attitude to and relationship with European and non-European on different ethical bases to assign to Christian doctrine a significance which varies with the colour of man's skin, so long will we suffer from what Plato called the lie in the soul."

"Our goal must be to sweep away the last vestiges of apartheid and in time rid ourselves of the apartheid mentality — a mentality which is found in all sections of the population.

"Nothing less will be acceptable to the dispossessed among us, to the real believers in racial and social justice or to the world outside."

Mr de Villiers said that what such a goal demanded of the whites should not be underestimated — the abandonment of their position of total dominance and privilege and the surrender of their sole decision-making right.

The problem was to get this message across to whites, to persuade them that the alternative to sharing power was bloody confrontation.

"But change of the magnitude we envisage will also call for adaptation and sacrifice on the parts of black and brown people," Mr de Villiers said.

"The first temptation to overcome will be the desire to see everything change overnight. The second will be to exercise power without accepting major responsibility.

"The problem is that while moderate black leadership will probably be prepared to continue exercising restraint and patience the pressures of youth and other important forces will demand change without delay, — all or nothing.

Mr de Villiers said there would be no point in substituting black domination for white domination. "There can be no racial justice in a dominated society," he said.

"The time has gone beyond any apportionment of blame for the mess we are in. The future of the total community — blacks and whites — is at stake.

"Perhaps what we need as part of the great moral crusade is a 'redding-deed' literally an act or deed of rescue, such as the Afrikaners embarked upon in their darkest hours. Faith and a belief in themselves combined with hard work and self-sacrifice, carried the Afrikaners through to ultimate triumph.

"What South Africa desperately needs is a mobilisation of all the forces, individuals and organisations working for meaningful change," he said.

Govt accused of 'people dumping'

By Derrick Thema

The only solution to the resettlement of people in homelands, which are used as dumping grounds, was the eradication of separate department, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, kwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, told the annual conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday.

Dr Dhlomo condemned the homeland policy and said the Government was abusing ethnicity for political reasons using it as a tool to deny human rights to blacks.

"We are opposed to the homeland policy and the resettlement of people and although we recognise ethnicity because we cannot apologise for being Zulus or Tswanas, we want a unitary state while cherishing our traditional links,' he said.

He claimed that people were dumped on land bought by the South African Development Trust within the proposed boundaries of kwaZulu without consultation with the kwaZulu Government.

"We do not participate in receiving or accepting resettled people in territories under our jurisdiction," Dr Dhlomo said.

The South African Government dumped people in these territories so that when they transferred land to kwaZulu for consolidation they transferred the resettled people as well.

This was in accordance with the ideology that the greater part of South Africa belonged to whites.

He warned that resettlement was creating a basis for a counter-reaction.

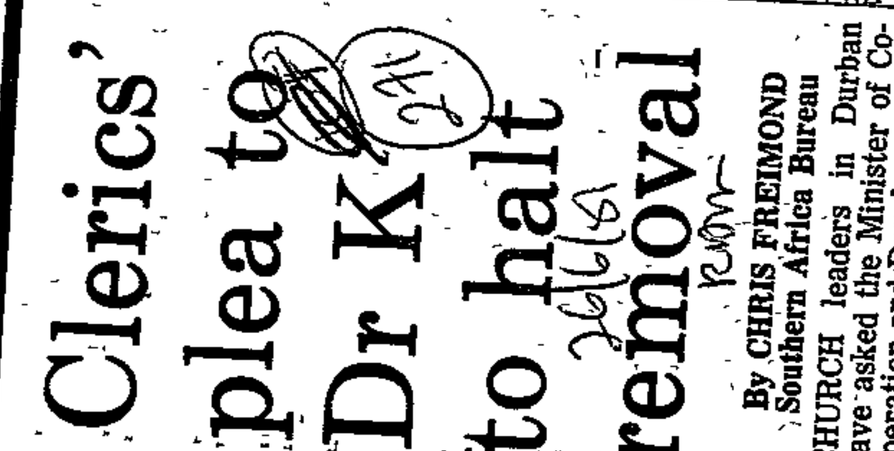
"In the interests of peace and stability, which we all cherish, we call on the South African Government to stop using kwaZulu as a flimsy excuse for its policy of forced mass segregation. This policy is revolutionary in its potential," Dr Dhlomo said.

We have seen how, for a number of reasons, projects, and technological improvement, etc., benefit the richer rather than the poorer. There is evidence to suggest furthermore, that in the areas where most technological improvements and aid are being introduced the gap between rich and poor grows more quickly than in less "developed" area.

Brett quotes[41] C.B. Lamb's research in Kenya which shows that 14% of the members of a co-operative society receive 64% of the payout and that while co-operatives ... people prosper those who have not the ... of the

technical change

landlessness is even more extraordi... proportion of labourers in the male rural work force more than doubled from 9,2% in 1961 to 19,8% in 1971.[43]



7 Summary of Main Trends Discussed in Part I

1 Because o... become in... economy, ... of people ... important...

Due to th... market at ... South Afr... towns and ... advertised, efficiently distributed and regularly

GENERAL NI...

Clerics' plea to Dr K... to halt removal

26/6/81

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

CHURCH leaders in Durban have asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to honour a pledge he made last year and stop the removal to KwaZulu of hundreds of black families living near Pinetown.

More than 12 000 people at St Gwendolin's are faced with removal to the towns of Kwa-Ndengezi and Kwa-Dabeka in KwaZulu.

In a letter sent yesterday to Dr Koornhof, prominent churchmen expressed their full support for the residents' 1 300-signature petition to the Minister in April, asking him to stop the removals.

"We ask you to honour the pledge made in July 1980 that people would not be moved by your department, as far as is humanly possible," they said.

St Gwendolin's will be redeveloped for Indians, according to the Government's plans.

The area — about 11km from Pinetown — was first settled by blacks towards the end of the last century. Residents have been threatened with relocation for the past 10 years.

A number of families have already been resettled. Their eviction notices gave them little option.

They were offered houses in Kwa-Ndgengezi or Kwa-Dabeka, and told if they did not want to be relocated, they would have find their own accommodation in a homeland.

They were warned that if they failed to do either, their homes would be bulldozed and they would be prosecuted.

Kwa-Ndgengezi is 24km from Pinetown and Kwa-Dabeka is 8km away. Most of the St Gwendolin's residents work in the Pinetown area.

Their daily bus fare to Pinetown is 50c at present. From Kwa-Ndgengezi the fare is R1,20, and from Kwa-Dabeka it is 60c a day.

Rentals at St Gwendolin's are also much lower than in the new areas.

Most residents either own

their houses or pay nominal rents. If they are relocated, they face monthly rents of between R16 and R35 for much smaller houses.

In their letter yesterday, the churchmen also condemned resettlement in general.

A spokesman for the office of the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said yesterday that the residents' petition was being considered by Dr Morrison, who would reply "within a week".

The churchmen's letter was signed by The chairman of the Natal region of the United Congregational Church of SA and chairman of the Durban Council of Churches, the Rev B K Dludla, the Archbishop of Durban and chairman of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Most Rev Dennis Hurley, the Bishop of Marionn Hill, the Rt Rev P Mngoma, the Moderator of the Presbytery of Durban of the Presbyterian Church of SA, the Rev D Muller, the chairperson of Diakonia in Durban, the Rev V Pillay, the Bishop of Natal and Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, the Rt Rev P W Russell; and the chairman of the Natal coastal district of the Methodist Church of SA, the Rev Dr D C Vieysle

for such activities. Nor is it worthwhile for the family to spend money on improved techniques of production when they have decided to produce for home consumption only.

3 The ideal behind co-operatives, such as the dairy, is firstly that they should provide collective services at a lower cost per person than would be possible individually. Secondly, by marketing

Resettlements - part of inhuman policy

THE only solution to the resettlement of people in homelands, which are used as dumping grounds, was the eradication of separate development, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture has told the annual conference of the South African Institute of Race Relations

Dr Dhlomo slammed the homelands policy and said the government was abusing ethnicity for political reasons by using it as a tool to deny human rights to blacks.

"We are opposed to the homeland policy and the resettlement of people, and although we recognise ethnicity, because we cannot apologise for being Zulus or Tswanas, we want a unity state while cherishing our traditional links," he said

He said people were dumped on land purchased by the South African Development Trust within the proposed boundaries of KwaZulu without consultation with the KwaZulu Government

The South African Government dumped people at these territories so that when they transfer land to KwaZulu for consolidation, they transfer the resettled people as well

the poorest people in a form they can easily assimilate.

At Ipoti however advertisement was directed specifically at the very poor and mothers of malnourished children. It happened that poor people then recruited their equally poor neighbours and there was particularly good initial response from an extremely poor area where people from white farms had put up their shacks. Before this new initiative amongst the very poor the previously existing Zenzele group (which had functioned mainly as a chat club) had never actually got the garden ploughed, whereas now these old members have plots too.

1.4 One woman whom I spoke to at Umthi said that she had not joined the garden because she was too poor. She said that she had no husband, no fields, no stock and had given her children to relatives. Because she has no source of income in the rural areas she migrates to the Cape to earn money. She was endorsed out so came back, but since she is so poor she is perpetually on the point of migrancy, and so feels too insecure to join the garden. This may point to the fact that the gardens can only be a supplementary source of income to those who have some measure of security.

2.1 While it seems the case that under the normal circumstances the richer more educated people respond first to projects, it seems that if and when the poor do get involved, they use the gardens most.

2.2 At Abalimi (the only place where I could get records concerning this type of information) I found that in 1976, the year the garden was establis 20 people with fields joined and 19 people without fields joined. Since then only 8 people with fields have joined whereas 26 people without fields have joined.

2.3 The extension officer of Abalimi says that it is people without fields who work the hardest. In Abalimi people have from 1-11 plots depending on how many they can cultivate. There are 4 people who have more that 5 plots, of these 3 have no fields. Of the 10 top people in the garden (in terms of production) 8 have no fields.

. / ...

2.4 In Umhlaba and Ipoti too, a high proportion of the people who have the best plots have no fields although in both these places it is difficult to make generalisations because they are so new.

3. Initially I tried to assess on a comparative scale between gardens in different areas whether there are variations in response according to the conditions in the area. That is, whether more use is made of gardens in areas where the resources made available through them (nearby water-

Danger of 'genocide' in resettlement?

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE Government's policy of resettlement was in danger of becoming "genocide", a Rhodes University history professor told a conference on resettlement yesterday.

Prof Rodney Davenport told the annual conference of the Institute of Race Relations in Braamfontein that

- The infant mortality rate in resettlement areas was alarmingly high and put resettlement in danger of slipping into a genocide situation,
- The high birth rate in these areas was a problem
- Homeland governments were blackmailed to accept resettlement;
- It was lunacy to build resettlement villages with very young and old people, rather than married couples, and,
- Effective reversal of the policy would not come without the support of local groups.

Prof Davenport said the inhuman mortality rate was an indication of the degree of South Africa's humanity.

A South African Council of Churches' (SACC) worker said resettlement would increase racial hatred and polarisation.

Another speaker, Mr A Z Mncadi, from Reserve No 4, north of Richards Bay, which is threatened with resettlement because the people are "badly situated", said such a policy could only be carried out by unchristian people.

Dr Margaret Nash, of the ecumenical education office of the SACC, said the World Mental Health Federation should be asked by the institute to challenge its South African affiliates to investigate and institute action against forced migration and psycho-social injury caused by population resettlement.

At a council meeting after the conference yesterday, Mr Franz Auerbach, a leading educationist, was elected president of the Institute.

He replaces Dr Rene de Villiers, former editor and MP.

O See Page 5

officer at Umthi (who took over just after the original 90 members had joined) was not initially interested, probably goes a long way towards explaining why the one garden has succeeded and the other has not.

4.4 CONCLUSION

Let me note here that in Umhlaba at least, it appears that of all the communal gardens begun, more have failed completely than exist at the moment. It seems that unless advertising is directed specifically at the very poor, richer people get involved first. One can attribute this to the fact that generally all professional and business people are involved in any

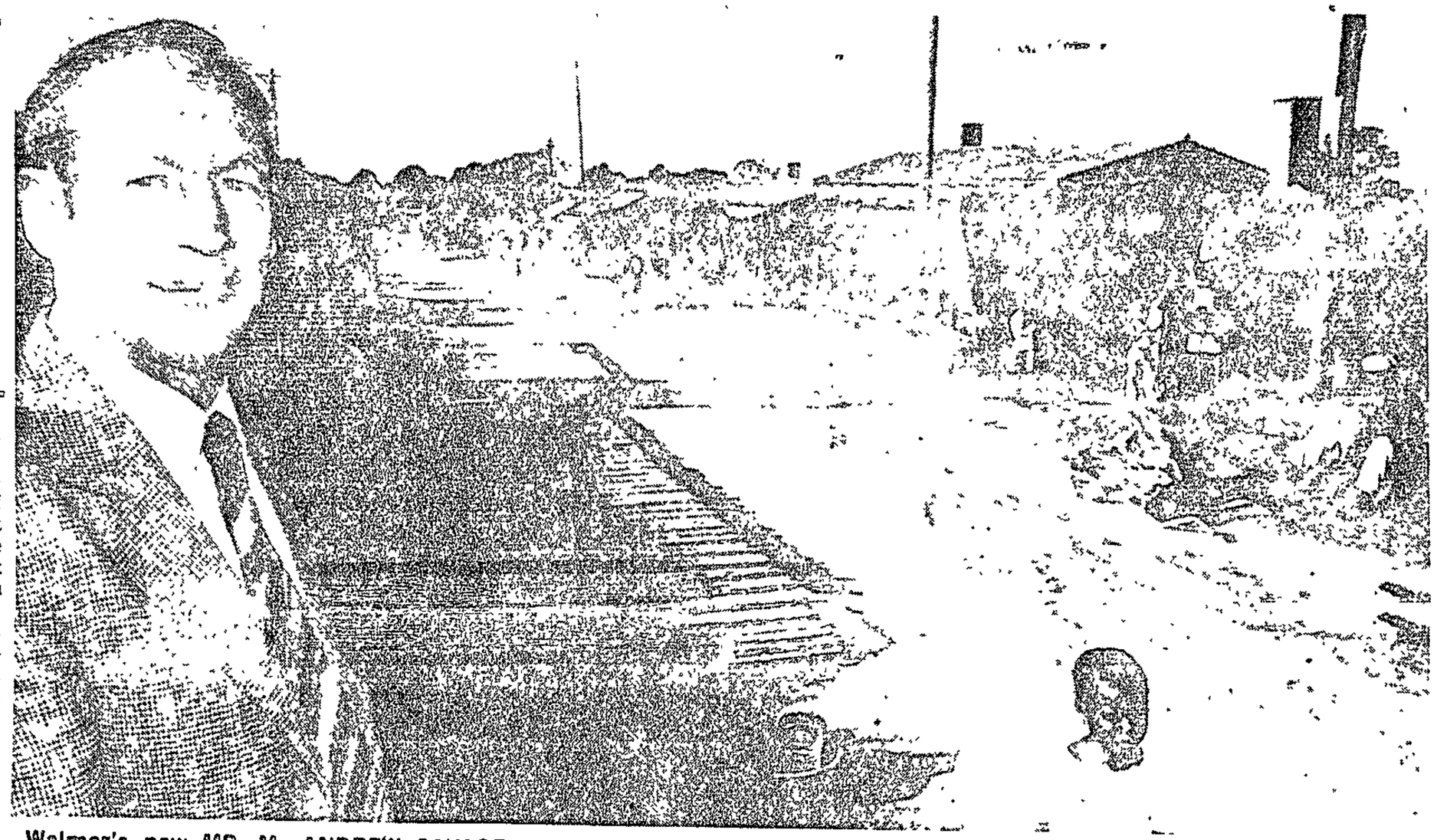
. / ...

Post Focus

Why Walmer Township should get reprieve

E Post 27/6/81. 271

Walmer Township has long been regarded by the authorities as a "black spot" in a white area and, therefore, destined for demolition. Mr ANDREW SAVAGE, the new MP for the constituency in which the township falls, has declared his total opposition to the move and in this article examines what could become a major political issue in ensuing months.



Walmer's new MP, Mr ANDREW SAVAGE, in one of the streets of Walmer Township, which has been scheduled for demolition by the Department of Community Development.

THE Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George de Villiers Morrison, addressed a meeting of public representatives in Port Elizabeth last week on the housing of South Africa's black population — particularly in urban areas

There were frank expositions of the enormous problems the Administration Boards face and their efforts to meet the objectives which had been set them

The East Cape Administration Board and the Deputy Minister are to be complimented on giving this matter the type of exposure they have. They obviously want a contribution, both of ideas and money, from the non-Government sector If that contribution is to be worth anything, they must expect it to be critical, constructive, honest and disturbing

It came as a disappointment, then, that Dr Morrison requested that the removal of Walmer Township be "de-politicised" and removed from public debate

If by "de-politicising" he is talking about white politics, I assure him the last thing in the world I wish to do is use this issue to benefit my party vis-a-vis his own

Our only objective is to see a difficult and potentially dangerous situation properly handled and handled according to accepted civilised principles

If he is talking about black politics and black/white relationships, I can assure him our reticence will not affect the attitude of a black person uprooted from his Walmer home and moved to Zwide or some equally distant area.

Dr Morrison asks that the issue be "de-politicised" because he maintains that it is obvious the township must go Most of it he describes as a deplorable slum and the balance as too small to be viable Therefore, he says, anybody arguing the case for the healthy development of the township must be doing so for political reasons

But we happen to believe Dr Morrison is wrong He accepts apartheid's political plan for the region as a fact of life and is led to perpetrate another ghastly mistake by blind adherence to a totally discredited policy

In these circumstances we would be unpatriotic to keep quiet Our country cannot afford the perpetuation of apartheid policies that have brought us to the verge of disaster

In particular, the Port Elizabeth region, which battles its way through the years hindered, not assisted, by the State, cannot afford the violence to race relations that is the consequence of the type of action contemplated by the Deputy Minister

This is the politically-created situation he calls upon us to "de-politicise"

To move Walmer's black township would be a disaster The reasons given for doing so cannot stand up to examination For example

He told us that only 387 families could be accommodated in the Walmer township and that this would make the township completely unviable In fact, it is estimated that approximately 1 000 families could be housed in an expanded Walmer Township with schools and community amenities

In any case the Department of Community Development is busy establishing townships for communities of 300 families right now

He believes adjacent ground would be prohibitively expensive to acquire This is not the case All the adjacent ground is owned by local government The transfer of the asset is, in effect, a book entry

He was under the impression the adjacent ground is required for essential services This is correct as far as ground to the south of the township is concerned This is required for the extension to the airport, but use of this ground by the township is not contemplated

The ground to the east of the township was only requested by the airport authorities when they believed Walmer Township was to be moved This small triangular tongue of land is in no way essential to the airport's expansion

Ground to the west of the township could be used as an interchange involving the new Buffelsfontein Expressway and the extension of 9th Avenue The PEM is responsible for the designing of this interchange and states it will not render the upgrading or development of the township impracticable

The boundary to the north of the township would be the new Buffelsfontein Expressway The generous road reserve of 80 metres could remain, but the road reserve boundary would be re-located to a position next to the SAR reserve

The authorities are left, then, with one problem to overcome The prescribed buffer strip width between the township and the Buffelsfontein Expressway, would have to be relaxed This cannot be considered a high price to pay

One is weighing it in the balance against the uprooting of an entire community from the place they have lived for three-quarters of a century and the bitterness, hatred and sense of injustice caused by the action

It is this type of affair that delights our enemies overseas and causes our friends to despair of our sanity,

Port Elizabeth is suffering permanent damage as a result of strikes that are prompted largely by the frustration that blacks feel because of totally unsatisfactory housing transport and education The decision that Walmer Township must go certainly exacerbates the first two problems

Add to all these arguments the fact that Walmer Township represents an asset of several million rands to the country and that, to quote the Deputy Minister, "provision of housing for blacks at today's cost figures and measuring against existing needs, is an impossible task for both the Government and the Administration Boards"

It is not as if Walmer Township residents would be the only blacks awaiting housing In order to be housed as they left their present accommodation, they would have to jump the queue ahead of tens of thousands

Add further the fact that the local Chamber of Commerce, the Walmer Ratepayers' Association and the Urban Foundation have expressed themselves in favour of the township being developed where it is and one begins to grasp the extent to which this Government will go to force its policies on an over-patient people

Even a technical report on the advisability of moving the township, commissioned by the East Cape Administration Board itself, could find no sound town planning reason why the township should be shifted

If the will is there, if our objective is "what is good for this community" and not "what conforms with some discredited ideological blueprint", Walmer Township can be re-created in an area where properties are owned by the people who inhabit them, first by 99-year leasehold, subsequently by freehold

I have no doubt it could be turned into a model township, with healthy representative local government The fact that its development will cease when 1 000 plots have been developed is no reason to uproot it There are countless townships in the country that are no bigger and they have considerable advantages over the sprawling metropolis

A most disturbing aspect of this whole affair is implicit in the Deputy Minister's apparently moderate attitude

He has said "the bulldozer will not come in" He has said Walmer Township must go — starting with the unauthorised shacks, but nobody will be forced to leave

This sounds very much like a continuation of the current situation, where no meaningful money is spent on the area, where no representative local government is recognised for the area, where the place is allowed to deteriorate and decay until the resultant slum becomes the justification for its own removal and all argument to retain the township is lost in the manifestly unacceptable social and material situation that has been allowed to develop

It would be an indefensible act of political cowardice

This week's Institute of Race Relations conference

Resettlement

DHLOMO WARNS OF HOW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY CAN LEAD TO BLOODY REVOLUTION

RURAL stability in KwaZulu is being threatened by the resettlement on the homeland's borders of thousands of disorientated, displaced and dispossessed people.

Stressing his government's categoric rejection of population removals, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Kwazulu's Minister of Education and Culture, and Secretary-General of Inkatha, hinted ominously this week at the potential for violence and revolution in the South African Government's resettlement policy.

In an often strongly-worded address to the South African Institute of Race Relations' 51st annual conference in Johannesburg, Dr Dhlomo spelled out problems posed by the presence of large numbers of families resettled just outside KwaZulu's administrative boundaries.

"People in neighbouring KwaZulu areas are bitter and resentful towards those moving in, as inevitably they will compete for jobs, for land, for places in school, for fuel, for water, and in fact for all the meagre resources that the rural communities have at their disposal.

Influx

"The mass influx of new people has a most disruptive ripple effect on the area as a whole. Violence and crime often characterise the resettlement areas with neighbouring KwaZulu communities becoming victims of stock thefts, housebreaking and assaults."

He said the KwaZulu Government lacked the resources to attend to urgent welfare and development needs of people within its territory.

Dr Dhlomo
. . . grave warning

let alone additions "due to policies over which Kwazulu has no control."

Repeatedly assuring the conference that his Government was neither consulted nor informed of removals of communities to its borders from all over Natal, he said KwaZulu, for humanitarian reasons, aided these people wherever possible.

A select committee, appointed in 1978 by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly to investigate living conditions of displaced KwaZulu citizens, had found no meaningful consultation taking place between people being resettled and the relevant authorities.

"The local commissioner, acting on behalf of the Department of Co-operation and Development, simply informs the people that a decision has been made to relocate them elsewhere."

Citing as an example the mass removal of people from Roosboom, near Ladysmith, he said Roosboom was declared a black spot following representations by a local white farmer's associations.

"They allegedly drew up a memorandum to the South African Government stating that Roosboom is close to a national road. They pointed out that the road was used by tourists who would be exposed to the poverty-stricken homes of blacks living at Roosboom. They felt this would create a very bad impression and that for this reason Roosboom should be declared a white area."

Jobs

In its report the select committee noted that people were always removed to areas where they would have less land, and no opportunity of being agriculturally productive.

These areas also offered no local permanent job opportunities, nor casual or seasonal employment.

Dr Dhlomo drew a suggestion from the conference floor that South African medics become more involved in resettlement issues when he said one of the most serious aspect of resettlement facing KwaZulu concerned the health needs of the people involved.

"The resettlement experience is extremely traumatic. It must be borne in mind that the people being resettled are generally uneducated and illiterate. Whatever degree of mastery they have over their environment they have acquired as a result of experience and tradition.

"For these people to be uprooted, bundled on to a truck and driven to a new environment of which they have no experience, for most, if not all, precipitates extreme stress.

"This stress takes its toll on peoples' health and ability to mobilise themselves to cope in their new environment.

"Extreme depression, sometimes even complete mental breakdown and a high incidence of stress-related illnesses are all common features of the health profile in resettlement areas."

Dr Dhlomo said people being resettled were often from farm areas where their health needs had been totally neglected.

"Severe malnutrition among children often follows the resettlement experience as people have been forced to dispose of their livestock which at least ensured a sporadic supply of fresh milk in their children's diet.

"The people do not have the financial resources or the technical know-how to switch to using milk substitutes, besides which sources of water to mix with the milk are often contaminated."

Dr Dhlomo accused the South African Department of Health, who, he said, was responsible for providing health services in these areas, of "unforgivable delays" in providing the necessary facilities

"The KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare is never informed about resettlement plans for the areas under Pretoria's jurisdiction. It is the people themselves who begin to make their way to neighbouring KwaZulu clinics and hospitals when they are in need of treatment.

Sick

"We obviously cannot turn sick people away from our facilities just because they are victims of separate development. Our hospitals can barely cope with the health problems in the area under our jurisdiction and having to render services to the victims of resettlement.

"This places a tremendous strain on the health personnel and institutions in the neighbouring KwaZulu areas."

Most of the people being resettled came from areas where casual or seasonal employment was available, neither of which they could secure in the new area.

Without land to farm and having been forced to dispose of their livestock, they had no alternative but to join the ranks of the unemployed awaiting recruitments as migrant workers.

Forced removals upset institute

Star 29/6/81

Population removals are the biggest cause of human suffering in South Africa, says the SA Institute of Race Relations.

"We know of no greater current cause of suffering than relocation," the institute said in a statement issued at the weekend after a conference on removals.

"The institute wishes to express its strongest anxiety at the extent and manner of the relocation taking place and at the human suffering involved.

"Problems of employment, education, health services and community disruption add grievously to the human distress. More than a million people are affected."

The institute said it would work to focus attention on the evils of relocation and to help avoid, or alleviate, the effects of future removals.

The institute recognises that relocation, along with its distress, is largely a symptom of our inadequate political structure and that the answer is best to be found in the sharing of all our peoples in decision-making.

"Unfortunately this is not yet possible, the apartheid ideology still being alive and well," the statement said.

Resettlement: Nash stresses role of Press

By MARIKA SBOROS

RESISTANCE to the Government's policy of resettlement is necessary for peaceful change in South Africa, says author Dr Margaret Nash.

And the Press could play an important role in publicising this resistance, she said yesterday after the South African Institute of Race Relations conference on resettlement last week.

Dr Nash, of the Ecumenical Education Office of the South African Council of Churches and the author of two banned books on resettlement, said resistance had worked at Crossroads and Alexandra.

For resistance to be successful, she said, there had to be:

- A grassroots group that wanted to resist.
- A partnership between the grassroots group and wider support groups.
- Exposure to local and international media.

She said it appeared the Government intended to pursue removals, but the Government was vulnerable because the political cost of forced removals was high.

This was the reason for the ststement last year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that there would be no more forced removals.

"Any resistance which pushes up the political cost of removals contributes to peaceful change," Dr Nash said.

Dr Oscar D Dhlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education and Culture, told the conference that "in the interests of peace and stability", the Government should stop using Kwazulu as a "flimsy excuse for its policy of forced, mass segregation".

Dr Dhlomo attacked the Government and said the policy of population removals was "revolutionary" in its potential because large numbers of disoriented, displaced, and dispossessed people on KwaZulu's borders threatened the stability of the rural areas.

Forced removals of large numbers of people caused problems for KwaZulu, he said.

Outlining the problems, he said:

- People often came from areas where their health needs were neglected and mass resettlement under overcrowded conditions caused serious health problems.
- Unemployment was aggravated.
- The relocated population tended to include large numbers of aged and infirm people whose needs had to be met by the KwaZulu administration at great expense.
- The orderly planning of KwaZulu educational facilities was wrecked.

Dr Dhlomo said a committee appointed by his government had reported that families were evicted under "gruesome" circumstances.

Families had their huts and belongings burnt, and in most cases huts were demolished by the police at the request of farm owners, he said.

"There were a number of reports that people were forced to move at gunpoint by heavily armed police supported by dog squads," Dr Dhlomo said.

KwaZulu did not "receive" resettled people, but took them in on humanitarian grounds.

Koornhof agrees to resettlement body

NM 1/7/81 (27)

African Affairs Reporter

DR Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has agreed to the formation of a resettlement committee which will look into how blacks can be resettled in different areas.

The formation of the committee was discussed by Dr Frank Mdlalose, KwaZulu's Minister of Interior and Mr J G Wentzel Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development before Dr Koornhof agreed on the formation of such a committee with KwaZulu representation.

A population of more than 92 000, from six farms in Northern Natal, is expected to the moved. The farms involved are Driefontein, Lusitania, Jononoskop, Matiwaneskop, Compensation and Kwapatela in the Impendle district.

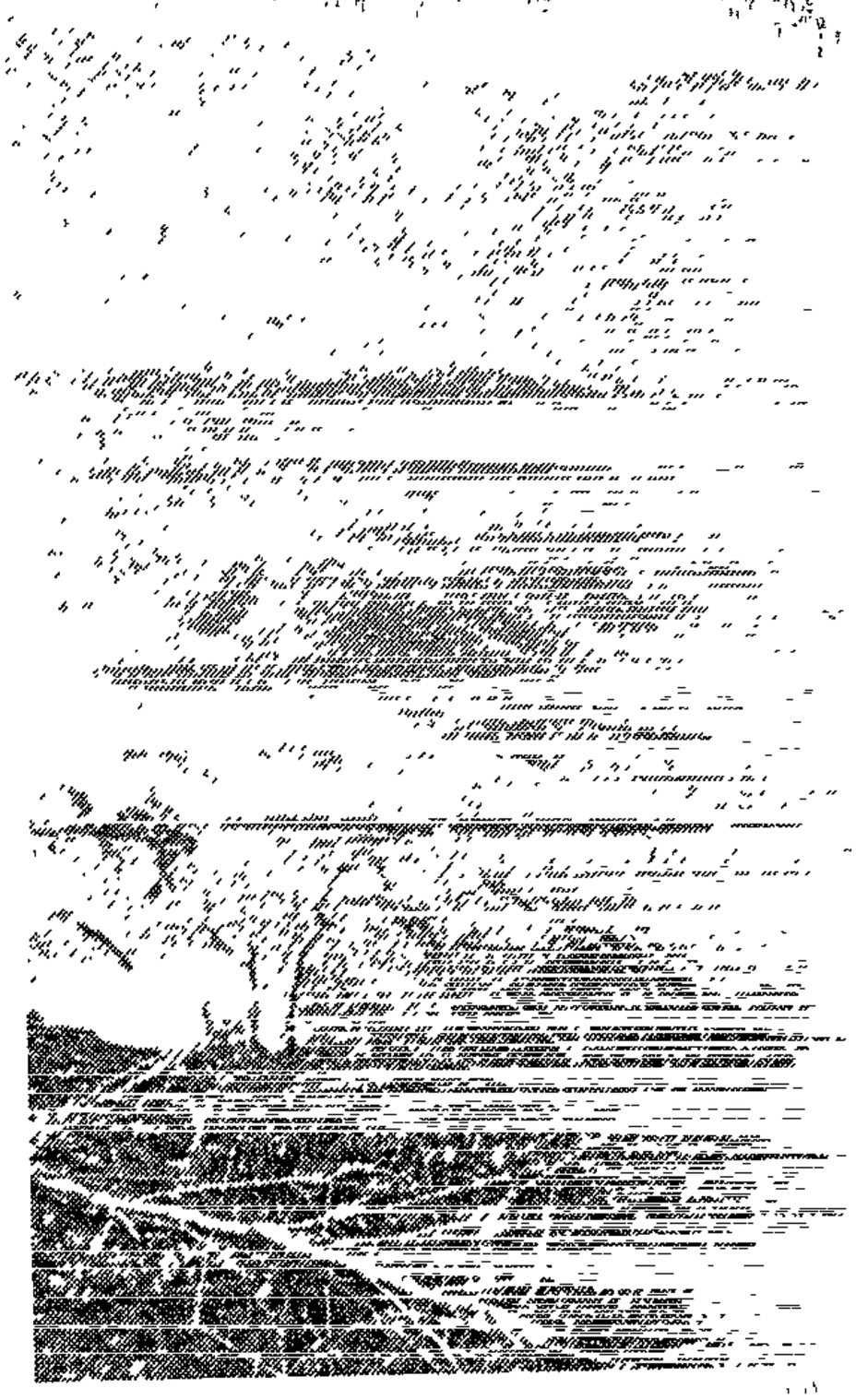
In a statement to the Mercury yesterday, Mr J Oosthuizen, liaison officer for the department, said the minister was already working on a draft for the formation of the committee which will be submitted to KwaZulu for approval.

It is understood that residents of Matiwaneskop, Jononoskop and Lusitania will be settled in the Ladysmith district.

Residents of Matiwaneskop and Jononoskop, however, have made representations to the Government asking not to be moved.

Up and away . . .

NM 3/7/81
271



GOVERNMENT lorries moved into a 'black spot' in 'white' Natal yesterday and began removing a black farming community that settled in the area more than 80 years ago.

The farmers at KwaPitela near the Sani Pass on the Lesotho border are being resettled at Compensation, a camp 70 km away in KwaZulu.

The Government action was an unwelcome end to 21 years of uncertainty for the community. In 1969 officials declared the area — which has been legally owned by the Hlope family since 1900 — a 'black spot', liable for removal.

There were about 630 people living at KwaPitela. It was estimated that nearly half were removed yesterday in 40 Government trucks and two buses. The remaining tenants are expected to be moved today. The landowners and their families — about 30 people — are expected to be resettled later.

Tin huts

At Compensation, the families were given either tents or tin huts erected on small properties. They are expected to build wattle and daub huts as permanent accommodation. There is no land available at the resettlement camp for the community's crops or livestock.

The Pietermaritzburg-based Association For Rural Advancement (Afra) which monitors removals in Natal, sharply attacked yesterday's action.

'Afra condemns utterly the demolition of the agricultural community of KwaPitela and the forced resettlement of its people at Compensation.

'We reject Government claims that the people have moved because they wanted to — in South Africa black people have neither freedom of movement nor freedom of choice as to where they live.

'The people of KwaPitela have submitted to being moved not because they wanted to, but because they were scared, isolated and felt they had no option in the face of Government intentions and strength,' an Afra spokeswoman said last night.

She condemned the 'indifference' of the Government demonstrated by the fact that it had decided to move the people from their permanent homes at KwaPitela to temporary tents and shacks in a rudimentary resettlement camp in midwinter.

In a recent report on Compensation, Afra said there were about 540 residents who had been removed from a 'black spot' in the Underberg district.

'There are no shops, clinics, churches, community centres or telephones on the site. The nearest shop is a white-owned store about 4 km away. Prices are high — an 80 kg bag of mealie meal costs R20,90. The shop is also the nearest clinic depot. No doctors visit the community,' the report stated.

NM 3/7/81 271

GOODBYE . . . Hazel and Nompomelelo Hlophe look forlorn as they leave their home.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student in any year of study.

P C Key

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

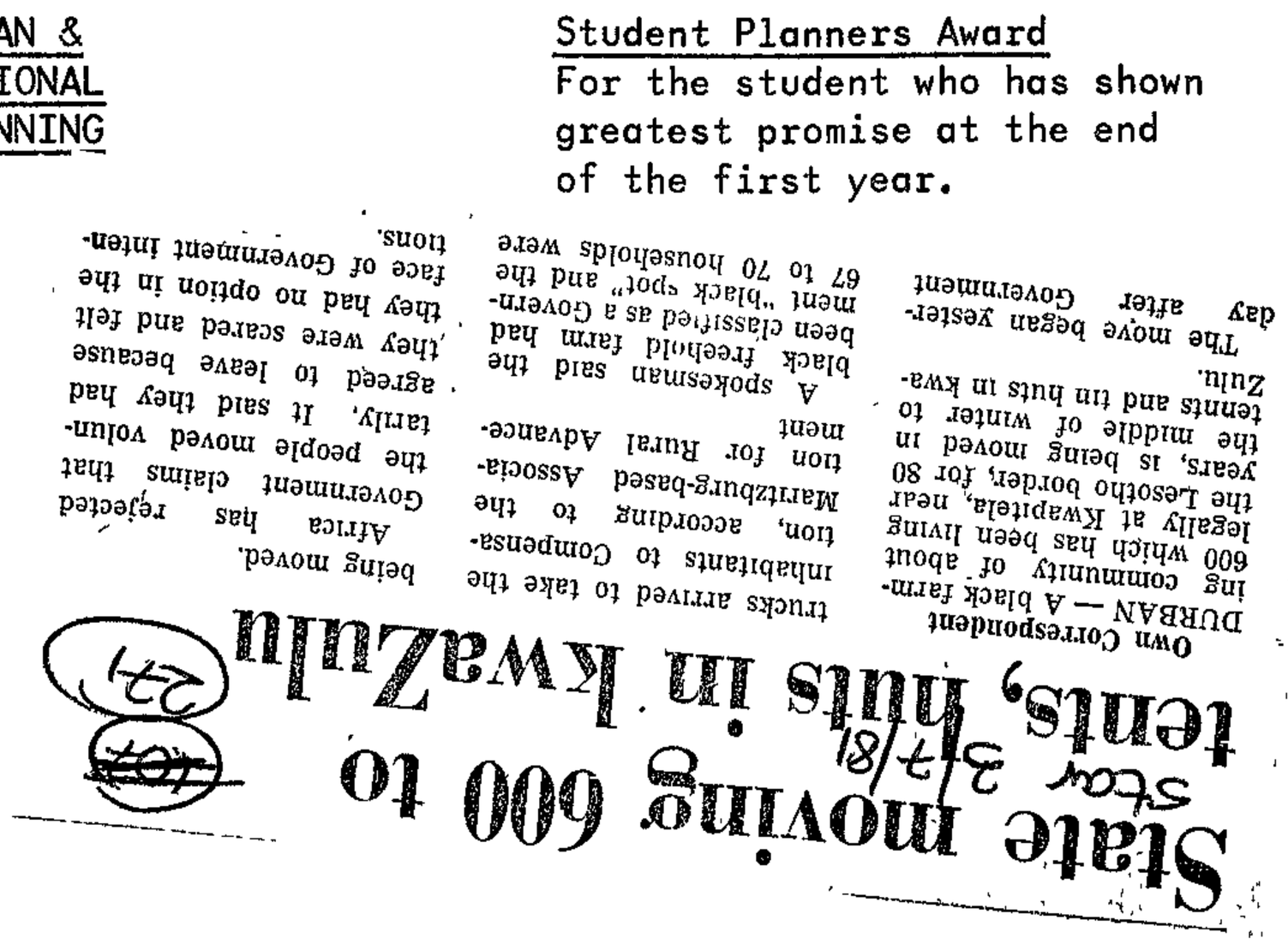
C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.



State moving 600 to tents, huts in KwaZulu

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A black farming community of about 600 which has been living legally at Kwapitela, near the Lesotho border, for 80 years, is being moved in the middle of winter to tennts and tin huts in KwaZulu.

The move began yesterday after Government trucks arrived to take the inhabitants to Compensation, according to the Maritzburg-based Association for Rural Advancement.

A spokesman said the black freehold farm had been classified as a Government "black spot" and the 67 to 70 households were being moved.

Africa has rejected Government claims that the people moved voluntarily. It said they had agreed to leave because they were scared and felt they had no option in the face of Government intentions.

Black farmers shifted in move on 'black spot'

CT 4/7/81 (271) (207)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Government lorries moved into a "black spot" in "white" Natal this week and began removing a black farming community that settled in the area more than 80 years ago.

The farmers at KwaPitela near the Sani Pass on the Lesotho border are being resettled at Compensation, a camp 70 km away in KwaZulu.

The government action was an unwelcome end to 21 years of uncertainty for the community. In 1969 officials declared the area — which has been legally owned by the Hlope family since 1900 — a "black spot", liable for removal

There were about 630 people living at KwaPitela. It was estimated that nearly half were removed this week in 40 government trucks and two buses. The remaining tenants were expected to be moved yesterday. The land owners and their families — about 30 people — are expected to be resettled later.

At Compensation, the families were given either tents or tin huts erected on small properties. They are expected to build wattle and daub huts as permanent accomodation. There is no land available at the resettlement camp for the community's crops or livestock.

Afra

The Maritzburg-based Association For Rural Advancement (Afra) which monitors removals in Natal, sharply attacked the action

"Afra condemns utterly the demolition of the agricultural community of KwaPitela and the forced resettlement of its people at the closer settlement of Compensation.

"We reject government claims that the people have moved because they wanted to — in South Africa black people have neither freedom of movement nor freedom of choice as to where they live.

"The people of KwaPitela have submitted to being moved not because they wanted to, but because they were scared, isolated and felt they had no option in the face of government intentions and strength," an Afra spokesman said last night.

'Indifference'

She condemned the "indifference" of the government demonstrated by the fact that it had decided to move the people from their permanent homes at KwaPitela to temporary tents and shacks in a rudimentary resettlement camp in mid-winter.

"KwaPitela is only one of hundreds of black communities that have been uprooted under apartheid in the past 20 years; the government has made it clear that these removals are to continue," she said.

In a recent report on Compensation, Afra said there were about 540 residents who had been removed from a "black spot" in the Underberg district.

"There are no shops, clinics, churches, community centres or telephones on the site. The nearest shop is a white-owned store about 4 km away. Prices are high — an 80 kg bag of mealie meal costs R20,90. The shop is also the nearest clinic depot. No doctors visit the community," the report stated.

Lack of land for ploughing and grazing was the most serious complaint by most residents

THE RESETTLEMENT CRY

'HELP US ADJUST TO NOTHING'

THE Inter Church Aid, a division of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), is to step up a nationwide campaign next month to help millions of resettled people living in the rural areas.

The SAAC is calling on all South Africans to provide resettled families with financial and spiritual support. The campaign, called "August 1981 — The Month of Compassion, The Cry of The Resettled", will include people living in the homelands.

An Inter Church director Mrs Mary Mxadana, said: "Millions of people have been moved from their farms and homes in recent years — and resettled in places far from towns which offer employment, on land too small to support them.

"They also find it hard to adjust themselves in their new areas because not even the bare necessities are provided in the places they are dumped in.

"We appeal to all the South Africans to help these families financially and pray for them. This campaign coincides with the United Nations International Year of the Disabled.

"We feel the resettled families are disabled in that they have been uprooted and moved away from everything.

Mrs Mxadana said the body had sent a directive to its regional councils throughout the country to step up the campign. These councils were urged to collect as much information as possible on the resettlement policy and its effects and share it with their local communities.

The councils were also instructed to show slides highlighting the pathetic conditions under which the resettled families live.

Inter Church Aid, which receives most of its funds from overseas, is the channel for support to these people. It works through the local churches for the development of stable communities, the provision of health services, agricultural schemes, home industries and education and cultural projects.

Over the years, millions of families have been moved from their farms and dumped in places like Ekuvukeni Resettlement Camp in Natal, Thornhill, Sada, Zweledinga, Oxton, Elukhanyisweni and Dimpaza — all in Ciskei.

"The resettled families are disabled in that they have been uprooted and moved away from everything."

'They find it hard to adjust themselves in their new areas because not even the bare necessities are provided.

BUILDING

(Continued)

Institute plans more help for relocated blacks

E. Post 6/7/81

271 8105

THE South African Institute of Race Relations planned further research and assistance to alleviate the problems associated with the relocation of blacks, the deputy director, Mrs Hazel Moolman, said in an interview.

The focus of the institute's conference held recently was on the resettlement of people, she said. The institute rejected the word "resettlement" in favour of "relocation".

"Resettlement implies taking people to an area where there is an infrastructure. In no case has this been true in regard to the removal of Africans from farms and 'black spots' into homelands. The people have not been resettled in the sense that they have been given an economic alternative.

South Africans needed to be reminded of the number of people who had been affected by the Government's homelands policy. From 1970 to 1979, 19 709 had been moved in the Cape Province, 140 120 in the Transvaal, 42 504 in the Free State, 37 900 in Transkei and 322 in the Ciskei.

Only about 120 000 hectares had been added to the homelands in compensation for the land taken from the people moved.

"The institute wishes to express its strongest anxiety at the extent and manner of the relocation taking place and at the human suffering involved," she said.

The lack of satisfactory consultation with the people being relocated and with the homeland authorities was cause for the most serious concern. So, too, was relocation without consent or adequate compensation.

Problems of employment, education, health services and community disruption added to the human distress

The institute knew of no greater current cause of human suffering in South Africa than relocation, she said.

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FINE ART

Art student (shared)

M D H Wells
A McL Kennedy

David Marais Memorial Prize
For a most promising and worthy first or second year student.

R D Morrison

Michaelis Prize
For best composition.

Mrs M van Niekerk

QUANTITY SURVEYING

Association's Quantities Book Prizes
For the best student obtaining honours standard in Quantities.

Quantities III

P C Key

Quantities V

Mrs J R Einhorn

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)

PFP men meet KwaZulu Cabinet

NM 11/7/87

27

MOK

Mercury Reporter

LAND consolidation as well as problems of removal and resettlement were among topics discussed at Ulundi yesterday when members of the Natal caucus of the Progressive Federal Party met members of the KwaZulu Cabinet for four hours.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP, said afterwards that the talks had been held at the request of the party so that the six Natal MPs could be briefed about KwaZulu before the next parliamentary session at the end of this month

The talks were also attended by the only PFP MPC, Mr Rodney Haxton.

Mr Swart said that problems arising from drought and famine in KwaZulu, the question of the relations between the South African Nursing Association and KwaZulu, the use of Defence Force personnel in the KwaZulu public service and the question of security along South Africa's borders, were also discussed.

student

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g Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes

For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the subject of Building Construction.

K Strong

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

Student Planners Award

For the student who has shown greatest promise at the end of the first year.

M P Morkel

KwaZulu opposed to resettling principle

NM 18/7/81

(271) (273)

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, has pointed out that an article in The Natal Mercury of July 1, 1981, could have given the impression that the KwaZulu Government regarded resettlement as a closed issue and that it went along with the principle of removal of Zulu people.

The article, headed 'Koornhof agrees to resettlement body', said Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, had agreed to the formation of a resettlement committee which would look into how blacks could be resettled in different areas.

Dr Mdlalose said that the KwaZulu Government had never agreed to the principle of resettlement.

Eviction

What had been agreed, however, at a meeting between representatives of the KwaZulu Government and Mr J J Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Development, on May 27 was that steering committees should be set up in each area to establish the economic effect of resettlement.

The KwaZulu Government spokesmen had, in fact, pleaded for the withdrawal of eviction notices. However, Mr Wentzel had explained that there were legal problems in respect of this.

Dr Mdlalose said he had come away from the meeting with the feeling that the 'sting' of resettlement had been taken out of the issue.

He pointed out that he had, in fact, not received any notification from Pretoria that the agreement reached on May 27 had been approved by Dr Koornhof.

ECONOMICS OF RESETTLEMENT

The end of a dream

271 39 339 FM 24/7/81

The Corporation for Economic Development announced last week that it is to spend R11,2m on 26 factories in the "national states" over the next two years. This is in addition to R226m invested in homelands industry by the CED to March 31 this year, to which can be added private sector investment of R147,3m.

Businessmen should be questioning the morality, and the efficacy, of this exercise Officialdom seems to be conveniently overlooking the fundamental inequity of the homelands policy behind these statistics And there is an equal unwillingness to face the fact that sufficient new job opportunities just can't be "created" by such investment for the 300 000 *new* workseekers who enter the black labour market each year The grand total of jobs created by the investment recorded above is 35 000.

The trouble is that the homelands policy, or "grand apartheid," is a political concept founded on that mere 13% of SA's land mass reserved for the black majority by the white Parliament in 1936. Within that 13%, the major 10 African ethnic units — as defined by Pretoria — are required to accept and identify with the physical base of their political destiny Their "homelands" are there

The issue of regional development in SA cannot, unfortunately, be considered in isolation from the grandiose visions of the architects of apartheid Yet the current debate about change in SA has tended to focus on visible racial discrimination — what most observers, here and abroad, mean when they talk about apartheid — while the logic and unpleasant realities of grand apartheid have been too little examined

Inexorably, the movement of ever more homelands towards "independence" has gone ahead The concern that they should also be "developed" is historically new It has never led to any mitigation of the policy of influx control — which artificially locks the bulk of these workseekers out of the developed sector — and associated population relocations Yet the ultimate cost of this process, not least economically, is likely to wreak far more havoc to long-term peace and stability than any number of prosecutions under, say, the Immorality Act

Not that the homelands, by any means, are sacred cows Government think-tank bodies have in recent years placed the emphasis on cross-border regional economic development Allied to this, Pretoria may yet be forced into compromise on the inflammatory citizenship issue — though, at this stage, it looks as if the Ciskei will follow Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana into the diplomatic wilderness come "independence" in December

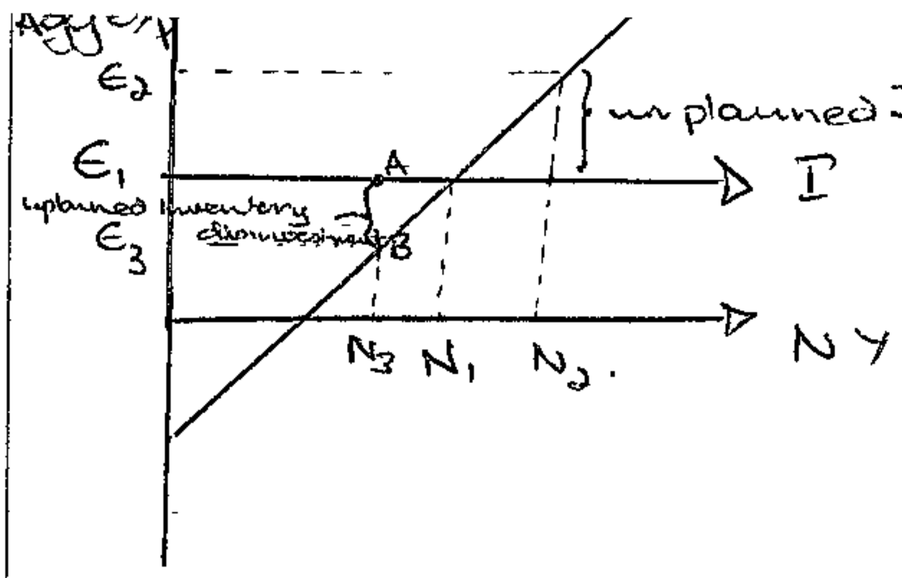
Judging from one government statement after another, Pretoria's perception of black nationalism is that it is ethnic nationalism, to be politically confined to the fragmented African reserves Critics say this tactic is simply one of "divide and rule" — hence the rock-hard position of various opposition movements that there must ultimately be one-man-one-vote in a unitary SA

In all fairness, pro-government bodies such as the SA Bureau of Racial Affairs have moved towards the realisation that — in the words of Sabra's C J Jooste — "a nation which is politically viable in the sense that it has a sovereign government in its own land, can still be enslaved if it is not economically viable "

Yet even if the final recommendations of the Van der Walt Commission into homelands consolidation are accepted, it remains doubtful whether enough land can ever be allocated to, say, QwaQwa or KaNgwane to make them "national states" in the sense intended by Pretoria The former has a land area of 62 000 ha (after current consolidation proposals) and a *de jure* population of 1,8m It was from the grossly overcrowded and impoverished KaNgwane that cholera burst out last year

In whatever glowing terms the policy is "sold" to critics or prospective investors, the homelands are artificial, economically disrupted entities Here more than anywhere else, in the Chinese phrase, government has sown dragons' teeth

In a major paper in *The Economic Implications of African Resettlement*, Charles Simkins, senior research fellow at



unplanned Inventory I

$N_1 E_1$ -

$N_3 E_3$ - pos when planned S > planned I

$N_3 E_3$ - planned S < planned I

but ex-post S = ex-post I

because of unplanned

inventory disinvestment = AB

Firms will dec I & lower

the I schedule until they

reach a new E^m at $E_3 N_3$.

72

UCT's Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit, analyses the failure of the policy, and puts forward suggestions for remedy. Government might still find them radical — but could well be forced to consider them because of the pressures of population and economic growth.

It is virtually impossible to quantify the cost of what has been variously called "resettlement" or "relocation." The vast population shifts of the apartheid era constitute social engineering on a scale not seen since the collectivisation of Soviet agriculture under Stalin in the Thirties Official figures alone suggest that in the 20 years to 1980, over a million people were shifted to fit in with homelands consolidation, the elimination of so-called black spots, removal of subsistence tenants and squatters on white farmland, and the demolition of urban townships with their relocation closer to or within the bantustans

Additionally, in this period, some 3,5m people fell foul of the influx control laws, including many involved in labour unrest such as the Johannesburg municipality workers' strike last year, and an unascertainable number endorsed out to "homelands."

One telling statistic is that while 40% of the African population lived in the reserves in 1960, the figure is now 54% — and this has come about in a period of extensive industrialisation, which, of course, could not have occurred without labour But along with the freeze on black housing during the Seventies the trend has been massively towards migrant and commuter labour (There were 290 000 commuters from the homelands in 1970, 718 900 in 1979) Natural, in the sense of settled, urbanisation has been distorted by relocation

In his paper on resettlement, given at a recent conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Simkins touches on a key fact of SA's current economic life "Gross domestic product per capita at 1970 prices in SA was R380 in 1960 and R559 in 1979, or $413 in 1960 and $608 in 1979 at 1964 prices This places us squarely in the 'semi-developed' country category for the whole of the period under consideration "

We are, in that respect, largely segregated and poor. Verwoerd would have loved it — but what of future generations?

Excluding migration to rural areas for reasons other than resettlement, Simkins finds that "there has been no increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas in the past 20 years ." This represents a clear disparity between development and expected urbanisation, so much so that "one could say that SA was underurbanised by about 9,4% of total population (that is, about 2,7m people) in 1980. This provides a justification (one among others) for seeing closer settlements (that is of resettled or 'discarded' people) as a form of displaced urbanisation "

The notorious resettlement camps, therefore, exist "to contain people who, without influx control, would have settled in SA's cities " (Within the past week, events at Crossroads have shown up the ugly face of the policy) Had they done so, poverty would still have been the lot of such communities — but there would almost certainly have been far less of the disruption of family life, infant mortality, and other evils associated with resettlement.

At places like Compensation and Keiskammahoek these "surplus" people live in near-barren wildernesses. At others — like Dimbaza and Mdantsane — there is at least some local industry or the possibility of commuting to work However, resettlement areas have one thing in common: the disparity between the amount spent by government on infrastructure and compensation for removal, in relation to the total number of people moved

From 1971 to 1974, Simkins notes, one body involved in resettlement, the SA Development Trust, allocated R1,18m to move 78 000 people — a per capita cost of R15 (it has risen in recent years) This sum could, surely, have been far better spent on a site-and-service housing project for settled urban workers

Money spent by the Development Trust comes nowhere near the total cost of resettlement — which is unquantifiable Simkins writes: "Economists often assess the implications of a policy by comparing its consequences with the situation that would have arisen had an alternative been in force " He isolates two such alternative situations

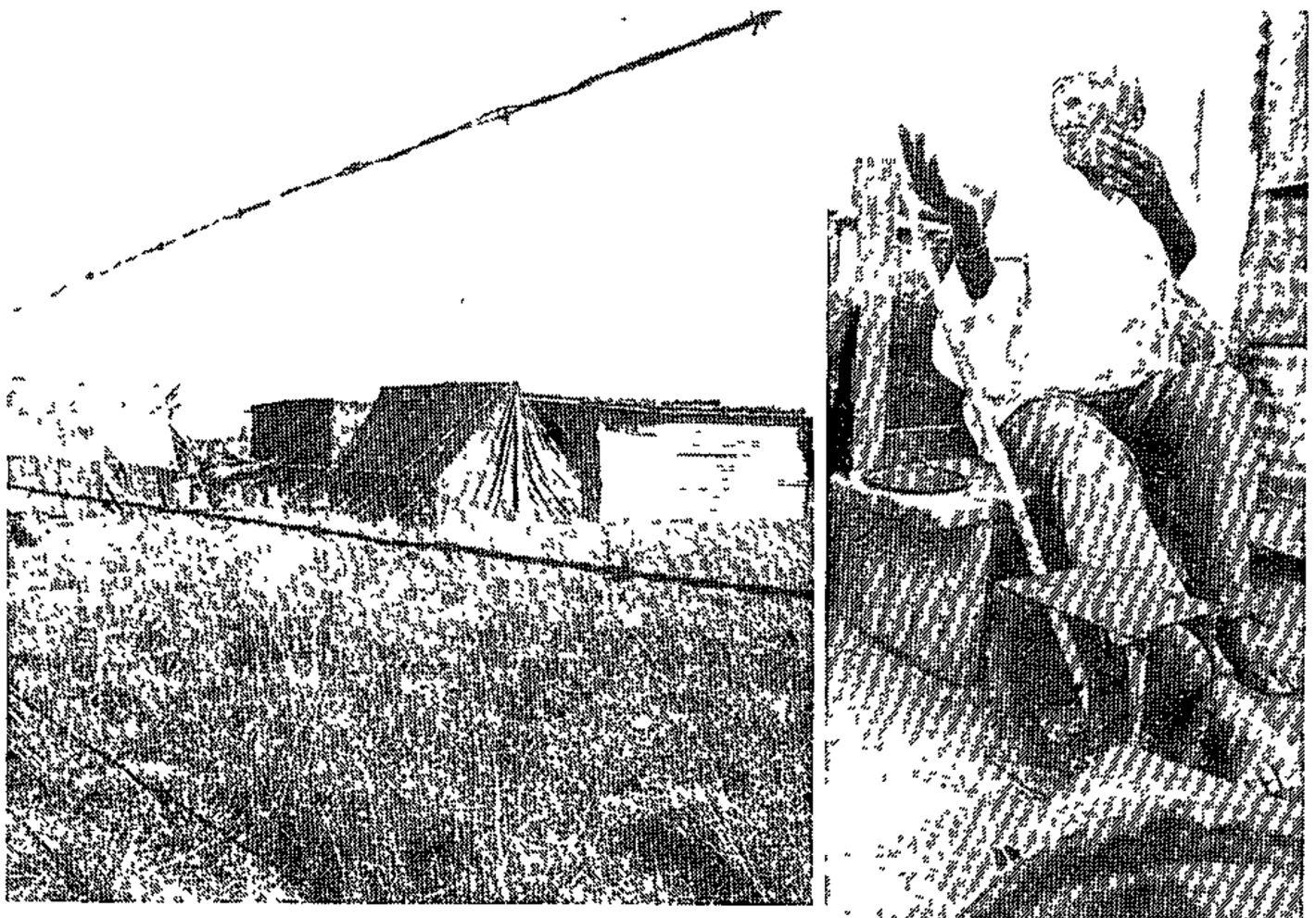
□ No resettlement but continued influx control "The homeland population would have risen more slowly, but there would still have been substantial net immigration; closer settlements would have come into existence, but more slowly "

□ No resettlement and no influx control "Johannesburg (or, more appropriately Cape Town) would look much more like Rio de Janeiro soon as people migrate to job opportunities and high wages Not only would there be an exodus from homelands, but one could expect people (in lesser numbers) to leave the low-paying and labour-surplus white rural areas The burden of providing work and incomes for the poor of the nation would fall squarely on the cities and towns "

Simkins feels the latter to be the necessary choice Decentralisation to give economic viability to the homelands has been a political and economic failure People have been dispossessed of their birthright of SA citizenship and access to the industrial sector. Further growth will be stunted unless government realises fully that the dream of grand apartheid is at an end — and acts accordingly

His conclusion "While the cities and towns remain the major providers of jobs, then the burden of employment should be placed on them — the prospects of the resettled and other rural and homeland dwellers depend on it It is a heavy burden but not, at this stage of SA's development, an intolerable one We can be mixed and rich in 25 years — or we can continue to try for white and perpetuate poverty for a century "

Though Simkins does not spell it out, perpetuated poverty would also mean perpetuated instability and the destruction of much that has been built up since the inception of SA No one wants that



Resettlement scenes . . . a barren policy

Top secret meeting to discuss forced removals

NM 27/7/81 (Sow) (27)

African Affairs Reporter

THE Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference had a top secret meeting at Warrenton near Kimberley to discuss non-violent strategy against forced removals in South Africa. It was attended by priests, nuns and ordinary people affected by the removals.

The three-day conference which ended on Friday was conducted by the commission of justice and reconcialition under the auspices of the Bishops' Conference. It was attended by an expert on non-violence from the United States and several Catholic bishops including the Bishop of Bloemfontein.

No Press statement was issued after the meeting but the Mercury can now disclose that the conference decided that country-wide prayer meetings should be conducted to put an end to mass removals of peoples in the Republic.

St Wendolin's

Among the people who attended the conference were delegates from St Wendolin's Mission near Mariannhill — which has been declared an Indian area.

Residents from the mission have sent several petitions and memorandums to Dr Piet Koornhof asking him to stop their removal.

Although the conference listened to many delegates affected by the removals in various areas, it found the St Wendolin's issue of particular concern.

The delegates representing it highlighted the plight of the residents, which according to a spokesman, made a strong impression on the conference.

Yesterday a spokesman for residents at St Windolin's told the Mercury: 'Not only do we not want to move, but we will never move,' he said.

No reply

'Pretoria has not bothered to reply to our petitions and notes, some dating back to November last year,' he complained.

Residents told the Mercury they had decided to make extensions to their homes and carry on planting vegetables in their gardens because they believed it was their right to stay at St Wendolin's and that forced removals were against the teaching of the Christian faith.

A mass prayer meeting, to be attended by bishops of various denominations, will be held at St. Wendolin's Mission on August 22 to stop the removal of settled communities.

Prayers against mass removal

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A top-secret meeting of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference has been held at Warrenton near Kimberley to discuss non-violent strategy against forced removals in South Africa.

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AL NEWS

Resettlement is genocide, accuses bishop

CAPE TOWN — While the Springboks were playing rugby in New Zealand behind barriers of policemen, South Africa's police and Bantu Administration Board officials were playing football with people, Bishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

In a message read at a service in St Thomas's Anglican Church, Rondebosch, at the start of a month of compassion for the victims of resettlement, Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, sent his "love, sympathy and solidarity to the thousands of people suffering as a result of the Langa and Nyanga evictions.

"We thank God for your courage, determination and non-violent resistance to the brutal policy of exclusion from the cities and the callous implementation of it demonstrated in the past 10 days," the bishop said.

Bishop Tutu said the world was watching with "distress, anger and a growing determination to end this evil apartheid system."

About 130 people attended the service, including Bishop Stephen Naidoo, the Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Cape Town; Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens; her husband, Mr Brian Bishop, chairman of the Civil Rights League; and Dr Margaret Nash, education officer for the South African Council of Churches.

After the service R210 was collected and much of this, according to Dr Nash, will go to buy food and clothing for those evicted from the hostel in Langan two weeks ago.

During yesterday's service Bishop Naidoo said: "The depth of human suffering witnessed recently is taking place, not in a foreign country, but today in this country.

"We live in a climate of words which are thrown at us all the time. But they are just a smokescreen behind which is the whole diabolical structure of apartheid.

"I submit that there is something gravely wrong in our society," Bishop Naidoo said.

Apartheid was not merely about ideologies but about people. It was grossly evil and could never be justified in any way.

Calling the government's resettlement policy "a form of genocide," Bishop Naidoo outlined some of its "terrible consequences."

These, he said, were hunger, the destruction of family life and despair.

"People in the so-called resettled areas are starving and this is why people evicted from Langa and Nyanga will not go back.

"If people in Cape Town went to experience for themselves what is being done to their brothers and sisters only five kilometres away, there would be such a mass outcry that the authorities would have to do something."

It was this outcry that was lacking, Bishop Naidoo said.

The Springbok rugby tour grabbed headlines while these inhuman consequences of "policies we deplore" were happening. — Sapa.

CT 27/7/81

Tutu's Compassion message to eviction victims

Staff Reporter

WHILE the Springboks were playing rugby in New Zealand behind barriers of policemen South Africa's police and Bantu Administration Board officials were playing football with people, said Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday

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If people in Cape Town went and experienced for themselves what was being done to their brothers and sisters only three miles away there would be such a mass outcry that the authorities would have to do something

It was this outcry which was lacking, he said

The Springbok rugby tour grabbed headlines while these "inhuman consequences of policies we deplore" were happening

The Anglican priest in charge of the parish of St John's and Crossroads, the Rev S Luckett, said the policy of resettlement — 'or rather 'de-settlement' — is a manifestation of the evil diabolical structures of South African society'

"As people of God we need to actively resist these structures and participate in reshaping them

Church concerned about relocations

NM 30/7/81 271

Mercury Reporter

THE plight of the residents of St Wendolin's near Pinetown is highlighted in a circular being distributed by the Durban and District Council of Churches, an ecumenical body which represents nearly all the major Christian denominations in the Durban area.

The council has chosen the question of the uprootings as its topic for consideration during the Month of Compassion to be held in August.

The circular says that about 2 000 000 people have already been uprooted under such legislation as the Group Areas and Homelands Consolidation Acts. A further 2 000 000 are still to be moved, it adds.

'In the Durban area such new townships as Phoenix, Newlands East, Mariannhill and Ntuzuma are all the products of relocation,' the circular says.

The publication has concentrated on the threatened removal of 12 000 people from St Wendolin's near Pinetown to KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka townships. It says St Wendolin's highlights all the worst aspects of the general policy of uprootal which is being implemented all over South Africa.

The circular points out that a special ecumenical service is to be held at St Wendolin's on Saturday, August 22. Speakers will be the Bishop of Mariannhill, Bishop Paul Mngoma, the chairman of the Durban and District Council of Churches, the Rev Bheki Dludla, the Archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, and Dr Donald Veysie, chairman of the Natal coastal district of the Methodist Church.

The leaflet calls on interested parties to make donations to the St Wendolin's Support Fund so that the residents can improve their homes and community facilities and campaign against removals. The address of the fund is P O Box 1879, Durban 4000.

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Unveilings

THE Soweto branch of Church of Christ All Over is to unveil the tombstone of one of its members in Newcastle over the weekend.

The church's secretary, Mr Robert Tshabalala, said Transport would move from 2450B Zone One for Emadadeni tomorrow. All those who are interested in attending the ceremony are asked to contact the secretary as soon as possible.

The African Catholic Church in Sharpeville will also unveil the tombstone of one of its members on Sunday.

The Rev S Dan Tshambo, a minister at the parish, said the tombstone would be unveiled at Evaton Cemetery The ceremony will begin at 6 30 am.

Youth

THE Presbyterian Youth League held its annual conference in Mamelodi East this week.

A spokesman for the league said it was hoped the conference would be the renewal of the youth organisation because it had not been functioning for a long time All delegates in the central zone were expected to attend.

Volunteers

THE Soweto branch of the Volunteer Ministers' Association is to hold a public service in Mapetla on Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Maja, a member of the association, said the service was a first of its kind.

The cry of the resettled . . .

Resettled families have to travel a long distance to get bare necessities like water.

By LEN MASEKO

THE South African Council of Churches' (SACC) nationwide campaign which is aimed at helping millions of resettled people living in the rural areas begins tomorrow.

Inter Church Aid, a division of SACC, has called on all South Africans to provide resettled families with financial and spiritual support. The campaign is called "August 1981 — The Month of Compassion, The Cry of The Resettled" and will include people living in the homelands.

Inter Church Aid, which receives most of its funds from overseas, is the channel for support to the resettled people. It works through the local churches for the development of stable communities, the provision of health services, agricultural schemes, home industries and education and cultural projects.

A spokesperson said millions of people had been moved from their farms and homes in recent years — and resettled in places far from towns which offer employment, on land too small to support them.

She said the people found it hard to adjust themselves in their new areas because not even the bare necessities were provided in the places they were "dumped" in.

Over the years, millions of families have moved from their farms and resettled in places like Ekuvukeni Resettlement Camp in Natal, Thornhill, Sada, Zweledinga, Oxton, Elukhanyisweni and Dimbaza — all in Ciskei.

Laymen bible course

A BIBLE course for m ters and laymen will be in Orlando East, Sowet Sunday.

The Rev France Kekar member of the Cam Crusade for Christ whic running the course, s young Christians were inv especially members of Students Christian Mo ment

Rev Kekana, a form teacher at Naledi H School, said the course wo deal with the differ spheres of religion T course will be held eve Sunday, and Rev Kekana sisted by Rev Lin Mazibuko will conduct t classes

The course, which will free of charge, will be held 5304 Orlando East It w begin at 3 pm.

Church news

Tutu: dumping people is against Christianity

EAST LONDON — The uprooting of people from Duncan Village and dumping them into the Ciskei was an "evil and totally unChristian act", Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a crowd of about 1 000 at the St Saviour's Church Hall here last night

Bishop Tutu, who was addressing a meeting in support of the Duncan Village community who are threatened with removal to Mdantsane, said it was inconsistent with the gospel of Jesus Christ to treat people like furniture.

"What kind of Christianity is it to knock people's houses down and uproot them in the middle of winter? I use the terms "uprooting" and "dumping" instead of "removal" and "resettlement" because you uproot and dump rubbish, not people."

Bishop Desmond Tutu stresses a point during his speech in East London last night.

Bishop Tutu said that Duncan Village would not go away if the people there took the same action as the people of the Western Cape. There the women of Langa and Nyanga had the dignity and courage to stand up and say: "Arrest us "

"Now we are appealing to the whites to hear a cry from our hearts. We are human beings, so let us be treated that way "

Bishop Tutu said many people had accused him of being a politician who was trying hard to be a bishop.

"But let me say that God is a God who cannot be neutral He is a God who cares and who has always taken the side of the downtrodden, like the people of Duncan Village".

Bishop Tutu said if the whites were not prepared to share their land, and took such action as booting people out of Duncan Village they should "go home" elsewhere

Mrs Mabel Mdaka, a member of the Duncan Village Community Council pleaded with the entire East London community to support the people of Duncan Village in their wish to remain where they were

"People of Duncan Village are not prepared to be moved to Mdantsane, which is already overpopulated. We wish to remain here for reasons such as work opportunities and proximity to places of employment

"We request the assistance of our white fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers Is it nothing to you, that your neighbours are treated in this way?"

Mr Edison Makeba said the people of Duncan Village were to be moved despite the government's stated policy that no people would be moved contrary to their wishes

"A unique situation is going to be created where, with East London becoming an industrial growth point, the Africans are going to be deprived of their share in the development in the area," he said

Mr Allister Bentley, chairman of the East London Progressive Federal Party Youth Branch, said what was happening in Duncan Village was an institutionalised violence against defenceless people which bordered on genocide

"One wonders if, following this harsh reality of apartheid, peaceful change is still possible. We must all unite to combat the destruction of Duncan Village."

Mr Daniel Alexander, chairman of the East London Coloured Management Committee, said the coloured people were sick of being used as a buffer by the whites against blacks He said it was hurtful and distasteful to move people from the area where they grew up

To loud cheers he said "The government must not force any of you to be Ciskeians against your will "

He said the coloured people, who are being moved into Duncan Village to replace the blacks, should stand up and tell the government "The road is ending here "

"My future has already been spoilt, but I am going to fight for the future of my child " — DDR

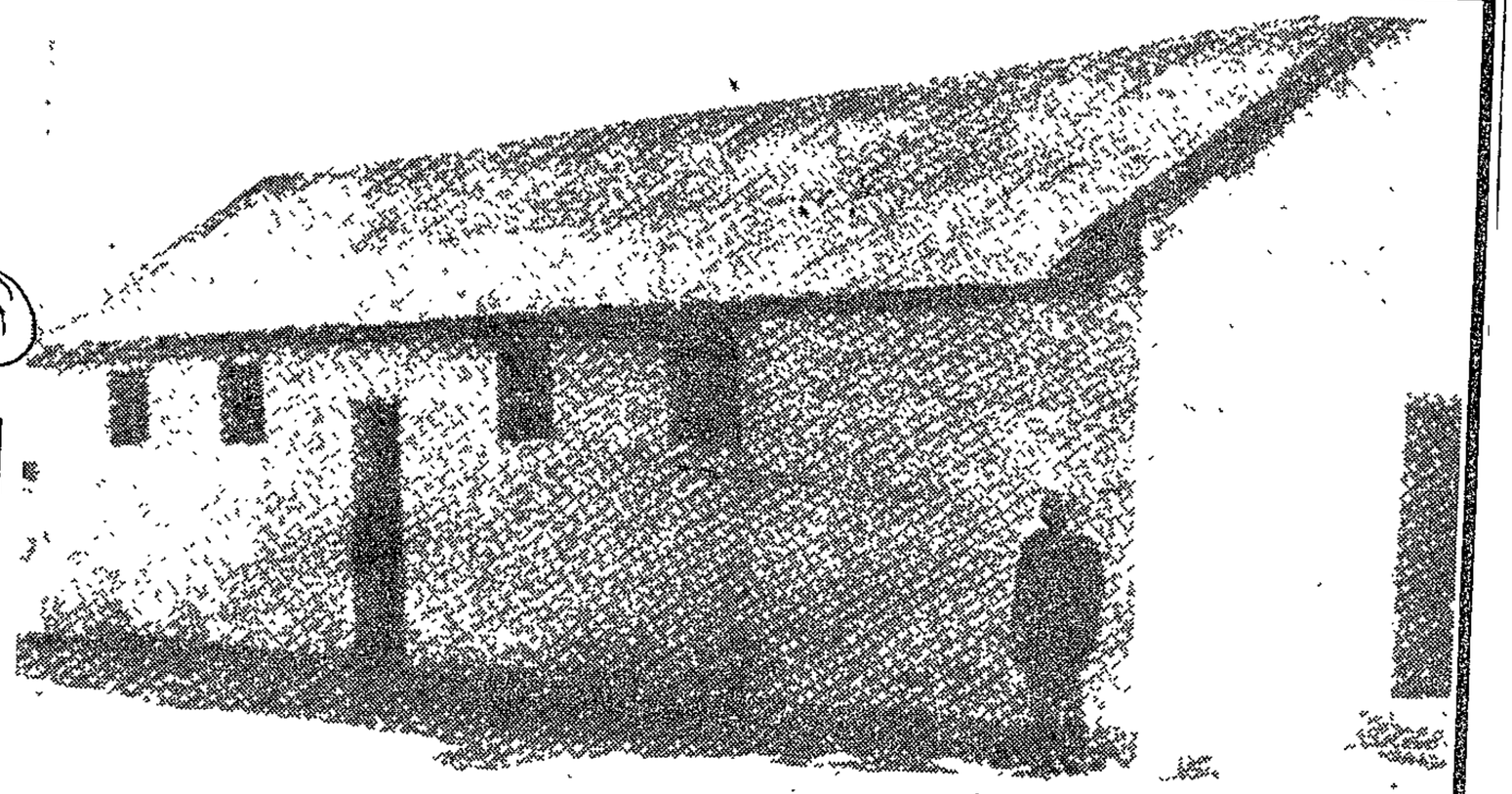
A section of the 1 000-strong crowd which heard Bishop Tutu speak against the removal of blacks from Duncan Village.

(271)

Mgwali people doubt shift to Frankfort

DD 3/8/81 (271) 10/8/81

MR GIJA . . . "All I can say is that I hope this never happens."



The Cumming Memorial School building, at Mgwali, once used by black and white children in the area.

Report, pictures: LESLIE XINWA

STUTTERHEIM — More than 2 000 people, 152 of whom have freehold rights, are to be moved from Mgwali, near here, to Frankfort as part of the Ciskei consolidation scheme

During a visit to Mgwali I found muted resistance to the move which has been in the melting pot since 1975 but which really came to a head on June 3 when the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L L Sebe, addressed residents of the four villages in the area

People are scared

Many were prepared to criticise what was taking place but none would agree to be quoted

Not so an admirer of Chief Sebe, and one of the oldest residents in the area, 93-year-old Mr H Gija, who prides himself on having taken over a once white-owned trading station with the help of the Ciskei Chief Minister He told a moving story of how some families came to own land at Mgwali

"It all started before a move by Scottish missionaries to start a school here," he said

"The land had been bought for us from money we got from the government when we kept our vow not to fight against the British crown

"Then when Tiyo Soga returned from Scotland with his Scottish wife, Janet, land was given by Sandile for the building of Mgwali institution, the church and manse in this area"

Mr Gija said the people of Mgwali had maintained their vow not to take up arms against the government "Even today when we are being asked to leave our land and settle where we do not know whether we will be allowed our freehold rights, we still want the matter decided at a round table"

Asked whether they did not have a chance to put their case when Chief Sebe addressed them and pleaded with them to accept the principle ("undoqo") of being moved, Mr Gija said he was told many people were not happy about the way the meeting went

He said it had never dawned on the residents of Mgwali that they would be moved

"When I got this shop from a white trader last year I thought it was proof this would not happen"

What would he do if he had to move to Frankfort?

"All I can say is that I hope this never happens," he said

The first intimation some people had of the intention to move them was when they were informed the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, Rev W M Xaba, and the department's secretary, Mr Gary Godden, would address them

Mr Xaba apparently did not attend the meeting and they were addressed by Mr Godden

He was told people did not want to move They wanted the area to be part of the Ciskei and be ruled by the Ciskei Government but if this could not be done without moving them, they preferred to remain under the South African Government

One complaint is that the tribal authority has taken decisions that have surprised residents.

Several people apparently were elected to form a committee but three men, including Mr M T Sam — a former member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and one of the most respected men in the area — are said to have had their names withdrawn from the committee

Some residents are wondering whether this was done on instruction from the government or on a decision taken by the tribal authority

The chairman of the committee, Mr Taylor Bevu, a teacher, was not available for comment Most members of the committee which includes a chief and headmen, are members of the tribal authority

It is said most members of the tribal authority do not own property in the area and that some were resettled from other parts and do not stand to lose as much as the property owners if they are moved.

Also stressed was the fertility of the land in the area and the complaint is that the people moved will be giving away one of the richest areas in the Ciskei

South Africa's Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J. J. Wentzel, had visited the area with three officials It is claimed they were told residents did not want to move and the impression gained by the residents was that they were satisfied and would leave the residents alone

Some feel the issue also involves the Presbyterian Church The land on which the Mgwali institution stands, they say, was given to the Scottish missionaries by Chief Sandile for the school and these people have been part of the community

The church, built when Tiyo Soga arrived in 1863, was a shrine to many Presbyterians in the area

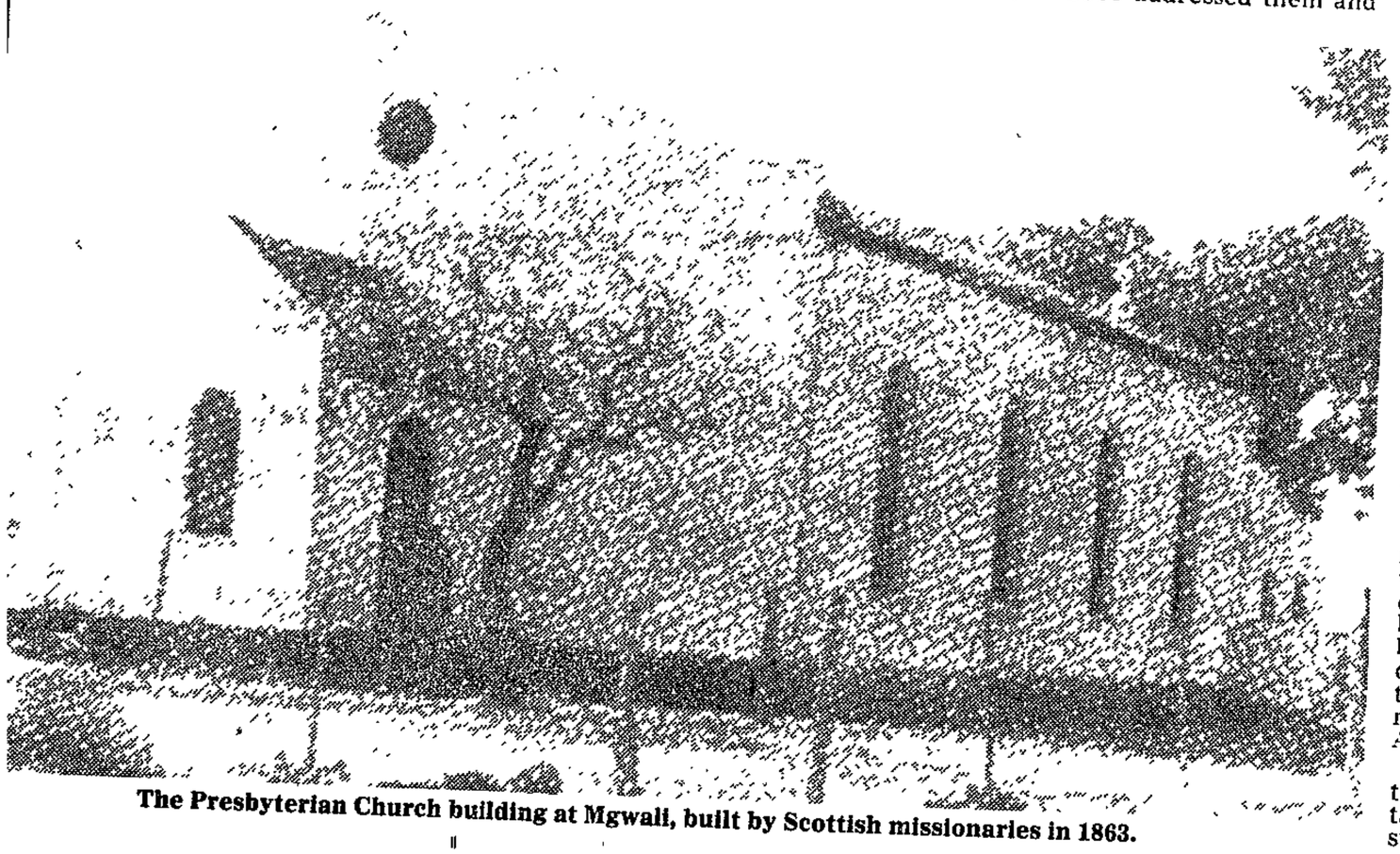
Also of great historical importance is the Cumming Memorial School building, believed to have been built round about 1863 Part of the original building is still used as a classroom

Many people, especially elderly people in the area, went to school in that building and for many years attended classes with children of the Scottish missionaries

Efforts to get comment from Chief Sebe, Rev Xaba and Mr Godden were unsuccessful all week

The Secretary to the Department of the Chief Minister and Finance, Mr G D Maytham, said he knew little about the issue to be able to comment

"All I know is that the removal is to take place and the only people who could help you are the Chief Minister, Rev Xaba and Mr Godden," he said. — DDR.



The Presbyterian Church building at Mgwali, built by Scottish missionaries in 1863.

Sowetan 3/8/81 (310) (271) (48)

Squatters must go - Malan

FAMILIES said to be squatting across the Old Potchefstroom road somewhere near Regina Mundi will today be moved in trucks to the Free State and "wherever they came from", but others 'qualify' to stay.

This was said yesterday by Mr Nico Malan, Chief Executive Officer of the Soweto Community Council. He said his council and the West Rand Administration Board had arranged to bring out about a dozen trucks to move the families and their belongings.

Mr Malan said some of these families will be taken to the Free State and others to "wherever they came from". He said the group had moved from Kliptown where they left the other squatters on Friday.

Forty families were involved, he said, and it had been established 10 of them "qualified" to be in Soweto. But, he added, the remaining 30 would be taken back.

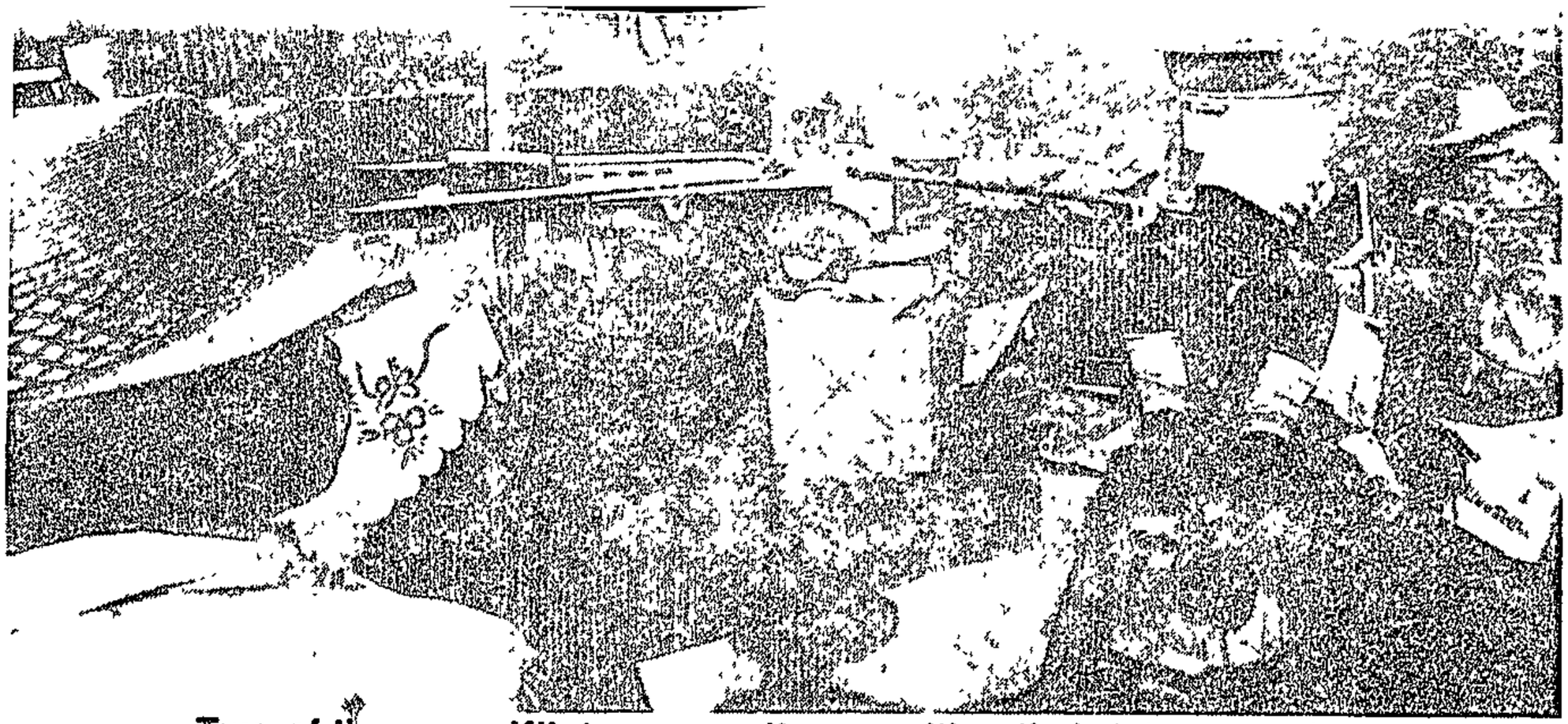
"This is what I call terrorism," commented Mrs A Coleman, chairman of the Transvaal region of Black Sash. She said Wrab officials used "terror tactics" to move these people out of their shacks.

At the site she had argued with Mr Malan, she said, that demolishing the squatters' shacks would not solve the problem. She said she also questioned the use of camouflage uniform by police who were at the scene.

"I have arranged transport for families who wish to return to where they came from," said Mr Malan. "In fact," he said, "four have indicated they wish to go back. Some came from the Free State and others from Natal."

Mr Malan said the squatters were on a piece of land to be developed by Wrab. There were no toilets or running water, and the place could easily be a "health hazard," he said.

• See story on page four



Two of the many Kliptown squatters awaiting their fate yesterday.

Protest village 'sick and tired' of being moved

ABOUT 25 families of Malebane Village are to be resettled at Mphahlele District in the Northern Transvaal from August 1, a village spokesman said in Lebowakgomo near Pietersburg.

The spokesman said families had received letters from the Northern Transvaal Department of Co-operation and Development informing them that they would be moved to another village 15km from Malebane

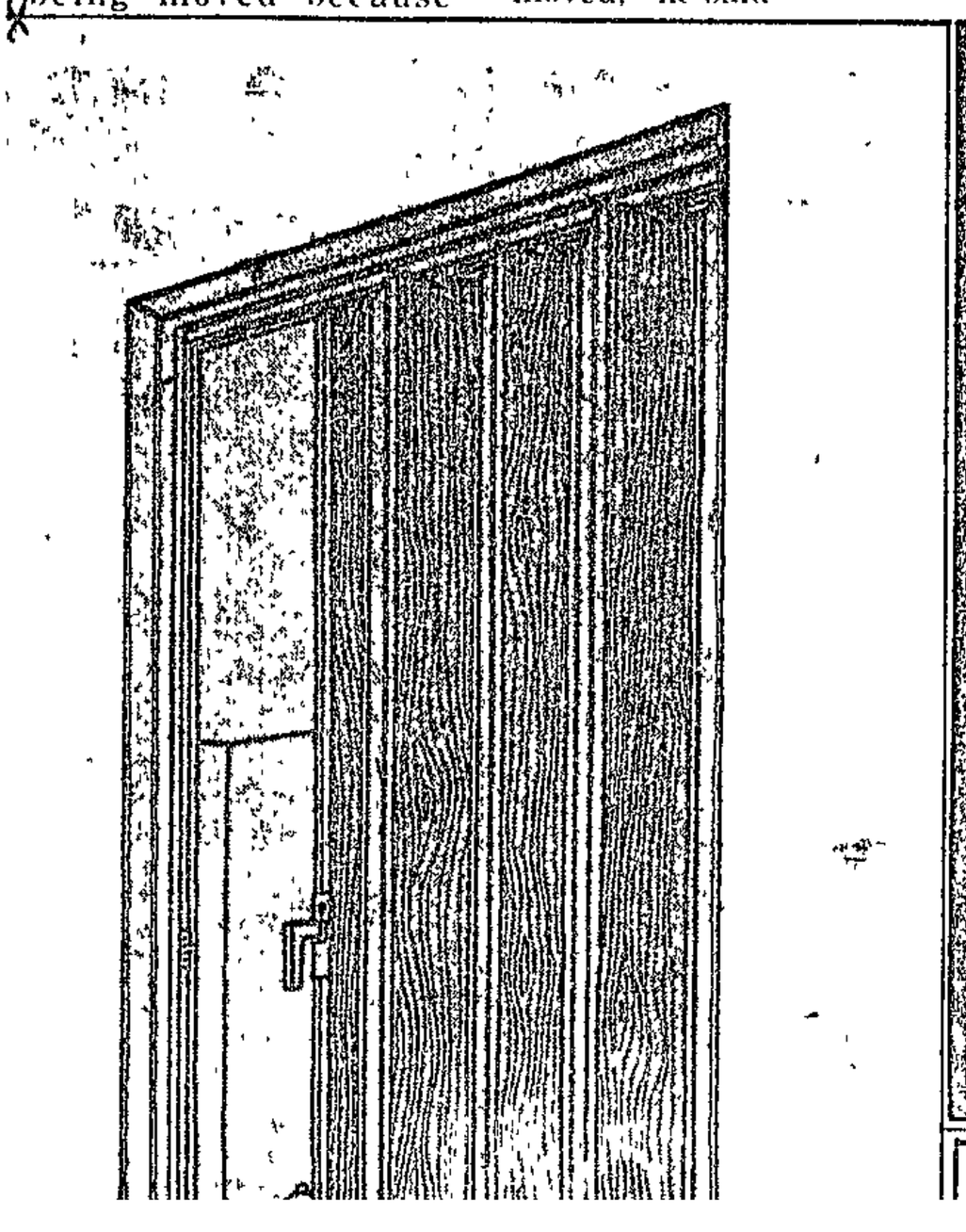
The chief magistrate of Lebowakgomo, Mr T C Kloppers, said people were being moved because Malebane Village was not planned under the Resettlement Act

They were being moved to Mphahlele District which had been planned

FUTURE

Meanwhile the village spokesman said villagers intended seeing local authorities to voice dissatisfaction. It had not been long since they came to Malebane.

"We are sick and tired of being moved from one area to another and shall protest if we are being forcefully moved," he said



'We won't go' squatters tell officials

MANY Kliptown squatters have vowed they would rather face prosecution than go back to their homelands.

This follows an ultimatum by the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) on Tuesday morning that all illegal shack-dwellers in the area were to be moved out.

Last week Wrab started to demolish a number of shacks after it had issued notices to property owners on whose land the squatters lived, and warned others to pull them down themselves.

Some of the squatters heeded the warning but others defied it. Although most families still sleep in the open on the land where their shacks stood, they are adamant they will not move out

When SOWETAN visited the area, Wrab demolishers had not as yet moved in At a place called Chicken Farm, there were a number of families sitting outside with their belongings lying around

They said many family men had not gone to work for fear their belongings would be damaged should the demolishers move in during the day

Some of their shacks, they said, had been built in the past two weeks The stable they were staying in on the same farm became too small as many families who had been forced to leave their shacks elsewhere in the area flocked in

Mr Talimang Dipholo who originally comes from Lesotho and has been staying at the farm for five years said he came to Johannesburg in 1961

"I have been living here peacefully for many years and I do not understand why the officials say we must move out. Our society is a peaceful one and it is very rare you hear of crime

"I do not care whether they demolish their shacks or what I am not moving an inch from this place but would rather sleep in the open and face the music. I am also not interested in their free rail ticket back to my home They should keep it to themselves," he said.

Many other squatters spoken to shared Mr Dipholo's sentiments and added that they would unite to resist the move They said they would not be able to earn a living back home and asked to 'be left in peace

Meanwhile, Wrab officials were reported yesterday as saying the squatters would not be housed The squatters, they said merely wanted to evoke sympathy" and therefore jump the house waiting-list queue

Another Wrab official Mr A E Steenhuizen said that although the squatters were liable for prosecution under the Squatters Act, none had been charged because his men wanted to treat the issue in "the most amicable way"

Zondani: let govts help stop move

DD 3/8/81

345 103 271

EAST LONDON — Mr B B Zondani, the man who was in the forefront of the struggle to save the people of Fingo Village, Grahamstown, from being moved to Committee's Drift, has advised Duncan Village residents to use all spheres of influence to fight their removal to Mdantsane

Mr Zondani, who was to have spoken at a meeting addressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu here on Friday night, arrived late for the meeting and did not speak. He issued a statement covering what he would have said

Mr Zondani said the first thing to do was to establish a direct contact with the South African Government

"They must also gain the support of the Ciskei and Transkei governments," he said

He felt it would be a good idea if the community council was not the main body fighting the removal He pointed out that much could be achieved by the community council but advised residents to vote for men who would stand up for their cause at the next community council elections.

Mr Zondani warned against taking the government to court on the issue because such a move would be counter-productive

He called for use of all media in fighting the case

He recalled how both governments had helped in fighting the cause of Fingo Village residents

Also brought into the picture in Grahamstown were influential whites who were sympathetic to their cause

Squatters defy Wrab

MR NICO Malan, Chief Executive Officer of the Soweto Council, yesterday confirmed that the thirty families squatting on a chicken farm have turned down the transport offered to them on Monday.

By CHARLES MOGALE

These families, he said, had moved from their Kliptown shacks last Friday to the neighbouring chicken farm across the Potchefstroom road towards Kliptown

He said the trucks to transport these families turned back empty at 12 noon on Monday when the squatters refused to go. He said the families would have been taken to the Free State and to "whatever place they came from."

"We are still appealing to these families to pack their belongings and we'd make transport available at any moment to take them to wherever they came from," said Mr Malan.

Mr Malan said the West Rand Administration Board was in the process of developing the area of the farm. There were no toilets and running water, he said, and if the squatters remained there, the place could become a "health hazard."

These are the families who were said to have "vanished" from their Kliptown shacks When SOWETAN traced them to the chicken farm yesterday, the atmosphere was tense, panicky, yet controlled One woman shouted "dilizani man" meaning "demolish man" and added "bulalani" meaning "kill," when she saw the team of reporters

The reporters later learnt that Wrab officers had been there earlier and allegedly threatened to come back to demolish the shacks and set the place alight

You see over there," said Mrs Mampopi Seege, "they just demolished someone's shack and took away all his building material They said they will come back, and how do we know if you don't spy for them?"

Mrs Seege first laughed when we asked if she knew she could be deported to Qwa-Qwa Then she bit her lips and asked "Where is Qwa-Qwa?"

Mrs Seege . . . where's QwaQwa.

Black Sash to protest

Mercury Reporter

THE Black Sash is holding a daily protest stand, at the corner of Smith and Gardner Streets in Durban, against the Government's policy of resettlement.

Mrs Patty Geerdts, the regional chairman of Black Sash, said one of their members would be standing in Farewell Square between 1 p m and 2 p m every day of the week until the end of the month.

She said they were particularly concerned about the continual eviction of residents of St Wendolins near Mariannhill in spite of residents' pleas to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, to allow them to stay.

Ciskei urged to block resettlement moves

105 271 DD 7/8/81

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei should follow the example of Transkei and turn back people at its border who were being brought in by trucks to be resettled in the homeland, Rhodes University's Mrs Nancy Charton said here yesterday

Mrs Charton, a senior lecturer in politics, was addressing a Border Council of Churches — organised Month of Compassion seminar which focused on resettlement in the homelands and the church's response

Mrs Charton traced the history of resettlement in South Africa from the time of the first white-black clash in the Eastern Cape through to the evolution of the government's present policy of resettling people in the homelands

"The Ciskei is a poignant example of the negative aspects of government policy and it is unbelievable that it should opt for independence," Mrs Charton said "I wish to point out quite clearly I am not anti-Ciskei I am in fact pro-Ciskei but definitely more pro-development"

"There are 700 000 de facto Ciskei citizens in the area with another one and a quarter million outside its territory

"We want to protect the Ciskei from resettlement

"I don't know why we are being seen as anti-Ciskei If the Van Der Walt Commission decides that the white corridor remains white and the government goes ahead with its plan to remove all the people from Duncan Village, another half a million people will be sent back to the Ciskei

A Cape Town community worker told clergy members the church had to stop resettlement and to do so had to go "into the area of resistance and break the law"

Mr Romel Roberts, of the Western Province Council of Churches, who was active in Crossroads and Langa, said it was time the church went into the areas of resettlement and actively helped the people to resist removal.

"Only then will the government see that we mean what we say in our statements. We cannot have change without pain, and as Christians we are called to bear the cross The cross is in our midst and we must bear it "

He said resettlement was part of the policy of separate development and attacked "the fundamental unit of the family "

"It is community bedevilment not development and we should realise the seriousness of the situation Laws are developed which are geared to split the family, to cut right across family ties

"It is a morality of condemning certain people to starvation and death "

Comparing the country's response to the Laingsburg floods and resettlement, Mr Roberts said there was an enormous response to the Laingsburg victims and yet "there is a national disaster happening right on our doorstep and look at the pathetic response to it "

Mr Roberts said Crossroads had only survived because of strong church action, which had brought the community together and motivated them to stand up and resist —DDR

(a)

Machine	Present R	P.V.	A R	P.V.	B	P.V.
Cash requirement			100 000		110 000	
Less: Proceeds old machine			85 000		85 000	
y0 (1,00)			15 000	15 000	25 000	25 000
Recoupment on old machine y1 (,909) (85 000 - 40 000) @ 40%			00	16 362	18 000	16 362
Annual profits in cash 71-75 (3,791)						
Turnover (units) p.a.			00		72 000	
Material cost p.a.			00		12 000	
Variable cost			00		15 000	
Fixed costs			00		33 000	
Add back: Depreciation			00)		(22 000)	
Advertising					2 000	
TOTAL CASH COSTS			000		40 000	
Profit			000		32 000	
Profit at 60%			200	61 414	19 200	72 787
Wear and rear allowances @ 40%			000	30 328	8 800	33 361
PRESENT VALUE				60 380		64 786

(b)

Note that if the company sold the present [illegible] st, the present value of such a course of action is R85 000 - R16 3[illegible] ion.

(c)

If tax were ignored, the incremental inves[illegible] 25 000
The annual profits would be as above
The present profits are

∴ P.V. Factor required $\frac{25\,000}{8\,000}$ = 3.1

South African Airways: domestic service

*19. Mr P. A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the domestic service of the South African Airways operated at a loss during the 1979-'80 financial year, if so, what was the extent of such loss?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

The system of accounting used by the South African Airways does not provide for the expenditure of the various services to be accounted for separately. For management purposes statistical calculations are made to assess the profitability of the various services;

Both domestic and international services showed a deficit for the 1979-'80 financial year. The total loss was R54,2 million.

(2) No. As soon as all the inhabitants of the Black spots have been removed and Black areas have been resettled, the land will be transferred to the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services for further disposal.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, as soon as circumstances permit.

(2) whether any development has been planned for these areas subsequent to the removal of the present occupants, if so, what is the nature of such development?

33 FRIDAY, 7

the Black spots in the Queenstown-East London Corridor; if so, when,

Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether it is the intention to remove

Black spots (23)

Border black spot pledge welcomed

CAPE TOWN — The government is to press ahead with its policy of removing "black spots" in the so-called white corridor between the Ciskei and Transkei

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that the "black spots" would be removed "as soon as circumstances permit"

The New Republic Party MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, who asked Dr Koornhof about the government's "black spot" policy in Parliament yesterday, has welcomed the announcement.

Mr Rogers said the depressed situation in the Border corridor had been brought about by government policy.

"Rural people in particular are still not convinced of the government's intention to retain the area from the Fish to the Kei, at all costs, as part of the Republic.

"They are probably more aware than anyone else of the economic problems of the Ciskei.

"In their logical, practical way they realise that the corridor is the easiest way out of that dilemma, whether by incorporation as tested in King William's Town and Berlin or by the slow process of wearing down.

"The removal of the black spots, so-called, represents in their minds the first and only real step that can be taken as a definite indication of its permanence as part of the Republic of South Africa

"Bearing in mind that the ground at Keiskammahoek was bought for this reason but that somehow the people from Humansdorp were moved there instead, the government's credibility in this area is at an all-time low.

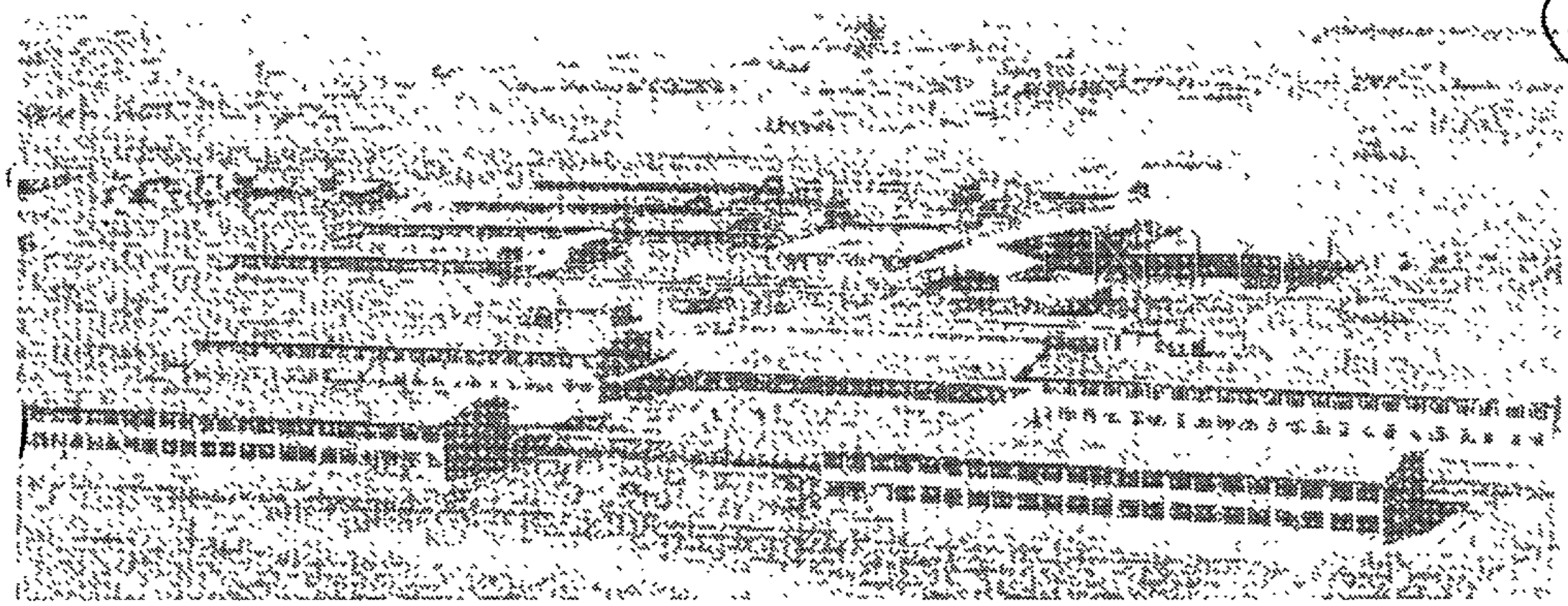
"Apart from this aspect, from December 4, after Ciskei's independence, new friction points and strains between neighbours in the field of stock theft, and the menace to small stock of stray, marauding dogs, to mention only a couple, will be aggravated by the fact that two law manitenance authorities will exist.

"In fact, short of a new constitutional arrangement the die for the removal of these areas has long been cast," Mr Rogers said

Dr Koornhof said in his reply that no development for the black spots had been planned yet after the inhabitants of these areas had been moved — PC

POLITICAL REPORTER JEAN LE MAY PROBES GOVERNMENT DECREES THAT HAVE

109 271 5 9/8/81



● The Government has spent R500 000 on a new school in Huhudi where no-one is allowed to spruce up their houses because they will be demolished and the people moved to a new 'home' 50km away.

A town waits

THE people of Huhudi, in the north-west Cape, have been living in limbo for the past seven years.

Their lives have been "frozen" since the Government decided they must move from their township, at Vryburg, to an area 50km away. And now they wait — though the businessmen of Vryburg oppose the move, as does the mayor, as do the Whites of the town generally, as well as the Black residents of Huhudi

The Department of Co-operation and Development is adamant that the move must go ahead Yet a Government school costing more than half a million rand has recently been completed in Huhudi for the use of the township, and another R200 000 has been spent on the installation of telephone cables

This week the Sunday Express spoke to people in the area about the situation

An administration board official blamed the department for allowing dangerously overcrowded slum conditions to develop in Huhudi

Building in Huhudi was stopped about seven years ago when the department decided to move residents to Pudimoe, in Bophuthatswana

But since then only 150 houses had been built in Pudimoe to accommodate families from Huhudi

Meanwhile there is a backlog of 1 000 families in Huhudi Nearly 20 000 people live under appalling conditions in the crumbling township

The official, whose name the Sunday Express agreed not to disclose, also said people who moved from Huhudi to Pudimoe would lose their cherished Section 10 (a) rights under the Urban Areas Act

This allows them to live legally in an urban area in South Africa - They would, instead, have to become citizens of Bophuthatswana, entitled to work in South Africa only as migrants, he said

The official accused the department of "playing ducks and drakes with the future of Huhudi's Blacks" while the Northern Cape Administration Board dithered about implementing the decision

"I am the man in the middle — I must take the rap from both Black and White," he said

"The Huhudi Community Council has asked why it cannot build more houses, install street lights and repair the roads I have to tell them that there is no budget for this be-

● The old homes of Huhudi are being forced to deteriorate because the Government plans to pull them down — sometime

THE OLD

cause they are to be moved

"Then they ask 'When?' and I have to admit I don t know They know they are being they could not move because there were no houses for them

tually takes place.

Despite the "freeze", a new

~~(104)~~ 271 S. Express 9/8/81

messed around and I can't pull the wool over their eyes.

"The old days are over, when White men gave the orders and Black men did as they were told."

Blacks in Huhudi were in a Catch-22 situation. They were not allowed to build or repair houses there because they were to be moved to Pudimoe, but in Pudimoe.

For the past seven years — since the "freeze" — no-one in Huhudi had been allowed to give so much as a lick of paint to his house.

Anybody who does any renovating at all must sign an undertaking that he will expect no compensation from the Community Development Board when the removal even-

R600 000 secondary school has just been built in Huhudi and more than R200 000 has been spent on installing telephone cables, the official said.

"The town council of Kimberley has just been allowed an R8-million grant to develop its Black township — why can't the same thing be done in Vryburg?"

The Pudimoe development is

● John Dikole
... cannot condone the move

● Thor Cornforth
... move would ruin Vryburg

TURNED A TOWNSHIP INTO A SLUM AND MADE BLACKS A RACE OF COMMUTERS

It is a 16-hour, hell of a day for two tired men uprooted from Stella

9/8/8 S. Express

Sunday Express Reporter

LIFE has become a hell of commuting and exhaustion for two men in a village near Vryburg since they were "removed" last year.

John Beng and Moses Kamanyane work as petrol attendants in Stella, a one-horse dorp about 60km north of Vryburg on the main road to Mafikeng.

Last year Stella's small Black township was bulldozed and the people moved 70km to Atemalang, near Delareyville.

Now the two men get up at 4am to catch a bus at 5.15am. They get to work at about 6.45am but sometimes in wet weather the bus gets stuck in the mud".

They leave again on the 6.15pm bus and get home by 7.45pm. The bus is unheated and "nobody has ever been as cold as they are in that bus," said John Beng.

Both men eat a hurried meal, see something of their children "if they are still awake" and roll into bed "because we have to get up so early".

A Stella businessman, a supporter of the National Party, blew his top when the Sunday Express asked him about the village's commuting workers.

"This commuting is criminal," he said. "Apart from the cruelty of making people spend three hours in the bus as well as working a 12-hour day, it means that their pay is frozen because nobody can afford to give them increases as well as paying for their bus fares."

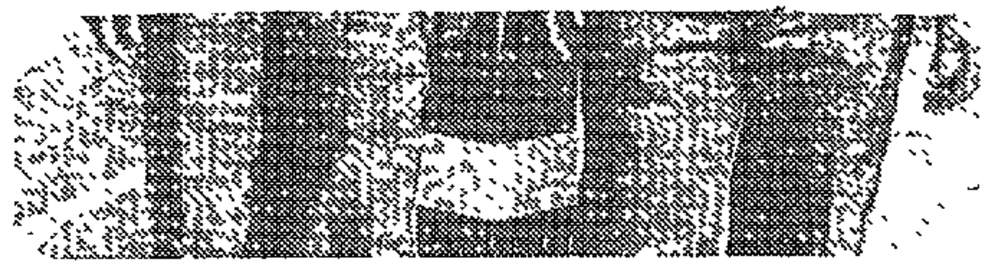
The average wage for domestic workers was R40 a month, he said. Bus fare amounted to R17 — so although workers had received an effective increase of almost 50% it all went on bus fares.

"The authorities claim that everyone moved voluntarily, but that is so much . . ." he said.

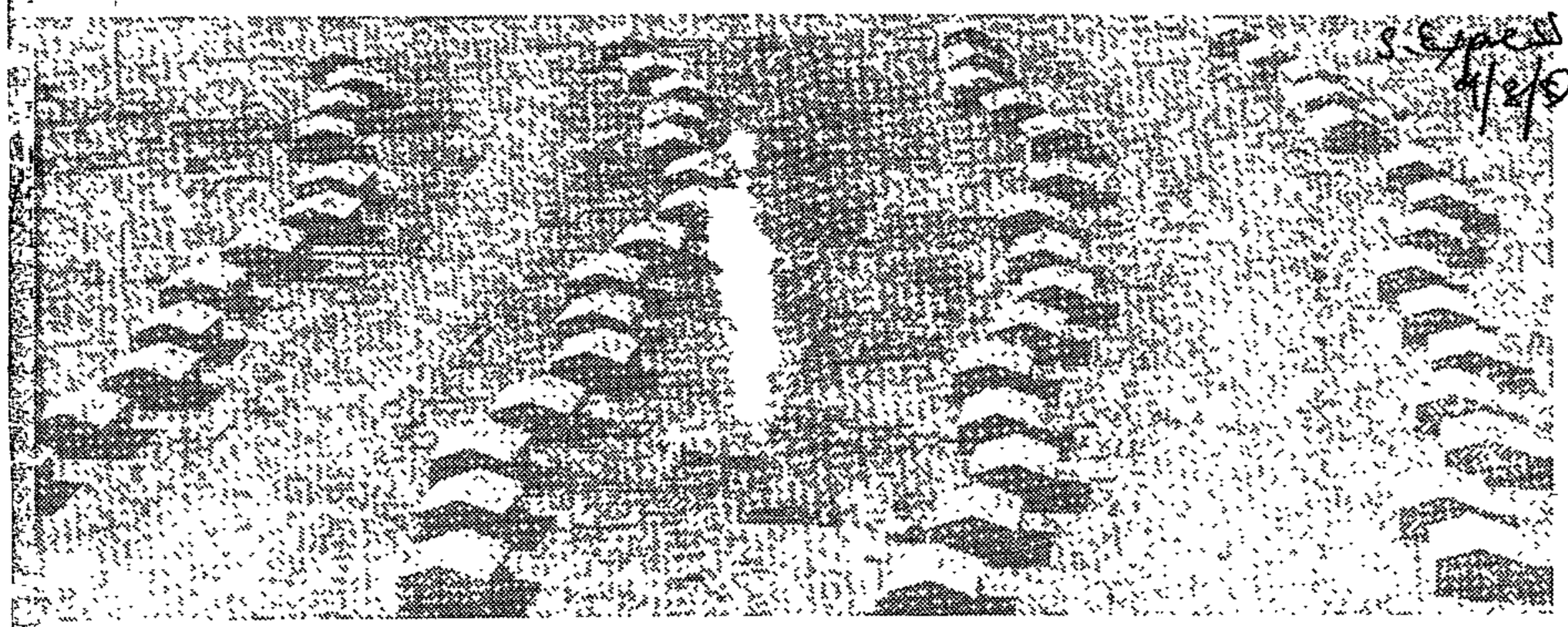
"We all heard stories about people who did not want to move being 'interviewed' by men who said: 'So you're an agitator?'

"So they agreed to move — they're afraid of the bangles" — and he put his wrists together in the position of a man being handcuffed.

in limbo . . .



● John Beng (left) and Moses Kamanyane spend three hours a day travelling to and from work.



● The new homes of Pudimoe, where 150 houses have so far been built to house the 20 000 people of Huhudi.

THE NEW being financed jointly by the South African and Bophuthatswana Governments, the Sunday Express was told

On a visit to Vryburg this week, the Sunday Express discovered that Whites in the town were united in their opposition to the removal.

The Mayor of Vryburg, Dr "Bill" Annandale, and the chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Willie Els, told the Sunday Express they were against the removal of Huhudi.

"The ideal solution would be to develop Huhudi," said Dr Annandale.

Asked why, in this case, this could not be done, he said that financing the development would place too great a burden on the ratepayers of Vryburg

Dr Annandale and Mr Els said Mr Hannes du Toit, MP for Vryburg (who has just become Speaker of the House of Assembly) had undertaken to arrange an appointment with the Minister.

Mr Thor Cornforth, president of the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber was vehemently opposed to the proposed removal, which could ruin Vryburg economically.

He claimed that the cost of reimbursing Blacks for their travelling expenses — estimated by the chamber at R20 to R25 a month — would be more than most businesses could bear.

Mr Harold Scheckter, president of the Vryburg Motor Traders' Association, said his firm did 80% of its business with Blacks.

Other businessmen interviewed by the Sunday Express, including those in the new Indian shopping centre, said they would face ruin if Blacks were removed from Huhudi.

Mr John Dikole, chairman of the Huhudi Community Council, said he had received a letter from the Department of Co-operation and Development last August that said it was "not feasible to reverse the decision to remove the residents of Huhudi because the development of Pudimoe had already commenced".

Mr Dikole referred to a circular sent to the residents of Huhudi which claimed that living in Huhudi, if it were developed, would cost them up to R55 a month more than they paid at present.

Rent, water and electricity in Pudimoe would cost as little as R11,39 a month,

It added that once they had moved to Pudimoe they would be able to "vote and have a say in the Government of Bophuthatswana".

Mr Dikole commented "Why should I encourage them to make a move which will take away their Section 10 rights — to become migrants instead of living at home with their families?

"Blacks have lived in Huhudi for close on 100 years — ever since Vryburg was founded. Why should they move away from their homes to an entirely strange place to become citizens of another nation?"

Removals: city council lashed

PD 12/8/81 (271)

EAST LONDON — Members of the Coloured Management Committee and representatives of the Duncan Village community yesterday severely criticised the East London City Council and the government for allowing people to be shifted out of homes they had occupied for years and "dumped" elsewhere.

At yesterday's meeting of the committee, the chairman, Mr D W Alexander, accused the city council of "having no backbone" to speak up and complain to the government about their policy of moving people from townships

Also present at the discussion were representatives of the 499 coloured families presently occupying the area in Duncan Village earlier designated as the "Chinese Area" and who, according to indications, the city council have to move to another area as a result of government policy.

A motion put to the meeting stated that there was confusion in the public mind as to the future of the area

Mr Alexander said that there had been an outcry by the people of Duncan Village against the shunting out of people from homes they had occupied for a length of time

"Somewhere in Pretoria or here in the council, their fate is decided by the flick of a pen We tried to calm the people but they are up in arms. Our people are not resettled but dumped," he said

He said that at a meeting held in Duncan Village about the issue last week, the residents made it very clear that they were strongly against being moved

"I wonder what would happen if this happened to anybody with a white skin We would have the Border politicians here in no time because this could not happen to a white man People of a skin colour other than white can be shifted about and yet God created us all, " Mr Alexander said

He accused the East London City Council of having no backbone to stand up against this treatment of people other than white and said the council "dropped all black people down the drain "

"I say to the city council, stop hounding my people, throwing them about as if they were not human beings, let my people be."

A member of the Relations Committee, Mr J. H Alexander, said all his people ever got were promises which were never fulfilled "At the moment we have a life worse than a dog We are tired of being kicked about and I beg the council to treat us as human beings," Mr Alexander said

Mr D. W. Alexander interjected that one should not beg the city council but tell them what was needed.

A representative of the families affected, Mr A. Roberts, said he wondered if the council and the government had any Christian feelings if they did nothing to prevent women and children being moved hither and thither

The Director of Housing, Mr Ken Martinsen said it was wrong to accuse council officials of having no Christian feelings because it was a matter of government policy which they had no power but to obey

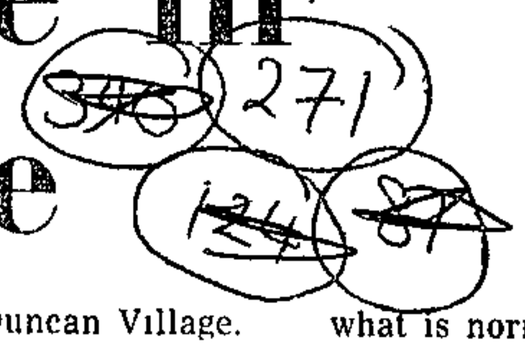
Mr D. W. Alexander replied that he felt that the council, as a form of local government, was also to blame

A member of the city council, Mr Rob Snodgrass, said he also felt it was wrong to hammer the council as not all council members agreed with government policy.

A resolution was adopted that the management committee, together with the representatives of the Duncan Village residents, ask for an urgent meeting with the Action Committee — DDR

Card: no space in Duncan Village

DD 13/8/81



EAST LONDON — The government's plan of separate development in East London has run out of space and that is why Duncan Village residents will have to go to Ciskei, the Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, said yesterday.

Reacting to sharp attacks on the city council by the Coloured Management Committee and Duncan Village residents over the resettlement of Duncan Village residents, Mr Card said he could sympathise in principle, but in reality it was a complex problem

"Morally I am against resettlement but the facts are that if Duncan Village is left alone there will be far worse problems and there are statutory laws governing group areas"

The population of Duncan Village had grown to such an extent that the area of Duncan Village could no longer support the population

"The squatting in parts of Duncan Village is shocking and there is no more ground left"

Tracing the history of Duncan Village and North End, Mr Card said it was a 25-year-old problem that had to be solved within the framework of statutory laws

He said that 25 years ago both North End and Duncan Village were slum areas with people living under "the most terrible conditions you can imagine"

"The city council, which has to abide by the Group Areas Act, had to keep different groups separate Therefore houses were required for Indians being removed as well as for the coloured community.

"Thirty years ago there were only 2 500 coloureds in East London, at Parkside and North End, but due to government policy and the attraction of bright lights there are now 16 500 coloureds"

The coloured area had extended along the Buffalo River in Buffalo Flats and had now reached the Buffalo Pass Road — sealing off Duncan Village.

Another aspect to the problem was that 160 000 people had already been removed from Duncan Village to Mdantsane over the years and many of these had told the council that if blacks were allowed to remain in Duncan Village they would return.

"I am sure that if Duncan Village residents were legally allowed to stay there would be about 100 000 people who would claim their birthright to return — and where would they live?"

Mr Card said he could understand the strong economic pressures on Duncan Village residents which made them want to stay — especially as it was close to the city centre

"But we cannot have a growing community with no more room to develop We can't apply law to some and not to others

"What has happened is that the government has imposed regulations where the development of cities has followed completely different lines to what is normal

"Normally lower income people move towards the centre of a city and higher income people move out, but we are moving the poor right out of the city

"This would be acceptable if there were good cheap transport systems, such as trains, but here a worker earning about R100 a month is having to pay nearly R30 a month on transport and even then employers have to pay a special R1 tax a month to subsidise the transport"

Mr Card said the council had not approached the problem from a simple "colour" point of view

He said coloureds, Indians and blacks all needed housing as many people were living in dangerously unhealthy situations and this development had to be done within the Group Areas Act

"If we leave the situation as it is there will be untold problems and if we move people to make room for housing development we get into trouble. Our hands are tied" — DDR

Resettlement is 'ghetto' existence

CT 13/8/81 271. ~~340~~ 286

Staff Reporter

RESETTLEMENT areas for families of migrants were nothing more than ethnic ghettos or "slaapdorpe" into which they were packed without access to education, employment or any of the other basics which whites took for granted, Dr Margaret Nash said yesterday

Dr Nash was commenting on the plight of landless Africans forced out of urban areas. The children of "illegal" blacks compelled to accept resettlement faced a broken family life, hunger, disease, poor schooling, delinquency and little or no religious instruction.

Dr Nash, who has visited the resettlement areas, is co-editor with Mrs N Charlton of the book "An Empty Table — Churches and the Ciskei Future" which was banned soon after publication in February and unbanned last month.

Dr Margaret Nash

She found that factors affecting children in resettlement camps were the isolation and alienation.

"They seldom if ever see television, often don't even hear a radio programme, almost never see a newspaper, magazine or comic, have no libraries or other places of entertainment, recreation or stimulus They feel like outsiders and discards"

Women in the homelands suffered a triple burden of race, sex and class discrimination in that they lived in a male-dominated society where they were regarded as perpetual minors and exploited as cheap labour.

"They develop anti-social attitudes because they do not have a feeling that life is good and exciting and that it is worth working hard in order to enjoy a successful future," said Dr Nash.

Apartheid as 'evil as nazism'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The demolition of squatters' shelters was proof that apartheid was as evil as nazism and communism, the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

He told about 600 students at a mass meeting at Wits University to protest against the demolitions in Langa, Nyanga and Kliptown.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said the evictions would be carried out "compassionately and with due regard for the dignity of those affected"

But Bishop Tutu asked: "How do you evict people and demolish their shelters 'compassionately'; how do you do something fundamentally inhumane, humanely?

'Zealous officials'

"These victims of the harassment of zealous officials, I would like to remind you, are human beings

"They are not just pictures in a newspaper report .. they are fathers, mothers and children who love, laugh, cry and work

"With 'profound consideration' it was decided that for the general health and well-being of these 'miscreants' it would be good for all of this to happen in winter, so that they can be washed by the winter rains and invigorated by the salubrious night air

"It is so healthy to sleep out of doors, and so rome-

Steyn's predictions unfulfilled

Chief Reporter

A CAPE Times reader recalled yesterday that more than four years ago, in April 1977, at the height of the squatter crisis in the Cape Peninsula, the then minister of community development, Mr Marais Steyn, said Cape Town's squatter problem would be solved in three years.

And in June 1977 Mr Steyn spoke with even greater confidence about a solution. In Parliament he said he saw "a light at the end of the tunnel" where squatters were concerned and that the problem in the Peninsula could be resolved within 2½ years

In October 1978 Mr Steyn went further when, in a television interview, he said all South Africa's squatters would be housed in three years

● Mr Steyn also said South Africa's housing backlog would be wiped out by the end of the decade (in other words by the end of 1979); and he quoted figures to show "the urgency with which we are tackling the problem of low-cost housing"

DD 14/8/81

Card challenged: don't hide behind Group Areas

EAST LONDON — Two members of the East London Community Council, speaking in their capacities as Duncan Village residents, yesterday attacked the Mayor of East London for his statement on the fact that people in Duncan Village would have to be moved

Miss Mabel Mdaka and Mr D D Makatala said they felt Mr Card should not hide behind the Group Areas Act when he came up in support of the move to remove Duncan Village blacks to Mdantsane

"As East London's first citizen Mr Card should have made clear to which side he belongs," Mr Makatala said.

He said all groups in East London had lived in various areas for many years but blacks, coloureds and Indians had been moved by whites without any consultation.

"Mr Card has now stuck his head into it. He cannot hide behind the Group Areas Act when he accepts that we have to move.

"What I would like to know is who told him that people from Mdantsane would want to come back to Duncan Village if this area is retained?" he asked.

He challenged Mr Card's statement that there was not enough land to accommodate the growing population

"Why should we blacks, coloureds and Indians be told every time there is need for expansion that there is no land?"

He said there was enough land in and around Duncan Village

He said Mr Card should have called the members of the community council before commenting on the matter.

"As a Duncan Village resident I am surprised at Mr Card's statement and I know many other people who are," he said

Miss Mdaka said it would be interesting to learn from Mr Card where he learnt that people from Mdantsane would want to return to Duncan Village if the area was retained.

"But what riles me most is his claim that there is not enough land here when there are 311 acres of land that remain untouched,' she said.

"He suggests we must go to the Ciskei Does this Ciskei belong to him? Who is he to decide where we should go?"

She asked if he had consulted the Ciskei Government on the matter

"And in any case why should he expect us to worry about land elsewhere and find accommodation in Mdantsane when there is enough land in Duncan Village?"

She said what happened 30 years ago could not be expected to be a guide for decision for the future

"A lot of mistakes were made in the past and the clock will have to be turned backwards if some of the wrongs are to be put right.

"We expect to hear from the government on our case for the retention of Duncan Village and we shall fight any move for our removal," Miss Mdaka said. — DDR

Resettlement camps: PFP will investigate

CT 14/8/81

271 206 340

Political Staff

A PARTY OF 10 PFP MPs will visit Ciskei resettlement camps this weekend to investigate links between conditions in the Ciskeian camps and the influx of job-seeking blacks in the Western Cape.

The party will be led by Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany, who said in an interview yesterday that he wanted to show his parliamentary colleagues why the resettlement camps had forced their residents to migrate to the Peninsula — where hundreds of them have been arrested as "illegals", and where their makeshift shelters have been demolished.

"I want to show them exactly what the problem is. I believe they have to see for themselves the incredible poverty and the sadly few job opportunities which drive blacks to take their 'chances in the Cape"

Among the camps which the PFP MPs will visit are Sada, Whittlesea, Zwelendinga, Oxton and Thornhill Mr Moorcroft described them as among the most desperate resettlement camps to be found anywhere in greater South Africa.

"Between 120 000 and 150 000 people live in the camps," he said. "Some are designed to accommodate 5 000 people but hold up to 50 000.

"It is a problem rooted in shockingly inadequate planning. The whole resettlement policy got out of hand, and we are now witnessing the results.

"What I want my colleagues to decide for themselves is whether these people are being driven through desperation to come to Cape Town or whether the government is justified in calling them stubborn and simply unco-operative.

"We must establish whether they have very good and basic reasons for coming to the Cape in the hope that they will get jobs," Mr Moorcroft said.

Among those who will make the trip on Saturday are Mr Moorcroft, Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, Mr Kowie Marais, Mr Ray Swart, Mr Nic Olivier, Mr Ken Andrews, Mr Andrew Savage and Mr Philip Myburgh. The party will fly to East London where they will visit the resettlement camps by road.

Why the doomed town got a school

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

A SCHOOL costing R600 000 was built in a doomed Black township because "it is our duty to provide education for children where they are", Mr G J Rousseau, Director-General of Education and Training, said this week.

He was commenting on a Sunday Express report that a new R600 000 senior secondary school had been built in Huhudi township, at Vryburg in the Northern Cape, although the Department of Co-operation and Development had decided to move the township's 20 000 inhabitants to Pudimoe, 50km away in Bophuthatswana

"If you could tell me that all the people would be moved within a year there might be some reason for criticising this investment, but the move will obviously not take place for years

"It is the department's duty to provide education for children where they are, not where they are going to be

"Moreover it is Government policy to replace educational facilities wherever people are moved That was clearly understood by the people of Huhudi and by the teaching staff when the school was opened The staff and the school's furniture and facilities will eventually be moved to Pudimoe"

The Sunday Express report disclosed that development and renovation in Huhudi was frozen five years ago because of the decision to move the people to Pudimoe

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HUNGER HORROR

S. Tribune 16/8/81 107 271

'OUR PEOPLE ARE SLEEPING UNDER BUSHES WITH NO FOOD'

By Maureen Griffin

A THIN man with sombre eyes and handlebar moustache, the austerity of his face remains unchanged as he speaks of killing.

"If I see someone who has come back from the town with lots of food, that night I will go and shoot him. We will kill him and our children will have food for a few days." Nods of agreement from the men seated alongside him at the table.

He waits quietly as the interpreter translates, then adds "We think the white government should know that these vast herds of cattle on the white farms adjoining us will be used to feed us pretty soon.

"Nobody will be prepared to die while there is food next door."

Another man breaks in belligerently: "Theft is an intelligent, good way of life. If I steal I become a white man's friend. He puts me in jail and every day he feeds me three meals and gives me tobacco."

Petrus Majose, the first speaker, resumes quietly: "We are a hair's breadth from the time when blacks start to shoot whites. Hunger will stimulate someone somewhere to start killing whites, and there will be no stopping it.

"At present we welcome faction fights because while the two sides are locked in battle we help ourselves to goats and cattle. As soon as these are finished we will have no choice but to use the same techniques on whites."

The speaker intends no specific threat to whites, but foresees the most dire consequences should the situation not be remedied.

The occasion is a Press conference in Durban, called by eight tribal indunas and community leaders from the drought-ravaged, overcrowded and strife-torn Msinga district in KwaZulu bordering on northern Natal.

Sunday Tribune
271
16/8/81

Head spokesman is Petrus Majose, chief induna of the Mchunu tribe and appointed representative of about 100,000 people comprising his own and other Zulu tribes.

Their interpreter is Neil Alcock, head of a church agricultural self-help project at Tugela Ferry.

Together they drove to Durban this week to break ties with directors of their church project and to seek publicity for conditions at Msinga which they claim are either denied or ignored by those in authority and by churchmen whose help they say they have sought in vain.

They also appealed for public donations of food for people stricken by the on-going drought in their barren areas.

In an open letter to the directors — representatives of the Anglican, Catholic and Lutheran churches in Durban — Mr Majose states: "You are wise to dodge visiting Msinga by pleading that you are busy.

"Our hope in our directors has been that you would visit us and our people and protect and help our people, soften the sins that are committed against them."

The letter refers to the project's last annual meeting, at which it claims funds were refused because the project's books were not in order.

"When the directors were telling us these things, in our minds we saw hundreds of the children of our people sleeping in the hills under bushes with no food and no blankets and no house.

Neil Alcock told the Press conference: "Chief Buthelezi has said he doesn't want his people to be made into a nation of beggars.

"This doesn't go down very well with them because the work they do is back-breaking."

He then produced a report listing drought relief projects undertaken by the people and involving dam and furrow building. He said adults had been paid a bag of mealie meal for 30 days work, while children under 14 earned half-rations.

"If we could get financial aid for a few more months we would have completed the various projects. These people need food to continue their work, and we are asking the South African public to help.

"If the white South African public would make food available while the people build irrigation canals diverting the Tugela River to those areas of land still available to them — and not in the hands of the KwaZulu Development Corporation — these people could again support themselves.

"The KDC has taken over the best available land in the Tugela Valley, which once supported three tribal groups and which is about 50 percent of the irrigable land. It is now being used to grow cotton, wheat and tobacco.

The indunas told the Press conference: "We are also begging that our land which was given to the KDC be given back to us so that we can feed our children."

Mr Alcock said the meeting he'd called with the Durban directors of the agricultural project this week had been attended by only two people — Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and Mr Duchesne Grice.

Approached for comment, the Most Reverend Hurley said: "When the Church Agricultural Project was started many years ago and the Catholic, Anglican and Lutheran churches accepted to sponsor it, we made it clear that we church leaders could not play a very active role. We would provide the sponsorship and the structure but the work would have to be done mainly at local level by the local manager or managers and the committee. That was how we have always worked.

"I think Neil would like to see us much more involved, but it is difficult because we all have a thousand things to do."

The **Sunday Tribune** was unable to contact spokesmen of either the Anglican or Lutheran Churches.

Neil Alcock . . . "They need food"

Some of the PFP MPs who visited Ciskei resettlement camps on Saturday talk over a fence to the residents of a tribal settlement, Bullhoek, on the way to Thornhill. From Left: Mr Nic Olivier, Mr Andrew Savage, Mr Errol Moorcroft, Mr Ray Swart, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Philip Myburgh and Mr Kowie Marais.

MPs condemn resettlement

EAST LONDON — The South African Government was creating the worst squatter camps imaginable by dumping people in the Ciskei resettlement camps, nine Progressive Federal Party MPs stated after visiting some of the camps on Saturday

The MPs visited the resettlements at Sada, Zweledinga, and Oxton to investigate conditions and to establish what drove their inhabitants to places like Nyanga at the risk of arrest

The MPs were Mrs Helen Suzman, Messrs Errol Moorcroft, Tian van der Merwe, Ray Swart, Nic Olivier, Kowie Marais, Ken Andrew, Philip Myburgh and Andrew Savage

In a statement at a press conference after the tour the team said the government would have to accept urbanisation which meant providing housing in urban areas while developing rural areas where possible

They said that the resettlement camps were fuelling the squatter system in the Western Cape and that the government would have to rethink its policy

The PFP team also said that the productive potential of food in these areas was ruined forever through over-population and overstocking

The MPs said they had been moved by the desolate areas that had no prospect of development or providing job opportunities for the hundreds of people resettled in them and that resettlement was a hopeless solution.

"Obviously the people there are not going to be able to subsist at anything like a human level and the government has got to find a solution which includes urbanisation

"As pastoral land continues to deteriorate the position will become worse and worse. We saw areas which we were told were farms three years ago where grass stood waist high in fertile grassland but are now absolutely devastated with hardly a blade of grass, hopelessly overpopulated and overstocked

"To expect a farm which used to support about 15 families now to support 55 000 people is clearly lunacy"

Valuable pastures were destroyed by the government and the resettled people were condemned to live lives of migrant workers while they were denied opportunities of living in the cities, they said.

Job opportunities were non-existent in these areas and factories in the bush did not develop as there was no infrastructure.

The MPs said that they believed that once the Ciskei gained independence the South African Government would wash its hands and that if the government had any concern for human beings it would stop the dumping of people

Because of soil erosion, overpopulation and overstocking an independent Ciskei would never be in a position to feed its people, they said

"When one sees the plight of these people one understands what drives them to entering urban areas despite penalties to coming without permits

"In urban areas there is a chance for them to pick up work and at least they can join their husbands

"To expect women to spend their lives in lonely poverty and raising children who see their fathers once a year is surely to expect the impossible

"One cannot imagine white voters accepting such a position In fact, they would resist it"

They said that after independence, Ciskeians would be as dependent on South Africa as ever before Political independence to people who were starving and who had no hope was hollow Ciskeians would have gained nothing at independence but lost their South African citizenship

The MPs said Ciskei was the most densely populated of all the homelands and that two-thirds of Ciskeians lived out of the territory in common South Africa with Ciskei generating only a fifth of its own domestic income while the rest came from South Africa — DDR

We want jobs say women

EAST LONDON — Women surrounded nine Progressive Federal Party MPs at Zweledinga resettlement camp in the Hewu district of Ciskei and asked for jobs.

The women told the visitors they were hungry.

"There is no work in this area," they said.

"The people are hungry and starving here."

Zweledinga was inhabited by people from the Glen Grey district who were moved there in 1976 because they did not want to fall under Transkei at independence, they said.

At Glen Grey they had lands to plough — but had not been allotted fields at Zweledinga, the nine MPs were told.

The people said they had nothing to do but sit around in what was once good farmland.

All the able bodied men were working in the Western Cape and on the mines and there were only women, children and elderly men in the camp, they said.

In answer to questions by the PFP team, the people said their men sent them money after two months to buy food and came home only once a year to visit their families over Christmas.

Those interviewed by the parliamentarians said they were happy with health facilities. There was a clinic run by qualified nursing sisters who treated them.

Schooling, they said, was provided for their children, although facilities at the lower primary school were poor. Children sat on the floor of the corrugated iron classrooms.

All said they did not want to go back to Transkei.

Asked if they ever visited their husbands in the Western Cape they said they did so at the risk of arrest. Those arrested were normally fined R60, they said.

As the team left Zweledinga, the women shouted: "Please get work and food for us."

At Oxton the MPs met Mrs Nontobeko Dastile who said she was an acting superintendent.

She said there were about 3 000 families at Oxton and about 15 000 people. Oxton was a temporary settlement and the Ciskei Government planned to establish a township near Whittlesea for permanent residency, she said.

"People do not like it here," she said.

"We are preparing to go to the promised township."

Mrs Dastile said she came from the Glen Grey district because she did not want to live in an independent Transkei.

She said the Ciskei Government provided people at the camp with work to clean the streets for R40 a month paid fortnightly.

MPs see poverty, hunger in Ciskei

Argus 17/6/81

27,1

Political Correspondent

A GROUP of nine Progressive Federal Party MPs have found conditions of extreme poverty and hunger in black resettlement areas in the Ciskei — the area where many of the homeless blacks at Nyanga come from

They also found that there were hardly any industries or job opportunities in areas to which many blacks may be forced to return.

The MPs who went to the area on Saturday were Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr E K Moorcroft, Mr Nic Olivier, Mr Ken Andrew, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Philip Myburgh, Mr Ray Swart, Mr Kowie Marais and Mr Andrew Savage.

Jobs

Mr Moorcroft, the new MP for Albany who organised the trip, said the purpose of the visit was to see at first hand whether there were sufficient job opportunities in the resettlement areas following steps taken against 'illegal' blacks in the Peninsula

The places visited were Sada, Bulhoek, Zwelendengi, Oxton, Thornhill and one camp known as the 'Town of Tears' all of them near Whittlesea in the Eastern Cape.

Most of the Nyanga squatters come from these parts

55 000

In all there are about 55 000 people in the camps some of them Xhosas who had opted to move from Glen Grey and Herschel when they became part of Transkei

Mr Moorcroft said the MPs found that most of the people in these areas would starve unless they had at least one member of a family working in the Peninsula or in a Transvaal mine.

'The only local job opportunities appeared to be at Sada where a small factory complex employs women in bead and wickerwork and in skirt-making.

Gardening

'There is also an allotment area where some market gardening is done.

'At the other camps there is nothing

'The most commonly repeated phrase among those to whom we spoke was 'Sivalamba' — 'We are hungry'

'A feature of the camps is the large number of children of all ages.

'Although we were heartened to see that attempts were being made to provide schooling, the question that arises is: Where are school-leavers to go with no job opportunities?

'There is no law on earth that will prevent these people from trekking to town.'

Impractical

Mr Moorcroft pointed out that the jobless blacks came to the cities in spite of harassment and prosecution. It was impractical to talk of sending them back

'The black homelands policy is breaking down. There is no industrial infra-structure in these areas and nothing to induce entrepreneurs to set up any industry there.'

Mr Moorcroft said another disturbing feature was the almost total destruction of the farming potential of the resettlement areas because of gross over-crowding and over-stocking.

All that was being done through this was to create conditions that compelled people to trek to the towns.

Desolation

Mrs Suzman said there was not the slightest chance that the drift of blacks from the rural areas would be reversed.

'The poverty and desolation which we saw in the Ciskei makes it clear that the "homelands" policy has been a disastrous failure

If people want to survive they have no option but to go to the cities, in spite of influx control, harassment by the police and officials and difficulty in finding jobs, particularly in the Western Cape with its absurd coloured labour preference policy.

'The realities of urbanisation simply must be faced.'

Mr Olivier said that talking of sending the Nyanga homeless back to the Ciskei made no sense.

There were no job opportunities there and even the housing was rudimentary.

Rural resettlement was not the answer to the problem People would have to be accommodated where the job opportunities were.

We're hungry, cry blacks in grim Ciskei

Star 17/8/81

27/8

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A group of nine Progressive Federal Party MPs has found conditions of extreme poverty and hunger in black resettlement areas in the Ciskei, the area from which most of the homeless blacks at Nyanga come.

They also found there were hardly any industries or job opportunities in areas to which many blacks may be forced to return.

The MPs who went to the area on Saturday were Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr E K Moorcroft, Mr Nic Olivier, Mr Ken Andrew, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Phillip Myburgh, Mr Ray Swart, Mr Kowie Marais and Mr Andrew Savage.

Mr Moorcroft, the new MP for Albany who organised the trip, said the purpose was to see at first hand whether there were sufficient job opportunities in the resettlement areas following steps taken against "illegal" blacks in the Peninsula.

The places visited were Sada, Zwelendengi, Oxton, Thornhill and one camp known as the "Town of Tears," — all of them near Whittlesea in the Eastern Cape.

Most of the Nyanga squatters come from these parts. In all there were approximately 55 000 people in the camps, some of them Xhosas who had opted to move from Glen Grey and Herschel when they became part of the Transkei

Mr Moorcroft said the MPs found that most of the people in these areas would starve unless they had at least one member of a family working in the Cape Peninsula or in a Transvaal mine

"The only local job opportunities appeared to be at Sada where a small factory complex employs women in bead and wicker work and in skirtmaking.

"There is also an allotment area where some market gardening is done

"At the other camps there is nothing.

'The most commonly repeated phrase among those to whom we spoke was 'Siyalamba' — 'We are hungry.'

"A feature of the camps is the large number of children of all ages.

"Although we were heartened to see that attempts were being made to provide schooling, the question that arises is 'Where are school-leavers to go with no job opportunities?'

"There is no law on earth that will prevent these people from trekking to town."

Mr Moorcroft pointed out that the jobless blacks came to the cities in spite of harassment and prosecution. It was impracticable to talk of sending them back.

"Nationalist politicians are indignant because blacks who are taken back there simply come straight back again. Having seen what we did, this is no surprise.

"Those blacks with work in the urban areas should be allowed to stay and the jobless should be allowed to look for work. Simply sending them back to the Ciskei is no solution.

"The black homelands policy is breaking down. There is no industrial infrastructure in these areas and nothing to induce entrepreneurs to set up any industry there."

Mr Moorcroft said another disturbing feature was the almost total destruction of the farming potential of the resettlement areas because of gross overcrowding and overstocking.

Hundreds wait in hope after 'new life' pledge

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Several hundred more "illegal" residents in the western Cape flocked to the "no-name" camp in Nyanga today hoping to be included in Dr Koornhof's "new life" offer of jobs for the squatters.

This afternoon the crowd of hopeful people had grown to about 2 500 and more were arriving.

In an attempt to end the problem threatening to develop into another Crossroads, the Minister of Co-operation and Development yesterday offered more than 1 000 jobs elsewhere in the country for the squatters.

At the time of going to press, the newly elected Nyanga squatter committee was still locked in debate with senior officials from the Department of Community Development and the Administration Board to discuss the latest Koornhof proposals.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, today instructed a senior policeman to "show these men" (Press) out of Nyanga.

Mr Morrison said: "The directive from Dr Koornhof is that no members of the Press are allowed in the area."

When the Press showed reluctance to move the Deputy Minister instructed the policemen to get "these men" out of the area.

When asked why the SABC-TV crew and Die Burger newspapermen were not moving and still asking Dr Morrison questions, the police officer said "I order you to move or I will confiscate your cameras."

The pressmen, including three international television crews, left. But the SABC-TV and Die Burger teams stayed and continued to ask questions.

Peter Sullivan, The Star's political correspondent, reports that Mrs Helen Suzman today said legal charges against the Nyanga "evictees" should be withdrawn while jobs were in the country for them.

Dr Koornhof should also make it clear to them that they were now allowed to erect shelters, she said.

Last night Dr Koornhof announced that he had personally gone out of his way to find work elsewhere in the country for those who could not find employment in the Peninsula.

Mrs Suzman said the question was: what sort of jobs?

"Will these jobs allow these people to live the family lives they want to live?

"After all, that is why they came to Nyanga in the first place"

● Sapa reports that the Nyanga squatters have decided to reject any Government plan which would split their families — and fears of the State's reaction to the decision were expressed at a church service yesterday afternoon attended by about 800 people, including whites and representatives from foreign TV services.

ogressive Federal Party MPs, from left, Professor Nic Olivier, Mr Andrew Savage, Mr Errol Moorcroft, Ken Andrew, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Philip Myburgh and Mr Kowie Marais, at Bullhoek near Thornhill on Saturday during a fact-finding tour of Ciskeian resettlement camps

MPs lash govt on Ciskei camps

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — A party of Proressive Federal Party MPs which visited Ciskeian resettlement camps at the weekend lashed out at the government for the "hopeless" situation it had created by "dumping" thousands of people into impoverished rural areas

The party, which included Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mr Ray Swart, Professor Nic Olivier, Mr Ken Andrew, Mr Andrew Savage, Mr Tian van der Merwe, Mr Philip Myburgh, Mr Errol Moorecroft and Mr Kowie Marais, described the resettlement camps at Sada, Zwelendinga and Oxton as "the worst squatter camps imaginable"

Among the comments they made were

"Compared to this, Crossroads has viability and entrepreneurship while these people are hopeless"

"When one sees the plight of these people, one understands what drives them to entering urban areas despite the penalties of coming without permission At least there is the chance of picking up work and joining their husbands"

"To expect women to spend their lives in lonely poverty raising children who see their fathers for one month a year, is surely to expect the impossible"

Referring to the fragmented family life of those with breadwinners away seeking contract labour in common South Africa, Mrs Suzman said "If we were trying to create a distorted society, we couldn't be doing a better job"

The MPs felt that the chronic unemployment and lack of job opportunities in the isolated camps in the far-flung homeland were fuelling the squatter problem in the Western Cape Men, desperate for work to support their families, were streaming to the highly industrialized centres in the Cape and on the Reef

They said the government would have to accept the inevitability of urbanization which entailed the provision of housing and jobs But the prospect of meaningful industrial development in an area remote from the main markets and essential infrastructure was not plausible — "factories in the bush just don't take on", said one

A first-hand experience of the plight of the thousands of resettled people had only confirmed reports of conditions in the camps, said Mr Moorcroft, organizer of the fact-finding tour

"Job opportunities are non-existent and the people appealed to us for work, saying they were hungry By handing over scientifically farmed land to subsistence farmers, they are destroying any past forms of employment

"What is even more disturbing is that the newer resettlement camps are the worst We found a settlement at Bullhoek — an old, traditional part of the Ciskei — to be pleasant in comparison

"If reports of the relocation of about 500 000 people from Duncan Village and other black spots are correct, the situation will only be aggravated"

The prospect of the situation improving with Ciskei on the brink of independence was ruled out by the visiting MPs

"After December 4, the people of Ciskei will be as dependent on South Africa as before," Mrs Suzman said

"They will have gained nothing and lost their South African citizenship The government will only be too pleased to wash its hands of the whole sorry mess Political independence must be a hollow-sounding phrase to those who are starvin'"

M. Walt, a leading member of the League, himself a Jew, and a highly qualified professional (he was an accountant), regarded the letters attacking the League as a Jewish organisation and the entire Jewish population in Cape Town as Bolshevik, as an orchestrated attack by a handful of Jew-baiters, and nothing else.[72] But this assault on the League may have borne results after a while. During late 1919 to mid-1920, the circulation of the Bolshevik fell from 2 500 to 1 000 copies per week, perhaps as a result of a falling-off of membership and following because of the increase in its price.[73]

The leadership of the League consisted of an amalgam of middle-class individuals: a teacher, A.Z. Berman, who also owned a forage depot;[74] an actor, S.H. Davidoff;[77] five travellers, S. Buirski, the Lopes Brothers (who later became restaurant owners), I. Noeik and Percy Thomas;[78] and skilled productive artisans and workers, an upholsterer, I.J. Reitstein,[79] four tailors, D.L., J. and W. Dryburgh, and C.F. Glass,[80] two tobacco workers, C.D. Fox and Joseph Pick,[81] and one shoemaker, Abraham Baskin.[82] Additionally, the ideological backers were far

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ie. $X_T = 17250 \pm 69.59,38$

$= 17250 \pm 4097,22$ (ie. 13153 → 21347) →

b) $\hat{R} = r = \bar{x}/\bar{y} = \Sigma x/\Sigma y = 5000/4276 = 1,1693$ →

From equation (8.47)

$$s^2(r) = \frac{(1-f)}{n(n-1)\bar{y}^2}\left(\Sigma x_i^2 - 2r\Sigma xy + r^2\Sigma y^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{0,7101}{19.20.(4276/20)^2}\left(1\,741\,114 - 2.1,1693, \quad +1,1693^2.1316956\right)$$

$$= \frac{0,7101\ (61127)}{19.20.45710,44} \qquad = 0,002499 \quad = (0,05)^2$$

$\therefore$ 95% CI for $R = 1,1693 \pm 1,96.0,05$

$= 1,1693 \pm 0,098$

$= (1,071 \rightarrow 1,267)$

(As n is again only 20, this should perhaps be a little wider)

c) Ratio estimation – estimate $\bar{X}$ by

$\bar{x}_R = Y.r$

693 $= \frac{15855}{69} = 229,78$

$s^2(\bar{x}_R) = \frac{1-f}{n(n-1)}$ $+ r^2\Sigma y^2)$

Note that equation (8.47) multiplied by $\bar{y}^2$

$\therefore s^2(\bar{x}_R) = 0,0$ $)^2 = 114,23$ →

Regression estimate

$C_{xx} = 1741\,114$ - alculate

$C_{xy} = 1488\,332$ - 491 114

$C_{yy} = 1316\,956$ - 419 332

Then $b = C_x$ - 02 747

$r_{xy} = \frac{C_2}{\sqrt{C_x}}$ 2/402 747 = 1,04118

$\frac{2}{.402747} = 0,9429$

We estimate $\bar{X}$

$\bar{x}_{reg} = \bar{x}_{SRS} +$ (equation (8.50))

$= 250 +$ $\left(\frac{4276}{20}\right.$ –

Reseттled 241 (105)
'Will starve'
18/8/81
Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — An Opposition MP said last night he had been "sickened" by the conditions he had seen in Eastern Cape resettlement areas
Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) was among a group of PFP parliamentarians who visited Sada, Loxton and other resettlement areas over the weekend
"I was sickened by what I saw," he said during the Budget debate
"The camps erected there in the last three or four years have become festering sores of soil erosion, poverty and despair. There is no food. The veld has been denuded and there is no grass left"
The people's only source of "income" was the small amounts sent back by contract workers who had been able to find jobs elsewhere. Local factories could only employ about two or three percent of those recently "dumped" in the region.
A decentralization policy would not help them in the next few years.
"They do not need jobs in 10 years' time. They need them now, otherwise they will starve," Mr Myburgh said.

UP-7536
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SECTION: 6 PAGE: 18

An unsettling look at resettlement

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The implications of the government's homeland policy are starkly evident in the impoverished Ciskei resettlement camps, where far from the public eye, mainly woman and children are forced to live in "hopeless" conditions.

Under the government's resettlement policy, nearly half-a-million people living illegally in white urban areas and in black spots in the border's "white corridor" are scheduled for relocation in an independent Ciskei within the next five years.

This massive influx of people is due to take place despite a population density of 126 a square kilometre — five times the South African average — and an economic infrastructure which is in its infancy.

With unemployment rampant in these far-flung corners of Ciskei, most resettled families are dependent on money sent back by their menfolk who sell their labour as contract workers in the Cape or on the gold mines of the Reef.

During a fact-finding visit to the camps in the company of Progressive Federal Party MPs at the weekend, the imbalance in the numbers of men to women and children was immediately noticeable.

The fibre of family life is destroyed by the necessity for the men to seek work in South Africa. Most see their families for only a month in the year.

These are the children who, armed with only a rudimentary education provided in the resettlement camp schools, will flood an already saturated labour market in the next five years, warns Mr Nic Olivier, nominated PFP MP.

Cut off from any form of economic activity, these communities are denied the types of fringe employment which helped the Crossroads squatter camp on Cape Town's doorstep become a viable community.

Women interviewed at the Zwelendinga camp near Whittlesea said they received money every two months from their husbands working in Cape Town.

Overcrowding and overgrazing of the surrounding veld has stripped away the topsoil leaving behind a barren terrain incapable of supporting any form of crop.

All food — mainly mealie meal and bread — has to be bought from surrounding shops at exorbitant prices, the villagers say. Wood for cooking can be found only kilometres away from the settlement on the other side of a formidable hill.

Disease in Ciskei is rife and infant mortality high. According to the Quail Report, 50 percent of children who die are under the age of five compared to seven percent for white South Africans.

Kwashiorkor and marasmus are endemic and gastroenteritis is a common complaint among children.

Most of the villagers have resigned themselves to the fact that the transit camps have become their permanent homes.

"We would rather stay than go back to Glen Grey where we came from — but only if we get work and live in decent homes," one said.

Their most pressing need is for work Jobs at the nearby Sada agricultural project are restricted to a few inhabitants of that settlement. Living in these remote rural slums, access to jobs created at industrial growth points like Dimbaza is limited.

Medical services include a clinic staffed by nine nurses and a social worker who cares for those without the means to feed themselves.

An ambulance ferries patients to a district surgeon at Whittlesea.

The prospects of independence for Ciskei on December 4 is of little relevance to people who live close to starvation. But most are simply ignorant of the concept of independece.

"We don't know about those things," a spokesmen for the Zwelindinga camp said.

They are a people who, in the words of Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, have "their energies squeezed out of them in the manner that a person sucks an orange dry" — the victims of a cycle of hardship, starvation, unemployment and social disruption

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DD. 19/8/81.

Morrison in talks over Duncan Village

EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, will have talks with the East London Community Council at the city hall here tomorrow.

In a letter to the chairman of the council, Mr T T. Matuntuta, Dr Morrison said he wished to address the full community council during his visit

Mr Matuntuta said yesterday that talks would involve the question of retaining Duncan Village He said the council had requested the authorities implement the 99-year leasehold scheme for the residents of Duncan Village.

The ordinary monthly council meeting will be held in the afternoon at the Duncan Village Community Centre. — DDR

Black community at St. Wendolin's

26 Mr S. A PITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the Black community at St Wendolin's near Mariannhill, is to be resettled, if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where are they to be moved, (b) what distance are they to be moved from their present situation, (c) how many (i) families and (ii) individuals are involved and (d) what alternative accommodation has been or will be provided,

(2) whether they will be paid any compensation, if so, (a) on what basis and (b) what will be the average per family?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) As soon as alternative housing becomes available

(ii) To the KwaNgendezi and KwaDabeka Townships

(b) By road St. Wendolin's is situated 18 and 19 kilometers from KwaNgendezi and KwaDabeka Townships, respectively

(c) (i) 1 123 Families

(ii) 9 322 Individuals

(d) Substantial dwellings in KwaNgendezi and KwaDebeka.

(2)(a) and (b) The developer of the land at St Wendolin's is responsible for the payment of compensation and my Department is therefor, not in this case responsible for the payment of any compensation

It should be mentioned that there are presently more than 300 families on a waiting list to be resettled elsewhere.

Black community at St. Wendolin's

*27 Mr. S A PITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether he or his Department has received any representations from the Black community at St Wendolin's, near Mariannhill, regarding their proposed resettlement, if so, (a) what was the nature of such representations and (b) what was his reply thereto,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) That the community concerned should not be moved from St. Wendolin's.

(b) That the proposed resettlement of the community concerned will be proceeded with, due to the fact that the land on which they are residing, has been earmarked for other purposes

(2) No

Black families at St. Wendolin's

*28 Mr. S. A PITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he or his Department has issued any instructions regarding the resettlement of Black families living at St Wendolin's, near Mariannhill, if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the nature of such instructions?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

No (a) and (b) Fall away

Notices are being issued however, by the Port Natal Administration Board to all the new squatters to leave the area

The general rule that assistance be rendered to families who request to be resettled on a voluntarily basis, is applicable in the St Wendolin's area as well.

Duncan Village talks today

DD 20/8/81

Two deputy ministers, Dr George Morrison and Mr Pire Cronje, are to visit East London today to discuss the situation at Duncan Village.

Dr Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Cronje, Deputy Minister of Community Development, are to meet members of the Duncan Village Community Council, the East London City Council and the East Cape Administration Board.

The MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, said yesterday that they would be discussing the resettlement of the people living in Duncan Village.

They had been requested to visit Duncan Village at a recent meeting in Port Elizabeth with administration board officials, he said.

Mr de Pontes said he would be unable to be in East London today because of official business which would keep him in Cape Town, but he hoped the discussions would be fruitful. — PC

Black Sash to stand

EAST LONDON — Black Sash will hold a stand this morning to support the people of Duncan Village in their efforts to retain their homes and community as a valuable and viable sector of East London.

Duncan Village residents face removal to Mdantsane under Group Areas Act planning to make way for the resettlement of people of other races. — DDR

South Africa's pres... and ... course would only further alienate and isolate it from the Western com... DDC

Interview, page 5.

DD 20/8/81

Join Duncan Village action — Alexander

EAST LONDON — Coloured residents would not move into houses in Duncan Village, the chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr D. Alexander, said last night.

In a statement following a joint meeting between the CMC and the Duncan Village Community Council, Mr Alexander said the coloured community would stand in solidarity with Duncan Village residents in resisting the resettlement of these residents in Mdantsane.

He called on "the members of the opposition within the city council" to make a special effort to take up the fight against the removal of Duncan Village residents.

"Here we feel it will be proved whether or not they are sincere," Mr Alexander said.

He said the meeting pledged joint action "as it deems it necessary to uphold the right of any individual to choose where he or she chooses to stay and appeals to all interested persons, organisations and churches to support them in the struggle to have Duncan Village retained."

He said neither the management committee nor the community council would be intimidated or waver from "the retention of Duncan Village for the black people of East London."

He said the CMC would not allow coloured people to be rehoused in "the homes previously occupied by the legal residents of Duncan Village."

— DDR

Talks today, Page 13.

Sebe calls PFP hypocrites

DD 20/8/81 (271)

CAPE TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has lashed at the Progressive Federal Party MPs who visited resettlement camps in the homeland and said they were lucky not to have been detained.

In a message to the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J J Engelbrecht, Chief Sebe said I despise these people for what they are — hypocrites, crawling about like a snake in the night to poison the nation.

"They have exposed themselves to be enemies of the black people.

"They are all rich but they do nothing for the poor black people

"I have never seen people lacking elementary manners and yet they hope to solve the problems of the country

"They were lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists otherwise they would have been detained."

His message was read out in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who accused the PFP of inciting opposition to the government's handling of the squatter controversy in Cape Town

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said he regretted the extravagance of Chief Sebe's language and he would not respond in similar language on behalf of his party

"I take no notice of Chief Sebe's ridiculous detention threat. There is no law on the statute books that was broken by this visit and therefore the threat must be seen as a simple authoritarian act," Dr Slabbert said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the MP for Houghton, who was in the party that visited the resettlement camps, said "I do not attach much importance to the views of a man who locks up his own opposition, let alone anybody else's opposition"

Chief Sebe's message to Mr Engelbrecht was handed over to the Commissioner-General by Brigadier Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, on behalf of his brother

The message said "These people have entered my country, the Ciskei, illegally They did not even have the decency of consulting with or informing the Chief Minister of the Ciskei about their visit They should know what the correct procedures are

"I would not have allowed them because the Wentzel Commission is doing something positive about the situation in this sad area"

The South African Government had shown its concern by sending the

From BARRY STREEK

Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and as a result R1,25 million had been made available to relieve the situation at Oxton, one of the camps.

"These people are only coming to stir up trouble and they will be held responsible for any disturbances that might occur in this area.

"They have never offered my people any financial support to uplift the standard of living," Chief Sebe said.

He wanted to know where they had been during the recent crippling drought during which the South African Government gave R7,5 million in relief which had enabled his government to create 13 000 job opportunities

Another R2 million had been granted to phase out the drought relief programme, the Chief Minister added

Dr Koornhof accused the MPs of not having the elementary decency of informing the Chief Minister of their visit.

They did not have to listen to him (Dr Koornhof) but they should listen to the chief ministers of the black states

The Transkeian Minister of Foreign Affairs the Rev B Vika, had also accused people of inciting opposition to law and order at the squatter camp and of exploiting black people, Dr Koornhof said

Dr Slabbert replied. "Ciskei is part of South Africa. My Mps had decided to take a one-day trip to depressed areas in the Ciskei to see at first hand how problems of rural under-development are related to problems of urban development.

"This was not an official visit and therefore the need to contact Mr Sebe did not arise"

"The extravagance of the language used in the letter said to be from Chief Sebe is to be regretted

"Most of the accusations therein towards us, reflect a deep ignorance as to our involvement and concern and our responsibility a members of the sovereig Parliament that has to vot money for the depresse rural areas such as thos visited."

Dr Koornhof accused th PFP of "dirty tactics" an urged them to refrain fron these as they were harm ing South Africa — not the National Party.

The MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said the PFP was not answerable to Chief Sebe

He said it was parliamentarians' duty to visit problem areas

Mr Theo Aronson, National Party nominated member, criticised Mr Moorcroft for what he called "derogatory" remarks about Chief Sebe, leader of a nation.

"Chief Sebe has done more for South Africa than Dr Slabbert did on his trip to Germany," he said.

"Why do they want to undermine the status of a man like Chief Sebe who wants a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems"

expectancy, and the tendency to concentrate childbearing into the early years of marriage, a growing proportion of wives will have other roles to perform than keeping house and raising children. A higher incidence of divorce is also likely, at the same time as marriage, considered as a formal contract for cohabitation, loses its importance in consequence of modern contraceptive techniques.

It has been emphasized that the penchant of contemporary society for moulding 'organization men', i.e. people who present the appearance of being well-adjusted, conformist, faceless and effective workers in the firm, organization or 'movement', will impart greater strength to the family as an emotional anchorage. Because of increasing geographic mobility and because contacts with most people outside the home are bound to be superficial, and above all ephemeral, marriage provides a facility for emotional ties and role identity that other social groups cannot offer. A corollary of this observation is that the organized society and its institutions, big enterprises, the proliferating public authorities, the school etc., will become more and more impersonal and will be less and less disposed to permit the individual to 'let off steam'. In the majority of cases, critical and aggressive reactions will be directly punished by withdrawal of benefits and subtle discourtesies. The family can then become the place where frustrations and anxiety will find a more uninhibited outlet. In a world otherwise characterized by casual and impersonal relations, the family will thus become a forum for the sharing of emotions and the partaking of intimate solidarity. The consequence for marriage in a formalized world will be to make it more of an institution for establishing identity and promoting individual and genuine modes of expression. It will counterbalance organized life and in that way become a 'rehabilitative institution which generates new "coping power" ' (Pauline Wahlen).

PFP hits back at Chief Sebe

Political Staff

THE Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, has drawn a sharp reaction from the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, for his attack on Progressive Federal Party MPs who visited the homeland last Saturday.

Dr Slabbert said today he regarded Mr Sebe's letter to Dr Piet Koornhof as 'extremely presumptuous and reflecting a grave lack of understanding of what the role of the official Opposition in Parliament should be.'

In the letter which was read to Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Sebe accused the MPs of entering his country illegally and said he would have had them arrested if his security people were not busy hunting terrorists.

MONEY

While the letter drew noted approval from the National Party benches in the Assembly, Dr Slabbert pointed out today that it was not the National Party's money that was being granted to Mr Sebe's Government.

'It happens to be the taxpayers' money, and we have an obligation and a responsibility to monitor the use of such money by the Government and to call the Government to account when such money is wasted or spent in unproductive ways.'

NO PROSPECT

'One such way is to resettle people in homeland areas with no prospect of employment and where they overstock and thereby destroying the land, overpopulate the natural resources in such a way that it makes even a subsistence existence impossible.'

Dr Slabbert pointed out, as he also did in an extensive television interview last night, that the long-term consequence of such action by the Government was to intensify urban migration which in turn led to the kind of

(Continued on Page 2, col 2)

Sebe

(Continued from Page 1)

tragic situation which was unfolding in the Western Cape.

'It does not matter whether the people go to the Western Cape or go to Johannesburg or other metropolitan areas, the problem remains the same.

'If Mr Sebe does not appreciate the problem or prefers to neglect it, then the independence he claims he wants is going to be a very hollow one for the people in his area.'

Dr Slabbert added that he did not intend to use the same extravagant and intemperate language which Mr Sebe seemed to enjoy using.

MP's duty

One of the PFP MPs who visited the Ciskei was Mrs Helen Suzman. She said today she did not attach more importance to Mr Sebe's views because he did not mind locking up his own opposition.

She regarded it as the duty of MPs to find out what was happening in various parts of the country for which large amounts of money were voted by Parliament.

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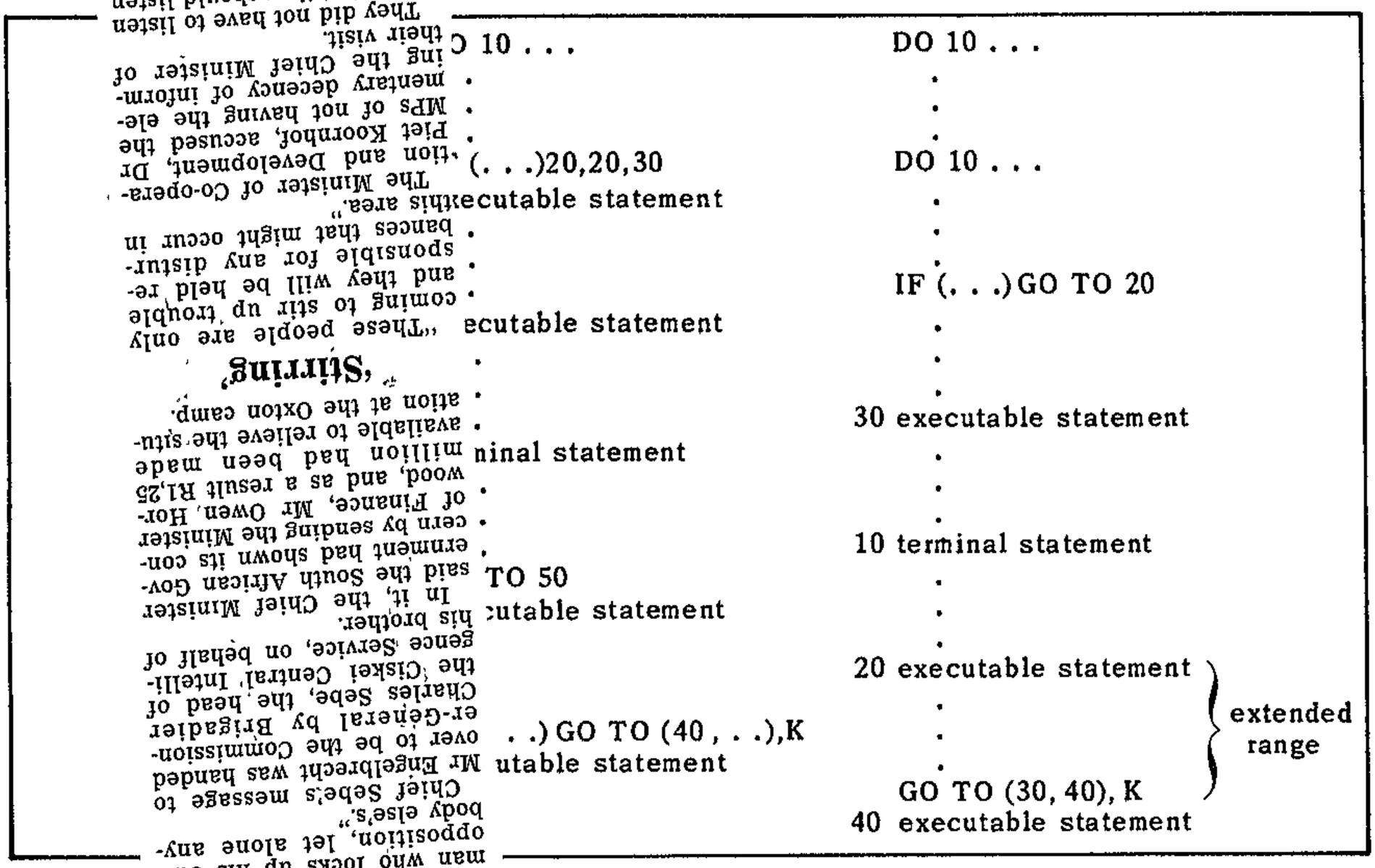

Sebe: MPs lucky I didn't detain them

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has bitterly attacked those Progressive Federal Party MPs who recently visited resettlement camps in the homeland and said they were lucky not to have been detained.

In a message to the Commissione-General of the Ciskei, Mr J J Engelbrecht, Chief Sebe said: "I despise these people for what they are — hypocrites, crawling like a snake in the night to poison the nation.

"They have exposed themselves to be enemies of the black people.

"They are all rich but they do nothing for the poor black people

"I have never seen people lacking elementary manners and yet they hope to solve the problems of the country.

"They were lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists otherwise they would have been detained," Chief Sebe said.

His message was read out in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who accused the PFP inciting opposition to the government's handling of the squatter controversy in Cape Town.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van zyl Slabbert, said he "regretted" the extravagance of Chief Sebe's language and he would not respond in similar language on behalf of his party.

"I take no notice of Chief Sebe's ridiculous threat that he would have had our members detained.

"There is no law on the statute books that was bring broken by this visit and therefore the threat must be seen as a simple authoritarian act," Dr Slabbert said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the PFP member for Houghton, who went on the visit to the resettlement camps, said: "I do not attach much importance to the views of a man who locks up his own opposition, let alone anybody else's."

Chief Sebe's message to Mr Engelbrecht was handed over to be the Commissioner-General by Brigadier Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, on behalf of his brother.

In it, the Chief Minister said the South African Government had shown its concern by sending the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, and as a result R1,25 million had been made available to relieve the situation at the Oxton camp.

"These people are only coming to stir up trouble and they will be held responsible for any disturbances that might occur in this area."

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, accused the MPs of not having the elementary decency of informing the Chief Minister of their visit.

They did not have to listen to him but they should listen to the chief ministers of the black states.

In his statement, Dr Slabbert said that Ciskei was part of South Africa and as the visit had not been an official one the need to contact Chief Sebe had not arisen.

"The extravagance of the language used in the letter said to be from Chief Sebe is to be regretted," he said

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Numbers were painted on their houses and
huts, condemned for demolition.
The people don't want to move and say
they will resist any attempts at resettle-
ment. According to Dean Mokebe Vilmin-
ele, who lives on the mission, "while these
people are poor, they are proud. This is
their land. Their families have been here
for at least as long as the mission has.
They want to stay. We want them to
stay."

The Department of Co-operation and
Development, approached for comment,
says the matter is still under consider-
ation. An official from the Chief Commis-
sioner's Office in Pietersburg, who asked
not to be identified, says that since the
village's chief lives in Lebowa, the Krat-
zenstein people have to move. "The thing
is now with the Director-General in Pre-
toria and the Lebowa government. It's out
of our hands."

The official also says that since the
blacks on the mission are "squatting ille-
gally," they may not get compensation for
their houses and property, though no deci-
sion has yet been made on this. "It is not
a planned community there; I can't see
them getting compensation. That is the
law," he says.

In any case, the official insists, the
locals have not been able to supply docu-
mentary proof that they have been living
at Kratzenstein throughout the mission's

The small Kratzenstein Mission, run by
the Lutheran Church, has been in its
present location since 1878. It provides the
area's rural blacks with a clinic for mal-
nourished children, a Bible school and a
training centre. About 1 900 people live on
the mission's property, surviving through
traditional subsistence farming.

Cows and goats roam freely through the
village. Except for the mission itself,
there is no electricity or running water.
The general store supplies the odd item,
but most people buy their meat and
other foodstuffs from travelling traders.

The human costs of influx control have
been dramatically spotlighted at Nyanga.
But across the country, with less public-
ity, countless thousands more blacks are
continuously shunted around in the name
of grand apartheid. Take the case of the
following "black spot" 50 km north of
Pietersburg.

The small Kratzenstein Mission, run by
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locals have not been able to supply docu-
mentary proof that they have been living
at Kratzenstein throughout the mission's

More money to hasten removals — Morrison

DO 24/8/81

EAST LONDON — More money would be supplied to hasten the process of moving people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, said yesterday

Dr Morrison was commenting on talks he and the Deputy Minister of Community Development, Mr Pierre Cronje, had with members of the Duncan Village Community Council, the East London City Council and the East Cape Administration Board about the situation in Duncan Village

Dr Morrison, the mayor, Mr Donald Card and other officials went on an inspection tour of Duncan Village before the talks started

Dr Morrison said after the talks, from which the press was barred, that all he was prepared to say at this stage was that the reasons why Duncan Village residents had to be moved to Mdantsane were explained at the talks and that more money would be supplied in order to hasten the process

The chairman of the Duncan Village Community Council, Mr T T Matuntuta, said the talks were frank and that at this stage there was appreciation for the difficulties of the government and of the Duncan Village Community Council.

He said Dr Morrison had undertaken to hold further discussions with the community council within a month as there had not been sufficient opportunity to discuss the matter fully.

"Any further statement in this respect would be premature," Mr Matuntuta said He said he looked forward to the next round of talks — DDR

CISKEI'S CAMPS OF MISERY

● **Report by David Bleazard and Bruce Gordon**

THE homelands to which the Nyanga squatters are being sent are unlikely to welcome them home. Life for too many there already is a losing struggle against poverty and unemployment in a harsh environment.

A 10-day investigation by an Argus team of reporters and a photographer found a land in which the lot of the old is despair and that of the young frustration.

The idyllic image of rural life with picturesque huts, green fields, home-grown food, and a healthy family environment for the children no more

In the dustbowl of Oxton, thousands of families live in a temporary town which defies logic. A settlement in the Whittlesea area, it exists in a vacuum without agricultural or industrial base.

Bruce Norman is a young man with a guitar, the son of an evangelist. He dreams of escaping from a life without hope through his music.

Want to feel free

Help, help me Lord,
I've suffered the whole of my life,
I need somebody to help me succeed,
I can't get a penny,
I'm tired of living,
I want to feel free and freshened.'

'As soon as I can get some money, I will get far away from here,' he says.

At the other end of the Ciskei, in the Peddie district, is the latest camp of misery created by the policy of removing 'surplus people' from white areas or farms — Kammaskraal.

Grey-bearded Mr B Mpata, 71, and his wife, Nofikile, were resettled last year from a farm at Alexandria, where they had lived and worked all their lives, after the ownership of the farm changed.

Dumped in box

Like many other old people, they have to rear young children. Two are the children of Mr Mpata's dead brother and three of their daughter who works in Port Elizabeth.

The family was dumped in one of the 'tomato box' shacks, planted in their hundreds at camps like Glenmore and Elukhanyweni, with a stony garden in which to grow vegetables.

On the farm they had an acre of 'beautiful black land' to plough and kept cattle, goats and pigs When they were moved, they were forced to sell their livestock at low prices

Resistance was futile. The new owner of the farm was very angry, said Mr Mpata, and told the people. 'I don t want you. You must go'

No money for meat

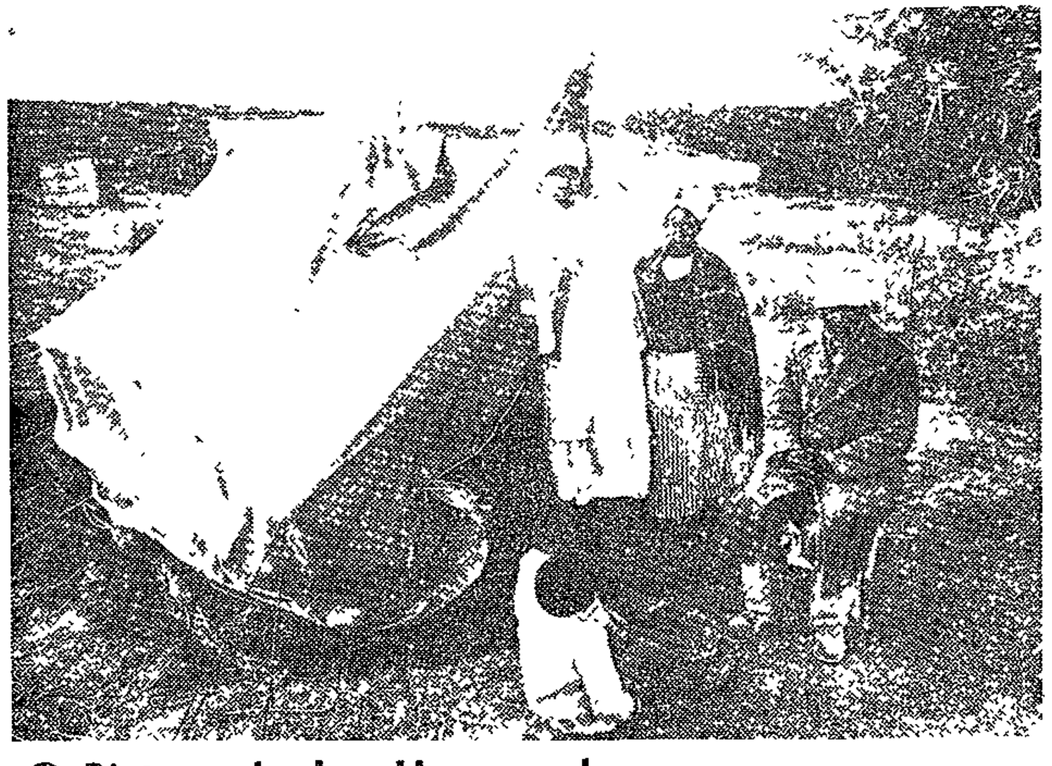
The only work for some people at Kammaskraal is on the distant Tyefu irrigation scheme. Mr Mpata relies on a social pension and receives 'very little money' from his daughter.

Mr Mpata says the family eats porridge when they have mielie meal, or cooked mielies, samp, and spinnach from the garden. They have no beans, fat or peas, and no money to buy meat. They get water from an open dam.

Many of the 300 families at Kammaskraal do not have wooden houses. Families resettled from the Wooldridge area were given tents.

Some still live in the worn tents more than a year after their arrival, but have put up makeshift 'zinc' shacks.

According to a social worker's report on Kammaskraal, the Wooldridge people were relocated after ... the Ciskei for land of their own.



● **Pictures by Les Hammond**

ABOVE — A street scene in the barren resettlement camp of Oxton

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LEFT — This tent is still part of the accommodation used by Mr Adam Somboni's family after more than a year at the Kammaskraal resettlement camp Standing are his wife, Noamen, and daughter-in-law Nobekile

BELOW — Oxton, a temporary town existing in a vacuum

'Squatters will return'

THE Rev Wilson Xaba, Deputy Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

WHEREVER the South African Government sends the squatters from Nyanga, they will return, believes the deputy chief minister of the Ciskei Government, the Rev Wilson Xaba.

'If there are factories in Cape Town willing to employ our people, why don't they provide proper accommodation for them?' he asked in an interview at the Government building in Zwelitsha

Mr Xaba, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and a former organising secretary of the ANC in the Eastern Cape, said the migrant labour system was an evil and un-Christian system for a Christianity-professing Government to perpetuate.

ANIMALS

'They are treating people like animals. But even animals go in pairs. For people to be denied that, is cruelty.'

He said the policy of separate development had failed and described the coloured labour preference policy in the Cape as 'a lie'

'They say the Western Cape is a preference area for coloureds, while here in East London they are moving our people out of Duncan Village for the coloureds

'Why isn't this place a preference area for blacks? It's hypocrisy.'

NO WORK

Mr Xaba said there was no work in Ciskei and people would go where there was work. Whatever the difficulties, it would be better than 'staying here with nothing.'

The resettlement of people in Ciskei by the South African Government compounded the difficulties the area faced.

The Government's aim was to move all black people from the 'white corridor' between Transkei and Ciskei so that no black man could claim to belong to the urban or white areas.

'GIVE US LAND'

'But they don't want to give us land. If they gave us decent land, we could develop our agriculture so these people could have job opportunities,' Mr Xaba said

'I do not support the policy of apartheid or separate development. I do support the development of the homelands. Job opportunities must be created.

'My advice to homeland leaders is to all take independence, even if it is bitter. We can then regroup and form a federation of black states of South Africa, to speak with one voice.'

Will move again

All they have found so far is uncertainty.

Among them is the family of Mr Adam Sombozi, 63, who has one son working on the mines and another who has worked on contract in Cape Town, but is now out of work.

'There are rumours that we will be moved again,' says Mrs Noemen Sombozi, 53. 'If the government says we must stay, we will stay. if they say we must move, we will move. We can't force matters.

'But we want to be settled. At the moment we can do nothing.'

In the Nompumelelo hospital at Peddie, four women with malnourished babies are learning to cope on available resources through the nutrition rehabilitation unit.

Mrs Colleen Mfabana, whose husband is on contract in Cape Town, has been admitted to hospital for the second time, her child suffering from marasmus.

Mrs Mfabana was living with her mother in a location outside Peddie when the baby was born prematurely. At the time, her husband was earning R10 a week on a poultry farm near Uitenhage.

'The money was too little to feed the children,' she says. At the age of eight months, the baby began to lose weight and was soon very thin.

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Jobless a boost for ANC

EVERY new recruit to the ranks of the unemployed is a potential recruit for the banned African National Congress. That is the spectre which haunts Ciskei, Transkei and the Border region as unemployment there reaches alarming proportions.

'There is no work here' was the refrain throughout the area in a recent Argus investigation in the dry and dusty homeland 'platteland'.

Administrators at local and homeland government level, academics and community leaders warned that revolutionary steps were required to provide jobs and emigration had to be accepted.

The director of the Ciskei's Manpower Development Centre estimates that 158 000 potential workers out of a population in Ciskei of 800 000 are 'not gainfully employed.'

The Quail Commission report called urban unemployment 'the central feature of the economy of the Ciskei'.

Although the industrial sector has expanded from five to 46 factories in six years, they provide only 4 960 jobs.

Experts say only a small fraction of the rural population can expect to make a reasonable living from farming.

More than 13 000 people who were last year employed in work such as clearing noxious weeds are being pushed on to the labour market now that drought relief funds have dried up

In Transkei, at least 120 000 people are estimated to be unemployed, with another 10 000 added each year.

East London mayor, Mr Donald Card, says only one out of 10 people over the age of 16 in the nearby black townships is fully employed.

It is a symptom of unemployment, according to a Ciskei cabinet minister, that schooolboys in Mdantsane are leaving their desks for terrorist training across the border.

● To be continued

MRS COLLEEN MFABANA and her daughter Nonceba, learning to cope on available resources at the nutrition rehabilitation centre of Nompumelelo Hospital, Peddie

SEVENTY-ONE-YEAR-OLD Mr B Mpata outside his 'tomato box' home in the new resettlement camp of Kammaskraal

ARGUS
21/8/81
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Duncan Village, East London

*16 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What is the population of Duncan Village, East London;

(2) whether it is the intention to disestablish this township; if so, (a) for what reason and (b) where are the residents to be moved to;

(3) whether the proposed move has received the support of the (a) local community council and (b) East London City Council?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) 37 322.

(2) Yes.

(a) As the largest part of the residential area is in a precarious state which holds serious health hazards for the community and as there is no possibility to put this precarious situation right on the present limited terrain of the residential area, housing is provided for all the residents of Duncan Village at Mdantsane

The provision of housing for these people has been dragging on for a long time and therefore funds have been considerably increased for the present financial year to accellerate the provision of housing at Mdantsane. Every resident settled in Mdantsane is compensated for any improvements made to his place of residence at Duncan Village

(b) Mdantsane township.

(3) (a) The decision to disestablish Duncan Village was taken before the Community Council became into existence. After originally supporting the resettlement, the Community Council now opposes this step Discussions in regard to this matter have taken place with the Community Council yesterday.

(b) Yes

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Abdol Burns' greatest impact on the politics of Cape Town was with his sustained and indefatigable protest against, first the Cape Town Cemetery Bill of 1875 and then the Public Health Act of 1883. Both pieces of legislation concerned the closure of urban cemeteries in Cape Town. In this protest, Abdol Burns intelligently blended his community's religious sentiments with the strategies of political action and agitation, at the same time seeking a constitutional solution to the problem. This approach earned him great praise from the local newspapers.

186

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within the growing community itself. The social positions in
this social status system were eagerly contested and this was

St. Wendolin's: eviction notices

*17. Mr S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any further eviction notices have been issued in respect of the Ivelele area of St. Wendolin's; if so, (a) how many families are to be moved, (b) where are they to be moved to, (c) what period of notice was given, (d) what alternative accommodation are they being offered, (e) how far is such alternative accommodation situated from their present homes and (f) what transport facilities will be available to them;

(2) whether he has received any representations (a) from or (b) on behalf of this community; if so, what was (i) the nature of such representations and (ii) his reply thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No.

(a) It is still the intention to resettle the Black Community of St. Wendolin's as well as approximately 150 families at Mawelewele (Ivelele).

135

FRIDAY, 21

(b) To the townships of kwaNgendezi and kwaDabeka.

(c) As mentioned previously, no official resettlement action has been undertaken yet. The people concerned will however be notified well in advance of any official resettlement project

(d) Substantial housing will be made available in the townships of kwaNgendenzi and kwaDabeka.

(e) Mawelewele (Ivelele) is situated approximately 10 kilometres from kwaNgendezi and approximately 19 kilometres from kwaDabeka.

(f) Existing bus service to Pinetown and Durban as well as a train service from kwaNgendezi to Durban.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Representations were received from and on behalf of the black community of St Wendolin's which includes the community of Mawelewele.

(i) That the community concerned should not be removed.

(ii) That the proposed resettlement project will be proceeded with due to the fact that the land on which the people are presently residing, has been earmarked for other purposes. The resettlement action is being undertaken on request of the Department of Community Development.

Parliament

Argus 22/8/81 (271) ~~105~~

Nat glee at Sebe's prison threat

Weekly review by Frans Esterhuyse

ONE sentence from this week's stormy debates in the Assembly stands out glaringly like a neon sign on a dark wall:

'They were lucky my men were busy hunting terrorists, otherwise they would have been detained in my prison.'

The words are from Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe's message to the South African Government, as read out by Dr Piet Koornhof during the Budget debate.

They sounded like words from a budding dictator and seemed to be relished and condoned by Dr Koornhof and some of his colleagues on the Government side.

The 'lucky' ones who could have been bundled into the homelands leader's prison are nine MPs of South Africa's official Opposition, including former Stellenbosch Professor, Mr Nic Olivier, and Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton.

They visited the territory last weekend to look at conditions of extreme poverty and hunger in resettlement areas.

Chief Sebe's amazing message and the use made of it by Dr Koornhof seemed to convey volumes about prevailing political attitudes — and particularly about the state of mind of the South African Government.

It told not only of Chief Sebe's attitude but also much there was to know of the SA Government's attitude to its own opposition.

'They would have been detained in my prison.' The impression from the undisguised glee shown by some members on the Government side was that there could hardly have been better news than if it had happened. Even if the entire opposition had been imprisoned and kept there.

Chief Sebe would have done the Government a favour, it seemed, by getting its critical and troublesome Opposition out of the way.

Not far removed from this kind of thinking was the attitude of some Government members during the heated Assembly debates around the Nyanga squatter issue and the offical action taken against the homeless people.

Some Nationalist speakers seemed to be more worried about Opposition criticism of the Government than about the fate of the squatters.

Dr Koornhof accused the official Opposition of 'harming South Africa irretrievably.'

Mrs Suzman, he said, had spoken, 'in the idiom of revolution.'

Later, during exchanges about the demonstration near Parliament on the squatter issue, Mrs Suzman was accused of being 'on the side of anarchy.'

But the whole exercise disclosed volumes about the potential political climate and spirit in the constellation of states envisaged by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

It also indicated the level of the new low watermark reached in relations between the Government and the official Opposition.

Mrs Helen Suzman

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Almost half of Ndebeles are in camps

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Nearly half the people of KwaNdebele, South Africa's newest homeland, live in resettlement camps.

And only 6,9 percent of workers — aside from self-employed people — work within the homeland

These figures were given in Parliament this week by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in reply to questions by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston).

Dr Koornhof said that KwaNdebele's population was 166 477 last year A total of 79 422 people lived in 11 resettlement camps, the largest having a population of 25 000 people

Of the total population, 2 640 were employed in the homeland and 35 500 worked outside its borders. The homeland's gross domestic product was R13 900 000 and the average income a head was R338.

Dr Koornhof said particulars of the numbers of people resettled in KwaNdebele in each of the last five years were not readily available, but Ndebeles who lived in nearby homelands had moved of their own accord.

"My department only provided transport to a few families who requested to be removed from the white area to KwaNdebele. No official resettlement projects have, however, been undertaken by my department."

KwaNdebele's population stood at 50 779 in 1975. In 1979 it was 120 000, and last year it was 166 477.

Dr Koornhof said that particulars were "not readily available" on how many people still had to be moved to KwaNdebele in terms of the government's resettlement programme

Mr Van Rensburg said the "shocking" facts given by Dr Koornhof "illustrate the futility of the government's homelands policy".

The fact that about 93 percent of the homeland's employed worked outside KwaNdebele made it clear that the homeland depended on income generated outside its borders.

"The majority of these people will one day become permanently settled in the urban areas of South Africa, where they will seek political rights and services.

"In terms of government policy they will, however, lose their South African citizenship if their homeland ever becomes independent. This is the fundamental injustice of the homelands policy," Mr Van Rensburg.

100 years later, it's GET OUT

(271) S. Times 23/8/81

1 123 FAMILIES GET THEIR MARCHING ORDERS DESPITE GOVERNMENT PROMISES OF A HALT TO EVICTIONS

A 100-year-old close-knit community is facing mass eviction as a controversy on its future raged this week.

And as the fight to save the settled community continued, several families were this week evicted from their homes. Others had their houses demolished.

The removals from St Wendolin's, outside Durban, were made despite an assurance by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, earlier this month that he had ordered a halt to evictions until a petition signed by the residents of the area had been cleared up.

A total of 9 322 people — 1 123 families — who have lived in the area for 100 years are facing forced removal.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, told Parliament this week that Dr Koornhof had already told the community that the proposed resettlement would go ahead as the land on which the community was living was earmarked for other purposes.

Officials of the St Wendolin's welfare committee which was

Mr Richard Majosi — moving home

By G R NAIDOO

formed to fight the evictions deny they were given any notification.

"On the contrary," said Mr J P Ngidi, secretary of the committee, "the Minister did not reply to two petitions we sent to him.

"We were led to believe from Press reports, which were not contradicted by Dr Koornhof, that evictions would be halted pending consideration of our petitions. Instead more and more people are being thrown out."

Another contradiction that has arisen out of the already confused situation at St Wendolin's is the question of compensation.

Dr Morrison told Parliament that the developer of the land, and not his department, was responsible for compensation

However, the director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr H A du Plessis, has said that old families in the surrounding Savanha Park area have already been moved out and those people have been compensated by the commissioner of Pinetown

On Wednesday, we saw a family breaking down the walls of their partly-bulldozed home at St Wendolin's

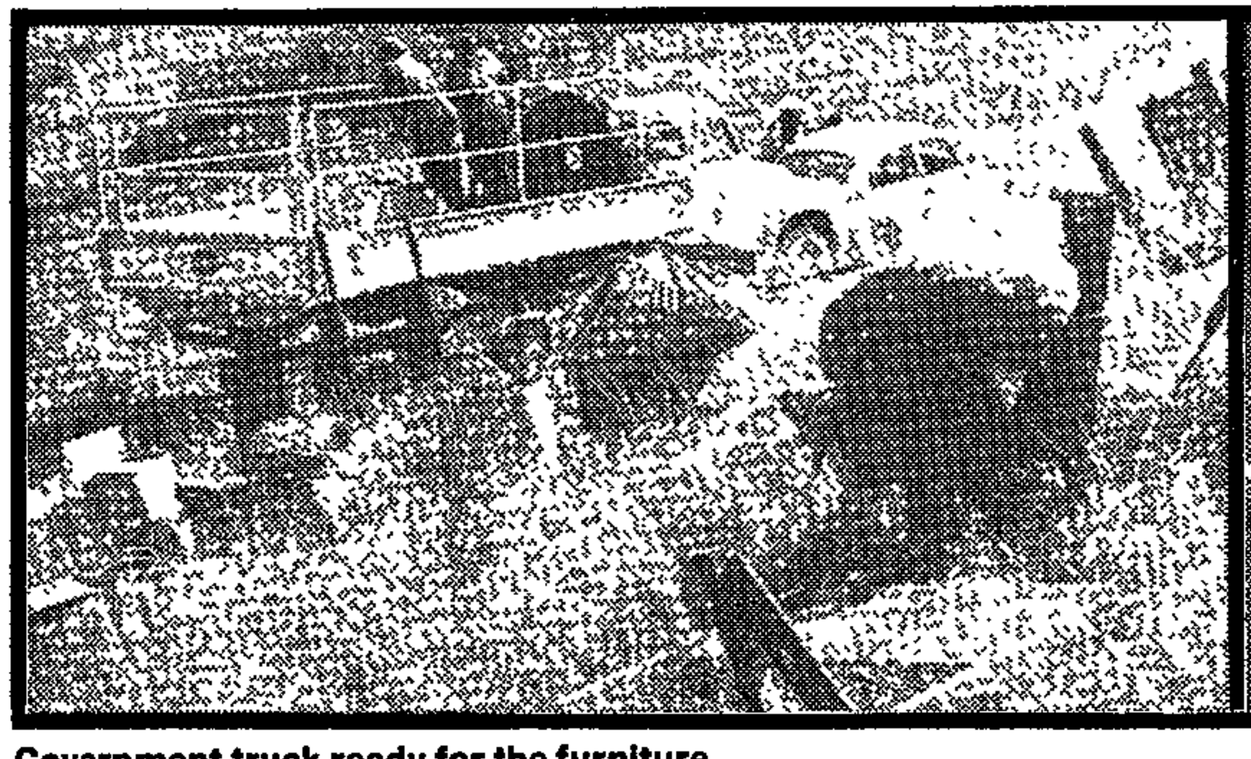
Tearful

They were watched by a Mr Vermaak, the superintendent of the adjoining Klaarwater township.

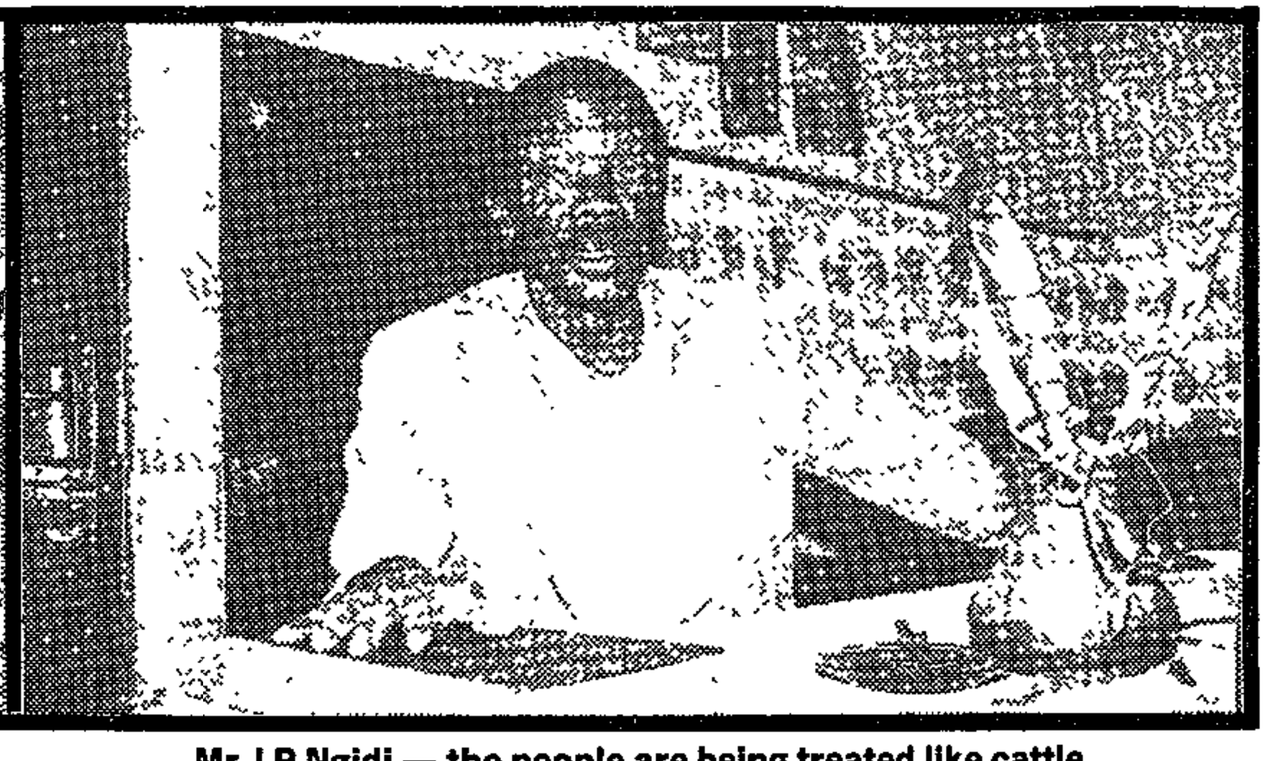
A woman said that her house was partly bulldozed last week and she had been told that the family would be compensated if they completed the demolition

After Mr Vermaak watched the completion of the demolition, he drove off to his office with the owner of the house. He confirmed that the woman would be compensated.

Mr du Plessis is also reported to have said. "If the old



Government truck ready for the furniture



Mr J P Ngidi — the people are being treated like cattle

families in Savanha Park do not want to go, we will not move them"

An example of a family who did not want to move — they have lived in their home for 40 years — is the Majosis.

Mother and a sister and their 15 children were told on Monday that they had to move out by Wednesday when transport would be provided for them.

A tearful Mrs Alexia Majosi who, with her children and her sister's children, moved the family belongings up a steep hill so that they could be loaded onto a Government truck, said that the house had belonged to her mother

"We have lived here for 40 years I have seven children and I am a widow. My sister's

Residents spell it out

TWO petitions signed by 1 300 heads of households at St Wendolin's were sent to

because they have no where else to live. I work in Pinetown as a domestic servant and earn R50 a month.

"They have now thrown me out of my mother's house and expect all of us to live in four-roomed house in the township.

"When they moved us out, they did not say how much they would pay us. There were 17 mango trees in bloom, in addition to gauvas, sugar cane, avocado pears, oranges and bananas on the land from which we have been evicted.

"Over the years, I sold the fruit to help buy clothes and food for the family. Now it's all gone," she sobbed.

Not squatters

Mr Ngidi said that he was born and brought up in the house in St Wendolin's which he shared with his six children.

"The authorities tell us we are being moved under the Squatters Act. But we are no squatters. We have built decent homes and don't like being described as squatters.

"Most people at St Wendolin's are paying R4,50 a year for a plot of ground to the Mariann Hill Mission Institute. The land on which I built my house is hired and I am paying R30 a year."

Father Danian Weber of Mariannhill Mission said that when the Government zoned the area for Indian ownership, the mission was given no say in the matter.

He said that except for 80 titles at St Windolin's which were owned by blacks, the rest of the land belonged to the mission.

"We oppose the decision to move blacks out of the area. They are living on church land — our land for the moment," he said.

Dr Koornhof.

In the first petition, residents pointed out that:

- **They have deep roots in the area. Many have lived there all their lives.**
- **Their relatives are buried there.**
- **Their present houses are large, while the houses in the townships to which they are being moved — Kwa-Ndgenezi and Kwa-Dabeka — have only three or four rooms, which would make it difficult to accommodate their large families.**
- **Many of the people work in Pinetown and New Germany and a move to the townships would considerably increase their transport costs to work and schools.**
- **Rents in the new townships are too high — ranging from R16 to R35 a month. At St Wendolin's many are homeworkers or pay only nominal rentals.**

Warned

In the last petition residents state that removals would upset the community spirit and that their traditional care for the widows, orphans and pensioners in their community would be adversely affected.

The director of Diakonia, an inter-church organisation which has done a lot of research on St Wendolin's, Mr Paddy Kearney, told the Sunday Times that the St Wendolin's community was nearly a century old.

"Most of the people live on land which belongs to the Mariannhill Mission Institute. Under the Group Areas Act, it has been zoned for Indian occupation, and all the present residents have been warned that they will have to leave everything behind — orchards, vegetable gardens and houses will all be destroyed to clear the way for the new owners.

to Dr K

"This move will have disastrous consequences for the community. It will dramatically impoverish the people and this predominantly Christian village will be broken up and exposed to all the evils of township life.

"The family system at St Wendolin's ensures supervision of children and care of the aged.

"Widows and orphans are the concern of the whole community. Strangers and the homeless are taken in and looked after," said Mr Kearney.

He said that perhaps the saddest aspect of all was the bitterness that was being sown.

"Residents of St Wendolin's resent, the newcomers. They say that the newcomers will take over the fruit of many generations' work."

Mr Kearney said that the forced removals would also mean the end of the village school, the creche, the church, solidly built homes and the local cemetery.

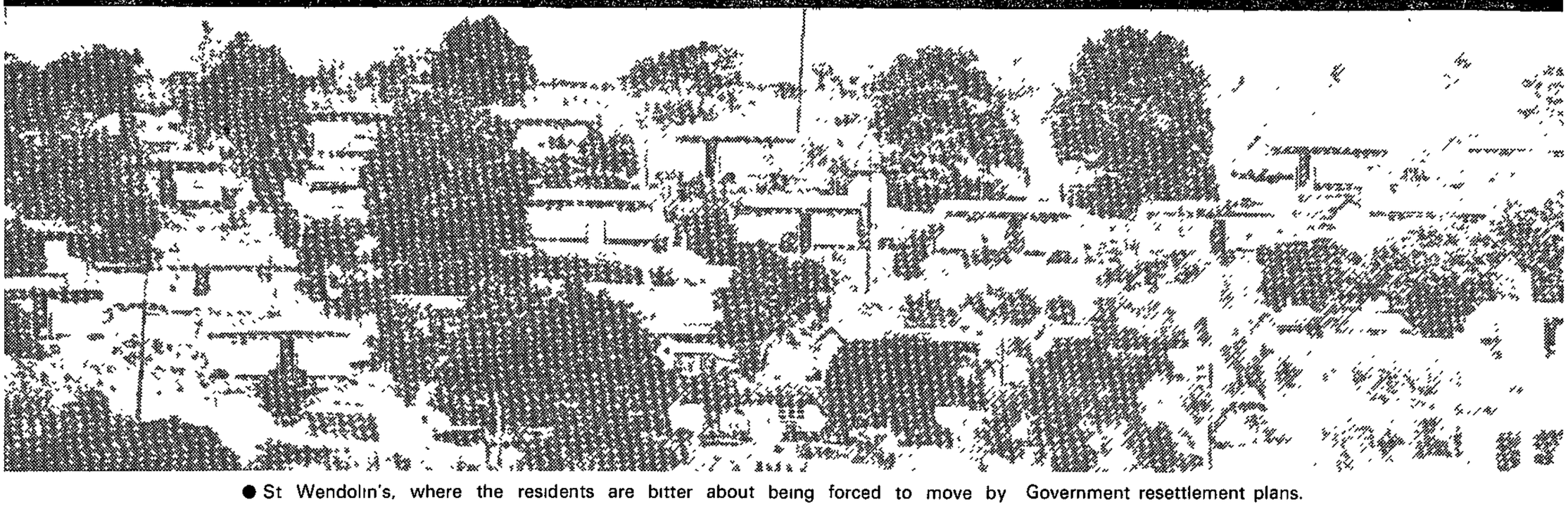
After the second petition to the Government, seven church leaders in the greater Durban area expressed their full support for the petition signed by the St Wendolin's families.

"Like so many other people who face the trauma of relocation, the people of St Wendolin's resent very deeply the fact that they are to be moved to new areas.

"Our concern is about the whole policy of relocation which we believe is having a devastating effect upon family life and human relations throughout South Africa ..."

(271) S Times 23/8/81

ST WENDOLIN'S IS A SETTLED BLACK COMMUNITY, BUT GROUP AREAS ACT SAYS...



● St Wendolin's, where the residents are bitter about being forced to move by Government resettlement plans.

Everybody out!

By ANNE WHITEHEAD

"WE DON'T want to move and we won't move," is the defiant motto of the latest victims of the Government's resettlement plans.

There are about 10 000 families at St Wendolin's near Mariannhill, Durban.

They have occupied the area since 1861. However, under the Group Areas Act, the region has been zoned for Indian occupation

The residents of St Wendolin's will be relocated in KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka, about 30km away

They do not want to move

The Sunday Express spoke to a resident of St Wendolin's, Mr Potas Madlhala, who feels bitter about the relocation

"They are forcibly moving families who have lived here for four generations We occupied the area long before the Nationalist Party came to power, so why should our future rely on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof?" he asked

"The whole community is united in its feelings about our relocation We won't be moved

"The Port Natal Administration has succeeded with the weaker ones, but the rest of us will continue. We are going to carry on ploughing our gardens and improving our houses."

When the Sunday Express spoke to the Port Natal Administration Board they denied they had moved anyone against their will

"We are moving people who have requested to do so in writing We have moved about 1 300 families this way," said Mr H A du Plessis

An eviction notice obtained by the Sunday Express states

"You are hereby notified that, should you wish to be resettled in KwaNdengezi/KwaDabeka, you will be moved to that township on . . with all your dependents and household effects and furniture at no cost to yourself

"Should you, however, elect not to take up residence in KwaNdengezi/KwaDabeka you are hereby notified to vacate the house you are at present occupying and take up residence in a Black homeland and to vacate and demolish the house you are at present occupying on or before

"Should you fail to accept the alternative accommodation offered at KwaNdengezi/KwaDabeka and should you fail to vacate your present house and demolish same before this date, your house will be demolished and you may be prosecuted"

Mr Madlhala explained some of the changes that would take place if the community was moved into townships

"Our rural life will be gone We won't be able to keep any livestock or grow vegetables I hate to think what is going to happen to those who manage to live at St Wendolin's by growing their own food"

This week a telegram was sent to Dr Koornhof from the Durban Housing Co-ordination Committee, calling on him to stop the evictions

The telegram read: "Further eviction notices given for August 24 in Ivelele area of St Wendolin's People have repeatedly indicated that they do not want to move Urgent action needed to stop all removals"

In an interview with the Sunday Express, Mr Paddy Kearney of Diakonia, said he felt the Government was sowing even more racial hatred than was already present in South Africa.

The residents of St Wendolin's — in a desperate bid to halt the relocation of the community — drew up a petition signed by the heads of about 1 300 households

The petition was sent to Dr Koornhof last November When they received no reply, another petition was sent in April this year

In the first petition residents reminded Dr Koornhof of his pledge not to move people against their will and pointed out that

- They have deep roots in the area
- Their houses are large — seven to nine rooms — while the houses in the townships to which they are being moved have only three or four rooms
- Many St Wendolin's people work in Pinetown and New Germany If they are moved to KwaNdengezi transport costs will considerably increase Schools will also be further away
- Rents in the new townships are too high — ranging from R16 to R35 a month At St Wendolin's many are homeowners or pay only nominal rates

The Government claims St Wendolin's is a squatter area, an allegation to which residents take strong exception

At the recent annual conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr Madlhala addressed the meeting on behalf of the St Wendolin's community

He described what this so called "squatter" camp was like.

"The population of St Wendolin's live like a family," he said

"We have built our own church and classrooms Children can now attend school from Sub A to Form 1 Thereafter they can go to neighbouring schools if they want to

"We also have a creche, a clinic and a soccer field to occupy our youth over the weekend We have developed the area

"Why are we being forced to leave the area of our birth — an area which we have built up through our own efforts?"

● The grave of a former St Wendolin's resident, Mr Enoch Mhlongo reminder of an age that used to be.

INVESTIGATIONS REVEAL THAT THE CAPE SQUATTERS DO NOT HAVE A REAL OPTION

If Nyanga is hell, then so is Ciskei

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

THE homelands to which the Nyanga squatters are being sent are unlikely to welcome them home. Life for too many there already is a losing struggle against poverty and unemployment in a harsh environment.

A 10-day investigation by a **SOWETAN** team of reporters and a photographer found a land in which the lot of the old is despair, and that of the young frustration

The idyllic image of rural life with picturesque huts, green fields, home-grown food, and a healthy family environment for the children is out of date

In the dustbowl of Oxton, thousands of families continue to live in a temporary town which defies all logic A closed settlement in the Whittlesea area, it exists in a vacuum without agricultural or industrial base.

HELP

Bruce Norman is a young man with a guitar, the son of an evangelist, who dreams of escaping from a life without hope through his music.

relies on a social pension and receives "very little money" from his daughter.

Mrs Mtata says the family eats porridge when they have mealie meal, or cooked mealies, samp and spinach from the garden. They have no beans, fat or peas, and no money to buy meat Water they collect from an open dam.

Many of the 300 families at Kammaskraal do not have even wooden houses Families resettled from the Woodridge area were given tents.

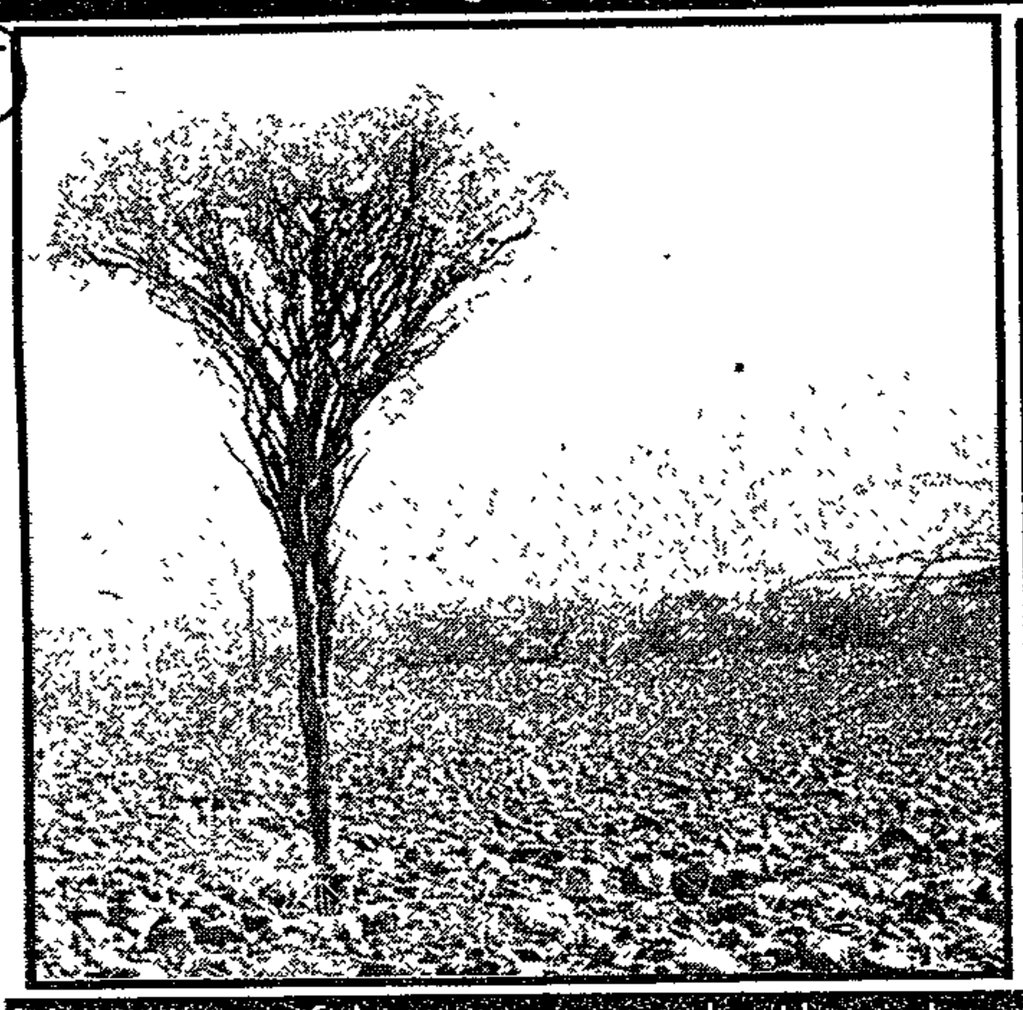
Some still live in the worn tents more than a year after their arrival, but most families have put up makeshift "zinc" shacks

According to a social workers' report on Kammaskraal, the Woodridge people were relocated after appealing to the Ciskei Government for land of their own.

All they have found so far is uncertainty.

Among them is the family of Mr Adam Sombozi (63), who has one son working on the mines and another who has worked on contract in Cape Town, but is now out of work.

"There are rumours that we will be moved again," [illegible] Sombozi



No tree of hope — only the desolation of Ciskei — their future?

I've suffered the whole of my life
I need somebody to help me succeed
I can't get a penny
I'm tired of living
I want to feel free and freshened."

"As soon as I get some money, I will get far away from here," he says.

At the other end of the Ciskei, in the Peddie district, is the latest camp of misery to be created by the policy of removing "surplus people" from "white" areas or farms.

Grey-bearded Mr B Mtata (71) and his wife Nofikile were resettled last year from a farm at Alexandria where they had lived and worked all their lives, after the ownership of the farm changed hands.

BURDEN

Like many other old people, they carry the burden of bringing up young children. Two are the children of Mr Mtata's dead brother and three are the children of their daughter who works in Port Elizabeth.

The family was dumped in one of the "tomato box" shacks which have been planted in their hundreds at camps like Glenmore and Elukhanyweni, with a stony garden in which to grow vegetables.

On the farm they had an acre of "beautiful black land" to plough and kept cattle, goats and pigs. When they were moved they were forced to sell their livestock at low prices.

Resistance was futile. The new owner of the farm was very angry, says Mr Mtata, and told the people: "I don't want you. You must go."

The only work for some people at Kammaskraal is on the distant Tyefu irrigation scheme. Mr Mtata (53) said: "If the Government says we must stay we will stay. If they say we must move, we will move. We can't force matter.

NOTHING

"But we want to be settled. At the moment we can do nothing."

In the Nompumelelo Hospital at Peddie, four women with malnourished babies are learning to cope on available resources through the Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit.

Among them is Mrs Colleen Mfabana, whose husband is on contract in Cape Town. It is her second admission to the hospital with her child suffering from marasmus.

Mrs Mfabana was living with her mother in a location outside Peddie when the baby was born prematurely. At the time, her husband was earning R10 a week on a poultry farm near Uitenhage.

"The money was too little to feed the children," she says. At the age of eight months, the baby began to lose weight and was soon grossly underweight.

After a month in hospital, she returned home with the baby. But while her husband searched for a new job, there was a shortage of money and food. The baby began to lose weight again.

In simulated home conditions at the Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit, Mrs Mfabana is being taught basic nutritional cooking and gardening, and is encouraged to breast-feed her child.

She is confident that on returning home she will be able to cope.

"My husband will be earning more and he has promised to send me money," she says with a small glimmer of hope.

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24/8/81

Card pledge to aid Duncan Village body

EAST LONDON — The Mayor, Mr Donald Card said at the weekend he would back any realistic move by the Duncan Village Community Council to find an area other than Mdantsane for the resettlement of the 40 000 to 50 000 people living in Duncan Village

Mr Card was approached for comment on a statement in Parliament on Friday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, that the proposal to move the Duncan Village residents had received the support of the East London City Council

The Duncan Village issue had reached the point of no return, Mr Card said at the weekend The main problem was the limited amount of land available in the Duncan Village area

There was about 320 ha available to house 40 000 and possibly 50 000, according to latest estimates This should be compared to the 720 ha used to house only between 16 000 and 17 000 coloured people

There was no room for expansion as plans were well advanced for the development of coloured and white housing in adjoining areas

Asked what the situation would be if the Group Areas Act did not apply, Mr Card said even then most people in Duncan Village would not be able to afford the sub-economic housing rentals in the adjoining areas because of the price of land in those areas

"Duncan Village is not viable as a separate township. Existing services are very poor and would have to be reconstructed, but these people would not be in a position to even think in terms of doing this"

People were living in shocking conditions there and something would have to be done, Mr Card said.

"On principle I am against people being moved around, but we have reached the stage of no return At one time we approached the Department of Co-operation and Development and requested that an area be set aside for emergency services and for accommodating people who did not want to go to the Ciskei We suggested flat accommodation for men and their wives in an area near Arnoldton, but this was rejected

The community council's argument was that they did not want to go to the Ciskei, he said

"I personally would be prepared to back them if they could find an area where there was sufficient land to accommodate them and to provide for future development."

Mr Card said the City Council, as agents for the SA Bantu Trust, had been provided with R11,5 million for the coming year for expansions. More than half of this would be spent on providing an infrastructure at Potsdam and after this they would concentrate on housing

The plan was that Duncan Village would be cleared within two years, Mr Card said At this stage there were no definite plans for the area once this had happened, in the light of coloured reluctance to be seen as occupying the homes of displaced blacks — DDR

Thousands attend service at St Wendolin's

NM 24/8/81 271 101

African Affairs Reporter

THOUSANDS of people braved the rain and cold yesterday to attend an ecumenical service of solidarity with the people of St Wendolin's Mission near Mariannhill who are being moved by the Government. The service was conducted by bishops and church heads of various denominations

Among the church heads were Bishop Paul T Mngoma, the Bishop of Mariannhill, Rev B K Dludla, chairman of the Natal Region Assembly of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa and chairman of Durban and District Council of Churches, Most Rev Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Bishops' Conference, and Dr Don Veysie, chairman of the Natal Coastal District Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

Two buses brought white sympathisers who toured the mission before the service and were greeted with banners with the slogan 'Isifuna Ukusuka' — we do not want to move

Whites and blacks knelt together and sang hymns and prayed to soften the hearts of the authorities to stop the removal of the residents of St Wendolin's.

Rev Dludla said the people of St Wendolin's never asked to be moved He said the authorities, who were behind the removal of the residents, had claimed to be Christians

'They do not know God and if they pray they are praying to another god. Why should they move people who have the image of God?' he asked

He said the Government had attempted to remove his church in Beatrice Street in Durban, but he had fought succesfully against its removal

Bishop Mngoma said the authority of the community or State had to be built upon the understanding consent of its members, not upon violence and coercion.

'We are faced with the plight of the people of St Wendolin's and there is no other other way to help them except bending our knees and asking our Lord to come to their rescue', he said

AMONG the church heads who attended the Ecumer
Wendolin's, were (from left) Fr Themba Vundla, Arch
T Mngoma, Dr Don Veys

	1979	1978
	R000	R000
The net operating income is arrived at after crediting or charging the following items:		
Profit on realisation of fixed assets	70	58
Depreciation of fixed assets	1 321	1 078
Amortisation of lease premium and improvements to leasehold premises	27	27
Interest paid on loans	367	671
Technical and advisory fees paid	1 023	910
Leasing charges on office equipment	17	19
Audit fees	20	18

Matuntuta denies Morrison claim

EAST LONDON — The East London Community Council had never accepted the idea of moving Duncan Village residents to Mdantsane, the chairman of the council, Mr T. Matuntuta, said in a statement yesterday.

The statement, which was in reaction to a reply in Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr George Morrison, was issued after a special meeting of the council at the weekend.

Dr Morrison, who visited East London last week, told the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, the community council had initially accepted the idea of resettlement.

"We repudiate the claim that we took a decision at any stage to move from Duncan Village," Mr Matuntuta said.

He called on Dr Morrison to produce the minute on which his claim was based.

"All we know is that our original memorandum to him for the retention of Duncan Village went astray according to him.

"This was after he had made a statement to the press that Duncan Village had to go."

Mr Matuntuta said Dr Morrison had arrived at the decision after he had met two members of the East London City Council. — DDR

THE FACE OF RURAL POVERTY

● Reports by David Bleazard and Bruce Gordon

● Pictures by Les Hammond

Argus 25/8/81 271

A vast slum of hunger, despair

THE resettlement plan to keep South Africa white has spawned a vast rural slum with appalling health conditions in the Ciskei.

The situation is worsened by the disorganisation of family life caused by the migratory labour system.

The villages teem with people — youngsters without fathers, old and wizened-looking children with not enough to eat, angry pupils who have no future, biltong-thin grandmothers sharing their meagre pensions with their grandchildren, confused old men left to die without their sons.

At the Oxton resettlement camp in the stony and desolate wasteland of the Whittlesea district, children barely old enough to walk rise early each morning to fetch wood from the mountains, 8 km away.

'They do it every day to cook the meal, otherwise they would starve,' a man said. 'When the food runs out, they borrow from neighbours'

The men live on samp because mielie meal is too expensive.

TIP OF ICEBERG

According to the medical superintendent of the Nompumelelo Hospital near Peddie, Dr H H Conradie, cases of kwashiorkor in Ciskei hospitals are just the tip of the iceberg.

Malnutrition is a socio-economic problem and the disruption of family life was an important factor, he said.

It contributed to other prevalent diseases such as tuberculosis, gastro-enteritis and measles.

'Children who are not well-fed are susceptible to gastro-enteritis. It is a vicious circle. They get gastro-enteritis and become more malnourished.'

TB among adults was still a major problem. Contact labourers were sent back if they had the disease.

TB is infectious, and malnutrition lowers resistance to it.

Dr Conradie said the hospital approach to treating malnutrition was to teach people to use available resources to survive.

Special training has been given to community health nurses, who serve villages where there are no clinics.

From their reports he had the impression that illegitimate children abounded, and that women were also leavin the villages to look for wor

A WOMAN and children of Oxton returning from the long trek to find firewood.

Broken homes cause malnutrition—study

'50 000 face starvation'

HALF of all two-year-old and three-year-old children in the Ciskei were malnourished, a survey conducted by doctors for the Ciskei Government has found.

The survey, done in 1978 and presented to the Ciskei malnutrition symposium in Mdantsane last year, said only children who had survived were included.

Many children in the Ciskei did not reach the age of one, the survey said.

'In Mdantsane, probably one of the best health areas, more than one in ten die in their first year.'

The Quail Commission found that infant mortality was high and malnutrition widespread.

Two of the main malnutrition diseases were endemic. In the age group six to 23 months, the rate for marasmus was as high as 4,5 percent and for kwashiorkor 27 percent. Health services were inadequate.

The residents of the Thornhill-Sada-Ntabathemba relocation camps which had seven to eight percent of the territory's population, had no doctor.

The expenditure a head on health in the Ciskei was about a third of that in 'white' South Africa — R11 a head as opposed to R30.

A survey in a rural Transkei village found nearly 30 percent of children died before the age of two.

The secretary of health in the Ciskei, Dr P E Pistorius, was reluctant to give any statistics on the infant mortality rate. He said there were no reliable birth and death figures on which to base a meaningful analysis.

However, doctors who have worked in rural areas agree that disease is rife and infant mortality high.

According to figures given by doctors last year and quoted in the December issue of Race Relations News, 50 000 children were expected to die a year of malnutrition in the rural areas, with another 100 000 children's lives at risk.

Nutrition unit teaches mothers

RECOGNISING the socio-economic causes of malnutrition, the Nompumelelo Hospital at Peddie has established a nutrition rehabilitation unit where children are admitted with their mothers.

They usually stay about three months. The mother is taught nutritional cooking and encouraged to breast feed her child. She is also taught basic gardening methods.

The Argus found four women and their children at the unit, among the rondavels which are a feature of the hospital.

UNMARRIED

Two young mothers, each with two children, [illegible] of mar-

MRS NONENE MVUNYISO proudly shows the good effect which three weeks in the Nompumelelo Hospital's [illegible] unit

children in the care of relatives.

'Often the most severe cases of malnutrition are found in these circumstances.'

Dr Conradie has been told of grandmothers supporting five children on an old-age pension — about R70, paid bi-monthly.

His main problem in coping with malnutrition are transport and money.

The matron, Mrs Stella Mhlambiso, said there had been an improvement in health services with the introduction of rural clinics and mobile units.

Most people in the area worked on the land, but the drought was taking its toll.

'Their husbands work in the cities. It's not nice. They can't do otherwise because it is the only means of getting money.'

She said conditions in the resettlement camps, like Kammaskraal, were difficult.

'Some live in tents, some live in zinc houses. The tents soak through on rainy days.'

'There is starvation. There are many kwashiorkors,' she said.

ARGUS

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ARGUS (27) 25/8/81

THE solution to malnutrition in the Ciskei is the re-establishment of African family life, viable employment and an economic wage structure, according to a recent study.

The study, by Dr Trudi Thomas of East London investigated patients at the St Matthew's Hospital and its outlying district clinics in the Keiskammahoek area of Ciskei. She found that the main cause of low weight for age in the Ciskei was poverty, while the main cause of kwashiorkor was the disruption of family life, which was associated with the migrant labour system.

Dr Thomas noted the following factors which tended to disrupt family life in Ciskei:

● Most people in Ciskei were subsistence farmers, but as early as 1952 about 30 percent of heads of households did not own any land.

● Since then, there has been a natural increase in population as well as resettlement of people from other areas.

FEW JOBS

● There are few other jobs available and most men leave to work in the towns as migrants. They were in the care of their own mothers and supported by their fathers.

In contrast, children with kwashiorkor came from disorganised homes. Typically they had been deserted by their fathers and less than half were in the care of their mothers. In addition, they were in the care of unsuitable guardians.

She concluded: 'The main cause of low weight for age in the Ciskei is poverty, while the main cause of kwashiorkor is the disruption of family life, associated, in this area, with the migrant labour system and occurring in a poverty situation.'

'The solution to malnutrition in the Ciskei is considered to be the re-establishment of African family life based on viable employment with an economic wage structure which allows the members of a family to live together under one roof,' she said.

THE face of rural poverty. Mrs Sarah Jane Mhlauli, 89, tries to bring up her great grand-daughter Noxolo in a small resettlement camp near Keiskammahoek. Holding the child is her neighbour Mrs Ethel Mkapa.

ried.

One said the father of her children used to work on the mines but had returned following a riot and was now unemployed. She depended on her grandfather for support.

The other said she used to work in a Grahamstown bakery. But since her younger child was born nine months ago, her father had been supporting her.

SUPPLEMENT

Mrs Nonene Mvunyiso, the mother of three children, is the second wife of a pensioner. they sell chickens and pigs to supplement their income and grow maize and sweet potatoes.

Last year they had no harvest because of the drought. However, Mrs Mvunyiso believes her child would not have become malnourished if she had known how to make proper use of food like milk and eggs which she did have available.

Mrs Colleen Mfabana, whose husband is a contract worker, was in the unit for the second time with her daughter Nonceba.

cannot take their families with them.

● If a man supports his family inadequately the mother may also have to leave her children and seek work in the towns.

● Most homeland children grow up without the day-to-day presence of fathers. Some are separated from both parents, and left with other guardians not necessarily eager or well equipped to care for young children.

Dr Thomas's study involved more than 5 000 interviews with the parents of malnourished children, and many conversations with the relatives of well-nourished children.

'Children with kwashiorkor seemed to come from the most remarkably disorganised families compared with the stable, integrated homes of the well-nourished group.'

The well-nourished and stunted children came from very similar homes, except that the stunted children were poorer. Typically they

DROUGHT has had a severe effect on crops and livestock in Ciskei and parts of Transkei. In the countryside near Peddie, an old man follows two boys with a team of oxen into an uncertain future.

have had on her daughter Thandazwa.

She said she wanted to live with her husband, but the law would not allow her to live with him in Cape Town where he worked.

Asked how she felt about bringing up the child without a father, she replied: 'I cannot do otherwise.'

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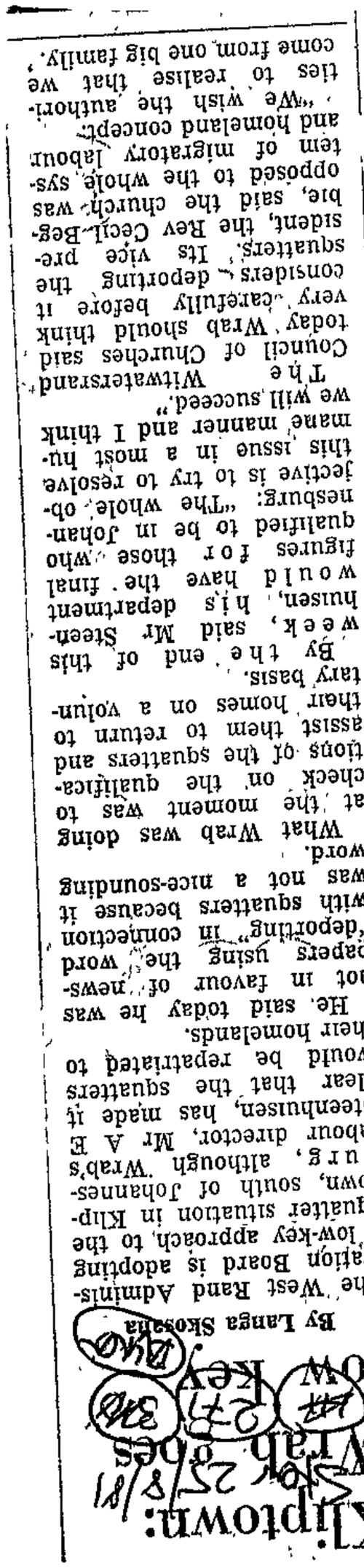
not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.


Kliptown: Wrab does low key
By Langa Skosana
The West Rand Administration Board is adopting a low-key approach to the squatter situation in Kliptown, south of Johannesburg, although Wrab's labour director, Mr A E Steenhuisen, has made it clear that the squatters would be repatriated to their homelands.
He said today he was not in favour of newspapers using the word "deporting" in connection with squatters because it was not a nice-sounding word.
What Wrab was doing at the moment was to check on the qualifications of the squatters and assist them to return to their homes on a voluntary basis.
By the end of this week, said Mr Steenhuisen, his department would have the final figures for those who qualified to be in Johannesburg: "The whole objective is to try to resolve this issue in a most humane manner and I think we will succeed."
The Witwatersrand Council of Churches said today Wrab should think very carefully before it considers deporting the squatters. Its vice president, the Rev Cecil Begbie, said the church was opposed to the whole system of migratory labour and homeland concept.
"We wish the authorities to realise that we come from one big family."

NO WORK, NO MONEY, NO FOOD

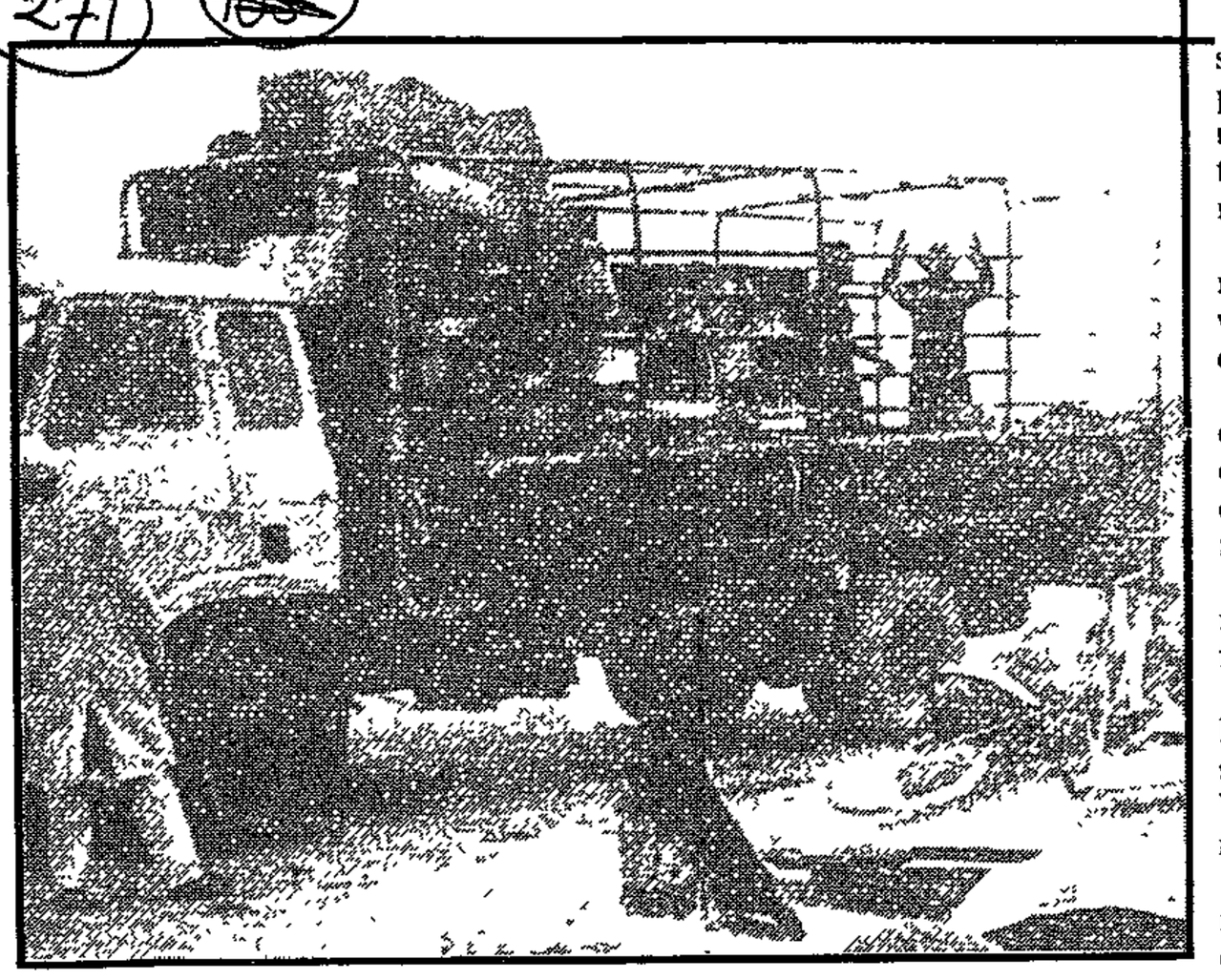
THE Resettlement plan to retain South Africa exclusively white, has spawned a vast rural slum with appalling health conditions.

The disorganisation of family life caused by the migratory labour system exacerbates the situation. The villages are teeming with people — young people without fathers, old and wizened looking children without enough food to eat, angry schoolchildren who have no future, biltong-thin grandmothers sharing their meagre pensions with their grandchildren, confused old men left to die without their sons.

At the Oxton Resettlement Camp situated in the stony and desolate wasteland area of the Whittlesea District, children barely old enough to walk rise early each morning to fetch wood from the mountains, 8 km away.

"They do it every day to cook the meal, otherwise they would starve, a man said

THE RESULT: Starvation, kwashiorkor and malnutrition.



THE CAUSE: Removals and resettlements.

gastro enteritis. It is a vicious circle They get gastro enteritis and become more malnourished

mobile units

She said conditions in the resettlement camps were difficult.

year, various relief programmes were instituted.

A subsidised milk scheme was introduced by the Government. The hospital sold the subsidised milk powder its clinics. School feeding included the distribution of fortified meal and milk to the community

Matron Stellea Mhlambis said there had been an improvement in health service in the area with the introduction of rural clinics an mobile units.

Mrs Mhlambiso said tha most people in the are worked on the land, but th drought was taking its toll

Their husbands work in th cities It's not nice They can do otherwise because it is th only means of gettin money," she said

She said conditions in th resettlement camps were dif ficult

"Some live in tents, som live in zinc houses. The tent soak through on rainy days. Water was fetched fro nearby dams.

"It will never be right must be boiled before bein drunk."

Sister Mhlambiso sai there was no work in the are other than on the irrigatio schemes.

"There is starvation. Ther are many kwashiorkors," sh said. — Own Corres ponder

borrow from neighbours."

The men live on samp because mielie meal is too expensive.

According to the medical superintendent of the Nompumelelo Hospital near Peddie, Dr H H Conradie, the clinical cases of kwashiorkor seen in Ciskei hospitals are just the tip of the iceberg.

"For every child with a clincial picture of kwashiorkor there are probably nine others with malnutrition but not as serious as to show up clinically," he said.

Nutritional diseases such as kwashiorkor are no longer notifiable, making it difficult to estimate the enormity of the situation.

Dr Conradie said that during the severe drought last year, a lot of malnutrition cases were referred to the hospital from the outlying districts.

"A few months ago there were 60 patients in the children's ward and 30 of them were malnourished," he said.

Malnutrition is a socio-economic problem and the disruption of family life was an important factor, he said.

It contributed to other prevalent diseases such as tuberculosis, gastro enteritis and measles.

"Children who are not well-fed, are susceptible to

was still a major problem. Contract labourers were sent back if it was found that they had the disease. TB is infectious and malnutrition lowers resistance to it, according to the doctor.

Dr Conradie said the approach to treating malnutrition at the hospital was to involve the people themselves and teach them to use available resources to survive.

Special training has been given to community health nurses who stay at villages where there are no clinics.

They visit homes to try and identify the problems.

From their reports he had gained the impression that illegitimate children abounded and that women were also leaving the villages to look for work, leaving children in the care of relatives.

"Often the most severe cases of malnutrition were found in these circumstances," he said.

Dr Conradie has received reports of grandmothers supporting five children on an old-aged pension about R70 paid bi-monthly. The main problems in coping with malnutrition were transport and money.

Matron Stella Mhlambiso said there had been an improvement in health services in the area with the introduction of rural clinics and

271 Saver a 27/8/81

Squatters' fate in the balance

By LEN MASEKO

KLIPTOWN SQUATTERS would be repatriated to homelands but those who wish to come back and work in Johannesburg would be allowed if they used the correct channels.

THIS was said by Mr A E Steenhuisen, Wrab's labour director, in response to the squatter problem in Kliptown.

Mr Steenhuisen said he was not in favour of newspapers using the word "deporting squatters" because it was not a nice-sounding word.

"The squatters have expressed a wish to go back to their homelands. And we are still checking their qualifications to assist them to return to their homes. We are trying to resolve the matter in a most humane way," he said

"As soon as final figures of who qualified to be in Johannesburg are ready by the end of this week, we will consult the authorities in homelands and other areas who will then make arrangements for accomodation for these people. Some of these people come from areas like Evaton," he added.

Meanwhile Sisters of Mercy — a group of Roman Catholic nuns, who last week offered temporary accommodation to a destitute Kliptown granny and her two-week-old grandchild, have refused to talk about the fate of the family.

One of the nuns, Sister Michaels, told SOWETAN yesterday that it was not their policy to comment on such matters. "We always work like that, and have helped many people without telling the Press about it," she said.

MOTHER AND CHILD: Mrs Yende's daughter Gloria.

The family, Mrs Johanna Yende and her two daughters, had been sleeping on the stoep of a Kliptown doctor's surgery since they lost their stand in 1979. Their plight was brought to the sisters last week by vice-president of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, the Rev Cecil Begbie.

Mrs Yende's daughter, whose first child is 15-months old, had her second baby born two weeks ago.

"We don't know what is going to heppen to us eventually, but are happy to be sleeping under a roof. The sisters have said that they will look for an alternative accommodation for us," Mrs Yende's daughter said.

3. Establish cash requirements

Reduce creditors to 60 days		R22 500
Increase debtors to 60 days (i.e. to R40 000)		20 000
Add further 50% of R40 000 for inc. sales		20 000
		62 500
Sale of listed investments	18 000	
Increase in overdraft to limit	10 000	28 000
Shortfall to be met by ordinary shareholders		R34 500

Balance of ordinary shareholders' account

Per balance sheet	R250 000
Less loss on reconstruction	(232 000)
	18 000
Add conversion of loan account	20 000
	38 000
Cash required is ± R34 500, round up to	37 000
	R75 000

Hence - ask bank whether they will still permit a R30 000 overdraft ceiling if the ordinary shareholders inject R37 000 on this basis.

- ask controlling shareholders to initiate a scheme of reconstruction whereby

i) existing ordinary shareholders exchange every R1 share held for one of 10c (write off R225 000)

ii) controlling shareholders waive R7 000 of their loans (writes off total of R232 000)

iii) controlling shareholders subscribe for 50 000 10c share at R1 per share, by converting balance of R13 000 on [illegible] R37 000 in cash.

Solution

PROJEC[illegible]TED

[illegible]MARCH 1981

Share Capital

Authorised		
(say) 1 000 000		
(say) 200 000		
Issued		
300 000 ordinary [illegible]ch		R100 000
120 000 9% prefe		200 000
		R300 000
Share Premium Acco		R30 000
Shareholders' Inte		120 000
		150 000
		45 000
		R195 000

Fixed/ ....

St. Wendolin's

16. Mr. R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the recent removals of Black families from St Wendolin's were authorized by his Department, if not, by whom were they authorized,

(2) whether it is his intention to investigate such removals;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) It is not clear to which removals are referred to at St Wendolin's As indicated recently in Questions 17, 26 and 28 in connection with St Wendolin's no official resettlement action has been undertaken yet and the Black community of St Wendolin's will be notified well in advance of any official resettlement project.

I would like to emphasize once again that there are presently more than 300 families on a waiting list to be resettled elsewhere and that the general rule, that assistance be rendered to families who request to be resettled on a voluntary basis, is applicable in the St. Wendolin's area as well.

(2) Yes It has already been done.

(3) Yes as soon as I have studied the report

Mr. G B D. McINTOSH. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware of Press reports over this last weekend of removals taking place at St Wendolin's? It would appear that they are in fact at St. Wendolin's and not at Savannah Park, which adjoins St. Wendolin's.

An HON. MEMBER Which newspaper?

Mr G. B. D McINTOSH The *Sunday Times*.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION. Mr Speaker, I certainly cannot react on reports in newspapers. My officials keep me informed, and I have answered this question as I have been informed.

3.5 Disclosure

Schedule 4 of the Company's), requires

"the amount of interes ideration)
on any loans, includ l bank
overdrafts made to t

to be shown separately in ent. There is no

requirement for disclosing terest capitalised.

However, as the AFS are the es of information

supplied about a Company, i hat the total

interest cost incurred in a osed, so that

investors, creditors and ot able to compute

certain fixed-charge coverage ratios (e.g. times interest earned) and other ratios that will enable them to assess an enterprises periodic performance. For this reason it is imperative that the amount of interest capitalised in a period be disclosed, although such disclosure will not by itself enable the effects of capitalised interest to be gauged. It has also been suggested that the estimated portion of depreciation representing amortisation of previously capitalised interest be disclosed.[40] A combination of these two would then place all necessary information in the hands of users and they could interpret this as they wish. However, this will entail a lot of extra bookkeeping.

The SEC recommended disclosure of

i) the amount of interest capitalised;

ii) the reason for the policy, and the way in

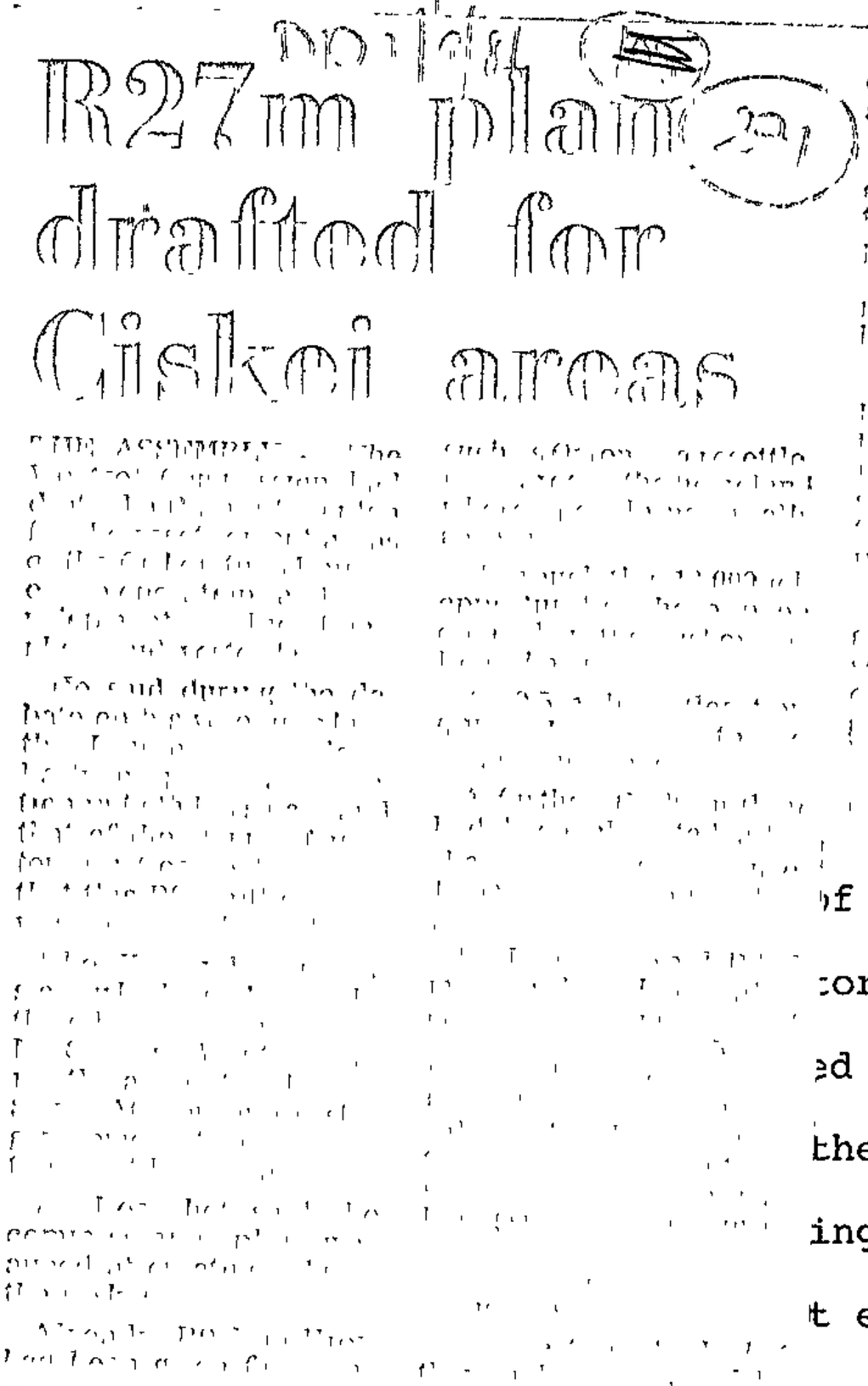
- CMC calls D Village meeting

EAST LONDON — Civic leaders meet here tonight to discuss the fight to retain Duncan Village.

The meeting in the Kadalie Hall has been called by the Coloured Management Committee and is expected to be attended by members of the Indian Management Committee and the Duncan Village Community Council.

CMC chairman Daniel Alexander said the meeting was postponed on Sunday because of problems about the venue.

"I'm hoping everybody will attend this crucial meeting so that we can show our solidarity with the people of Duncan Village who have said they do not want to move to Mdantsane," he said. — DDR



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One respondent suggested that interest be capitalised on inventories only in the event of specific stockpiling.[6] Another suggested the treatment of applying the policy to inventories only if the cycle of purchase - process - sale of inventory exceeds the annual reporting cycle, or where the stock turnover is exceptionally low. If the stock turnover is low, then it is likely production will not be unduly

Ntambanana police station: trust farmland

*16. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether there is a vacant area of trust farmland adjacent to the Ntambanana police station; if so,

(2) whether such area has been earmarked for settlement purposes; if so,

(3) whether it is the intention to settle people there in the near future; if so, (a) when and (b) from which areas are people to be moved there,

(4) whether any services are to be provided in such area; if so, what services?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(3)(a) and (b) Although the land concerned has been earmarked for the purpose of resettlement, it is not at this stage possible to indicate when the land will be utilized and which people will ultimately be resettled on the land.

(4) Yes. The usual infrastructure provided by my Department on compensatory land namely houses, sanitation, water reticulation, clinics, schools etc.

Mgwali settlement

*8. Mr. E. K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the people of the Mgwali settlement near Stutterheim are to be moved; if so, (a) how many are to be moved, (b)(i) where and (ii) when will they be moved and (c)(i) what

accommodation and (ii) how many houses will be provided in the area to which they are to be moved;

(2) whether (a) schools, (b) clinics and (c) running water will be provided in such area?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1)(a), (b) and (c) Yes The Umgwali Reserve in the district of Stutterheim is a badly situated Black area which has been earmarked to be resettled Negotiations have recently been conducted with the Black community concerned and the Government of the Ciskei but no survey has as yet been undertaken to determine the exact number of people involved It is the intention to resettle the Black community of Umgwali in the Frankfort area in the vicinity of King William's Town but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement project

The type of housing and number of houses to be provided on the compensatory land are presently being discussed with the Ciskei Government and particulars in this respect are therefore not yet available.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) Yes

KwaZulu Government: removal of persons from Black spots

*3 Mr. G. B. D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether he or his Department has consulted the kwaZulu Government about the removal of persons from Black spots, if so, (a) what was the outcome of the consultations and (b) (i) which areas and (ii) how many persons are affected by the removals,

(2) whether the kwaZulu Government has agreed to such removals?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

(1) Yes.

(a) As a result of the most recent discussions between my Department and the Government of kwaZulu, it was agreed in principle that a "Steering Committee", could be formed (where necessary) in respect of each Black spot to advise the two Governments on particular problems and implications concerning the resettlement of each of the particular Black spots

(b) (i) The areas earmarked to be resettled in terms of the resolutions adopted by Parliament during 1973 and 1975

(ii) The required information is unfortunately not readily available Surveys to determine the exact number of people will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement projects take place.

(2) It is still the attitude of the Government of kwaZulu not to get involved in any of the resettlement projects but it has, however, been agreed in principle that "Steering Committees", could be formed to identify problems and that the Government of kwaZulu will still be consulted well in advance, on each of the proposed resettlement projects.

Kwazulu agrees to 'black spot' committees

Parliamentary Staff

THE Kwazulu Government has agreed in principle to the formation of steering committees to advise on the clearance of 'black spots,' Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced yesterday.

Dr Koornhof, who was replying in Parliament to questions by Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP, Maritzburg North), said however that 'it is still the attitude of the Government of Kwazulu not to get involved in any resettlement projects...'

Kwazulu had agreed in principle that 'steering committees could be formed to identify problems and that the Government of Kwazulu will still be consulted well in advance on each proposed resettlement project.'

Rule of Velocity
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OK round 60%

been taken to inform those who are to be so moved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

(1) Yes, because the people resident in Reserve 4 are ultimately to be resettled elsewhere

(2) Yes. The Government of kwaZulu indicated that it is still its attitude not to get involved in any of the resettlement projects.

(3) Yes.

(a) Approximately 3 000 families.

(b) (i) The resettlement area has not yet been identified finally.

(ii) The date of the proposed resettlement project must still be determined in consultation with the Government of kwaZulu.

(c) Irrespective of the discussions held in this respect on 30 October 1978 and 2 November 1978, and as indicated in Question 3 of 2 September 1981, it has been agreed in principle that "Steering Committees", could be formed for the necessary arrangements, consultation and identification of problems in connection with, *inter alia*, the proposed resettlement of the residents of Reserve 4

KwaZulu: Reserve 4

*3 Mr. G. B D McINTOSCH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the area known as Reserve 4 has been excised from kwaZulu; if so, for what reason,

(2) whether the Government of kwaZulu was consulted prior to such excision, if not, why not, if so, what was their attitude in this regard,

(3) whether the people living in Reserve 4 are to be removed, if so, (a) how many people are to be resettled, (b)(i) where and (ii) when will they be moved and (c) what steps have

†Mr. G. B D. McINTOSH. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, are those people going to be moved voluntarily or not? [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr. Speaker, that can be established after the steering committee, on which they will also be represented, has been formed. Then it will be possible to determine how the people themselves feel about the removal

†Mr. G. B D McINTOSH. Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, does that mean that those people are going to be moved whether they want to or not? [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I think I have furnished the hon. member with a very clear reply. Therefore he will have to wait until the steering committee has completed its negotiations.

DD 4/9/81

Morrison in EL for Duncan Village talks

EAST LONDON — The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, will have talks with the East London Community Council at the East Cape Administration Board offices today.

The chairman of the council, Mr Tom Matuntula, said yesterday the discussions would involve the question of retaining Duncan Village instead of moving its residents to Mdantsane.

He said the council had asked the authorities to implement the 99-year leasehold scheme for the residents of Duncan Village

During his last visit on August 20 the minister had talks with the East London City Council and the East Cape Administration board. — DDR.

Drought hits garden scheme

DD 4/9/81
271 1881

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Lack of water at the Zweledinga resettlement area in the district of Whittlesea had been a problem as the area had experienced drought ever since the people from Glen Grey moved there five years ago, Mr Ray Magida, Border Council of Churches community worker, said in his report at the annual meeting here.

The community's biggest priority was improving living conditions through gardening for better nutrition, he said.

The first stage was fencing their plots as these people keep small stock that would destroy their vegetables. A local agricultural officer had been invited to demonstrate how to lay out plots and types of seeds to be used seasonally.

"It is hoped that this system among the families will provide good motivation for the people to work together cooperatively to achieve other goals," said Mr Magida.

Mr Magida said in addition to the vegetable gardens, the community had requested peach trees and 300 varieties had been ordered.

"Lack of water is their greatest problem, as the area is characterised by drought. For instance, ever since the families were resettled here five years ago there has never been a season with good rainfall.

"The situation has also been aggravated by the uneven distribution of water taps. This makes it difficult for the families to water their gardens." — DDR.

Catch 22 at St. Wendolin's

JOHAN VERMAAK and JABULANI SHANGE
You can't stay . . . but you don't have to go

You can stay, Mr Shange . . . BUT you must go!

Sunday Tribune 6/9/87

THE people of St Wendolin's near Pinetown are caught in a Catch 22 trap. They can stay in their homes . . . but they must go.

Or alternatively they can't stay . . . but they don't have to go.

At least it would seem that way, according to Port Natal Administration Board official Johan Vermaak.

Jabulani Shange, a 24-year-old teacher born in St Wendolin's, is one of the community there being evicted and resettled in townships in KwaZulu. His house was demolished earlier this year and he was moved to Kwadabeka on the other side of Pinetown.

The **Sunday Tribune** visited the area following reports that removals were continuing in St Wendolin's, despite assurances from Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof that the removals would be halted.

Mr Shange accompanied reporters to the site of a recently demolished house. Amidst the ruins, we were met by Johan Vermaak, superintendent of the

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

agree that people are being forced against their will to move?"

Vermaak: "But we have never forced a family to go. If they ask me for an extension of a month, I will give it to them."

Tribune: "But they have to go?"

Vermaak: "They must go."

Later, a householder who has been instructed to move to Kwandengezi, showed the **Tribune** a letter from the PNAB informing him of the date he would be moved.

Ultimatum

The letter states: "Should you, however, elect not to take up

PNAB's western district.

He told the Tribune he was responsible for allocating houses in Kwadabeka and Kwandengezi to people removed from St Wendolin's and the adjoining areas of Mawelewele and Savannah Park.

Willing?

People were moving willingly, he said, and he had their complete co-operation.

He was introduced to Mr Shange, who made it clear to him that he had not wanted to leave the place of his birth, and had moved because he had no choice after the PNAB instructed him to go.

Vermaak: "My office is always open. Did you ever try to contact me to say you didn't want to move? I do all the allocation of houses. If you have any complaints, you can come to me."

Tribune: "What would you have done if he had complained to you?"

Vermaak: "I can only refer him to the Commissioner or the Department. I have never had anybody asking to stay?"

Tribune: "But what rights do people have who want to stay?"

Vermaak: "I have been given a task and I am doing it until I get instructions to stop."

Tribune: "Can you recommend to the Commissioner or the Department that those who complain about moving be allowed to stay?"

Vermaak: "We have never had a case like that. Normally the blacks have got an excuse. They say they can't go now because they aren't ready, and then we just extend their removal to some other time when they are ready."

Tribune: "So you will ensure that they go?"

Vermaak: "That's right."

Tribune: "So what is the use of going to see you?"

Vermaak: "I don't know. We are doing the work for the Department and the Commissioner."

Tribune: "Do you

residence in Kwandengezi, you are hereby notified to vacate the house you are at present occupying and take up residence in a black homeland and to vacate and demolish the house you are at present occupying.

"Should you fail to accept the alternative accommodation offered and should you fail to vacate your present house and demolish same before this date, your house will be demolished and you may be prosecuted."

The householder, Edward Luthuli, has lived in the house he is being instructed to demolish since he built it himself in 1952.

Apart from not wanting to move, he complains bitterly that the compensation being offered is too low.

"They have offered me R1 600, but this house is worth anything between R3 000 and R4 000. It is built of stone and cement, and has seven rooms besides the kitchen."

10 demolished

Mr Vermaak told the Tribune about 10 houses had been demolished recently.

The land on which they stood, previously owned by the Mariannhill Catholic Monastery, had been sold to the Department of Community Development.

"All of it, except about 80 stands owned by residents of St Wendolin's, now belongs to the Department.

"Nothing belongs to Mariannhill except the little piece of land next to the Monastery. The church in St Wendolin's probably still belongs to the Monastery."

Father Damian Weber, Provincial Superior of Mariannhill, responded by saying: "He is absolutely wrong. The land we had to sell is between Chatsworth and the valley on that side where the actual St Wendolin's starts.

"The whole hill of St Wendolin's, except for 80 private plots owned by residents, still belongs to us. We have no interest in selling it, nor are we prepared to do so," he said.

S. Tribune 26/9/81 271

Fund to assist Reef's resettled squatters

By SOPHIE TEMA

OPERATION hunger — organised by the South African Institute of Race Relations — is to raise thousands of rands in the next six months for a feeding scheme and self help project for squatters who were resettled by the South African Government near the border of Botswana in Ramatlhabama.

The 15 000 squatter families who have been resettled in five villages — Miga, Ikopeleng, Tlhabang, Magogwane and Tsetse, 14km from Mmabatho — were mostly moved from the Western Transvaal

Yesterday the Department of Co-operation and Development's public relations officer, Mr M Sohker, said he needed more information before he could do full research into the matter and reveal the names of farms from which the squatters were moved and the farms they were moved to

But he did say people who had been resettled by the South African Government were provided with all facilities, including schools

In Tsetse residents said they were a farming community, but were now only allowed a limited number of livestock and had been provided with communal land for ploughing. But this is lying barren because the community find it expensive to maintain because it is not fertile

Overcrowding

They say that since they were resettled four years ago, most of them are still living in corrugated shacks and have not been fully compensated for their land.

They claim that in the new villages:

- There is gross overcrowding in schools Some schools have close to 100 pupils in a class
- There are no medical facilities except for one clinic in Tlhabang which has a staff of four nursing-sisters to serve the entire community of 15 000
- There are only two black doctors who visit the area once a fortnight to check on maternity, medical and surgical cases.
- According to records by one of the clinic nursing-sisters Tsetse has a noticeable rate of malnutrition among children
- Maternity cases pay a fee of R4 for treatment and medical and surgical cases pay 40c for every visit.

Schooling

- The Boikhutso Primary School has 1 026 pupils, with 20 teachers and 10 classrooms.
- Teachers in the Tsetse village have no houses and live in tin huts provided by the Department of Education and Training.
- The Tsetse village has a one-bus service to convey workers to Potchefstroom and Carletonville at 7am and returns at 8.30pm.
- There is a scarcity of water

Donations are being handled by Mrs Ina Perlman, regional secretary of the Institute and organiser of Operation Hunger.

Resettled: Myburgh's questions

ST 9/9/84
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Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Representative for Wynberg, Mr Philip Myburgh, has tabled a series of questions about the resettlement of people in the non-independent homelands of South Africa.

He has asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, how many people have been resettled during each of the past five years in Ciskei, Kwazulu, Kangwane, Qwaqwa, Lebowa, and Gazankulu.

Mr Myburgh wants to know from what places these people were moved, how many resettlement areas there are in each homeland and how many people are living in these areas.

He also wants to know how many still have to be moved to these homelands.

In other questions, he has asked how many houses had been built by the South African Government, the homeland government and private builders and what school, clinic and shop facilities had been provided

In addition, he has asked about the size and consolidation of the homelands, how many citizens of the homelands were employed inside and outside them, as well as the gross domestic product and per head income of each.

When these questions are answered, they will provide the most complete up-to-date picture of conditions in the non-independent homelands available.

Order leads to identity crisis

By ADA STUIJT

ABOUT 700 members of the Tntombe tribe must move off the mission grounds the tribe has occupied for 117 years.

Trouble is they don't know which homeland to go to.

The people had until Sunday to go, but the move has been postponed until the homeland problem has been sorted out.

The 80 families are composed of Swazis and Zulus and don't know which homeland they belong to.

Mr Anthony Mulilo, a spokesman for the tribe — which lost a recent Supreme Court appeal against the move — said they had received 30 days' official notice from the administration board in Piet Retief on August 13.

"But we don't know where to go. We are at a complete loss," he said.

A spokesman of the Hermansburg Mission Society of Germany, Mr Martin von Fintel, said the move had been postponed until the administration board had decided on their destination.,

Negotiating

"As far as the society is concerned, we obtained permission from the board years ago to have this congregation remain on the farm. But the board now considers the area an undesirable black spot.

"We are still negotiating with the board," he said.

"We have no intention of washing our hands of this. We will not close our eyes to their plight and are quite sure that the tribe will be allowed to remain there — we will speak on their behalf."

The tribal identity crisis started when the Hermansburg Mission Society arrived in 1853 and turned members from the surrounding but different tribes — in this corridor between present-day Swaziland and Natal — into Christians

Blacks removed to Black States

20 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres during the first six months of 1981?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Port Elizabeth	Nil
Bloemfontein	Nil
Durban	214
Pietermaritzburg	107
Pretoria	Nil
Witwatersrand	212
Cape Town	86
East London	Nil

Qudeni

Hansard 7 Q.C. 386

212. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(271) (427)

(1) What is the (a) adult and (b) child

14/9/81

population of the resettlement area near Qudeni, north of Kranskop;

(2) whether it is the intention to provide a (a) school and (b) teacher for this community; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether it is the intention to provide this community with a drinking-water supply; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Qudeni resettlement area comprises of Units A, B and C. Units A and B have not yet been developed. Unit C is in the process of being developed and the position as far as Unit C is concerned, is as follows:

(1) (a) 1 366.

(b) 4 400.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. Three temporarily schools have been provided with a total of 1 240 children and 23 teachers.

(3) Yes. Two boreholes with 47 water taps have already been provided.

MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

†Indicates translated version

For written reply:

KwaNdebele

Hansard 7 Q.C. 373 - 374

41 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many houses were built in kwaNdebele during each of the past five years by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided during this period;

(2) whether running water is being supplied to all the resettlement camps in kwaNdebele, if not, why not,

(3) how many (a) hostels, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in kwaNdebele?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 111 houses have been erected by my Department and the Economic Development Corporation.

(ii) 17.

(iii) Exact figures are not readily available but it is estimated that approximately 8 000 houses were erected by individuals and private builders who resettled in the recognized resettlement areas in kwaNdebele on their own accord

(b) (i) 885 Classrooms, 10 Laboratories, 10 Libraries and 1 Hostel.

(ii) 15 Clinics of which 2 are mobile units

(iii) Businesses 33
Business Centres 2
Factory Units 1
Beer Halls 2

(2) Yes My Department is presently busy to provide a permanent water supply to all the resettlement areas.

(3) (a) 1

(b) 19.

(c) None, although the Philadelphia Hospital also renders services to kwaNdebele

(d) Approximately 214.

Consolidation may force ½-m Zulus to move

Political Correspondent

DURBAN — Possibly half a million people, almost exclusively blacks, would have to be moved to implement the Government's 1975 kwaZulu consolidation proposals.

And this would be in spite of the "unwillingness of the Zulus to be moved" which was given as a major obstacle to further consolidation by the Minister in charge of resettlement, Dr Piet Koornhof, earlier this year.

These were among points made by Miss Cheryl Walker, of the Association for Rural Advancement when she addressed the annual general meeting of the Progressive Federal Party's Natal inland region at the weekend.

Miss Walker said reliable statistics were hard to come by, but Natal University estimated that if the 1975 consolidation proposals were implemented, some 300 000 people would have to be moved.

However this figure was derived from the Government's own statistics, which were often extremely conservative, she said, and the actual number of removals could be 500 000 in Natal alone.

"There are obviously other obstacles which the Government is aware of — among them the astronomic cost involved and the politically far more sensitive opposition of much of white Natal's agricultural and business interests.

OD 19/9/81

Fingoes can lose freehold rights

CAPE TOWN — The government has confirmed that people with freehold rights in Fingo Village, Grahamstown, who lose title through expropriation will be unable to get freehold in other parts of the village or in any other area of Grahamstown.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, said people who lost freehold title through expropriation would be able to acquire property under the 99-year leasehold scheme in other areas.

In a written reply to questions from Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) Dr Koornhof said people with freehold rights whose properties were not needed for various types of development would be able to retain their freehold title to their land.

The announcement confirms fears that freehold title holders who lost their properties would not be able to regain freehold rights.

"Blacks having freehold title in Fingo Village may retain those rights should their properties not be needed for public purposes such as undeveloped buffer strips, public open spaces, streets, schools, churches or trading sites when the township is replanned," said Dr Koornhof.

Properties needed for these purposes would be bought by the East Cape Administration Board.

However, matur "being constructed" in that the inventory ired form until the end of the maturation lem, therefore, arises in distinguishing tion period and a holding period.

If interest we d on inventories, this could result in the priced when placed in the market. Arth re aware of this - they feel interest shoul on inventories until they are sold.[4] This es the need for a distinction to be made betwee riod and the maturation period. Anthony feels anufacturing cycle is short, the interest ignificant enough to warrant assigning suc ory. Where the passage of time is signi duction process, interest cost is important orded.[5] It may be added that this will not ement of the value of inventories, due t of the lower of cost or net realisable v

One responde interest be capitalised on inventories only in the event of specific stockpiling.[6] Another suggested the treatment of applying the policy to inventories only if the cycle of purchase - process - sale of inventory exceeds the annual reporting cycle, or where the stock turnover is exceptionally low. If the stock turnover is low, then it is likely production will not be unduly

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DR PIET KOORNHOF FM 18/9/81

'We don't enjoy moving people'

Generally considered a verligte, Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof has been at the heart of the controversy surrounding the removal of the Nyanga squatters.

FM: **There has been criticism of the government's efforts to promote development in the national states; that there have been too many growth points and not enough regional planning. How do you react to such criticism?**

Koornhof: All people learn by experience. After in-depth scrutiny, we realised that we must go for a few promising growth points. But to say that what has been done in the past has been wrong is not correct. Border area development has been a success, looking at the figures of the employment opportunities created.

It is true that it was not possible to have created the optimum number of employment opportunities It is an ongoing process. We are now considering co-operative projects, cutting across all boundaries of states, coupled with the to-be-established International Development Bank. Taking into account that you're dealing with Third World conditions in a largely First World economy, the success is bigger than is currently given credit for.

In the past, government promoted decentralisation into the border areas around the national states. Now, the shift is into the states. Why?

Development in the national states had in the past also been a priority — Babelegi, Isithebe, Butterworth and Umtata in the Transkei, and so on. But it is very costly and time-consuming. It was easier to get pre-development off the ground in the border areas because of the dependence on private enterprise Now we have arrived at the point where we can give special priority to the national states. I doubt whether it would have been possible to do that had it not been for the successful establishment of border industries in the meantime

If a region as a whole is to benefit from the concessions available to decentralise, wouldn't business naturally go to those areas that have a better infrastructure. For example, in the white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei, wouldn't industry naturally go to East London?

That may be so. Industry goes where it can make a profit When the new incentives are announced in the next two months, I hope it will be possible to arrive at a point where greater incentives will be given for economic development in the national states than outside There is also the concept of co-operative projects between both white and black and between the various national states.

How does the Development Bank fit into this plan?

The International Development Bank is being instituted precisely to assist with that regional economic development. We have looked very closely at the World Bank set-up. It must be understood that this is SA, and it's part of Africa, and whatever we are going to have in the International Development Bank would certainly be in terms of the needs and the processes operative in Africa

What is the relationship between political stability and the structure for development?

The aim is to have maximum stability in each of the states It's obvious that successful economic development is an asset towards greater political stability But political stability hinges on many other things quite apart from economic development — such as good leadership. We have been blessed with very excellent black leadership in the national states.

How do you react to the charge that the national state leaders are stooges or puppets of SA?

Absolute nonsense They are leaders in their own right. This is what the world must get to know. They are unquestioned leaders among their own people, some for decades.

Is it the government's goal that all the national states go independent?

To put it better, we want to maintain a position where there is equal status between all the constituent partners We have so far managed to bring about complete equal status between five central government, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and soon Ciskei. That is success

But don't the facts that SA contributes the overwhelming proportion of each state's budget, and that the majority of their workforce is employed in SA, belie the concept of independence?

Of course there is a high degree of interdependence, that's not unusual There is interdependence between richer and poorer states in other parts of the world, so why can it be acceptable there, but not in SA?

Perhaps one could argue that is because government appears not to accept the notion of a unified state for all. Will that ever be possible here?

A single economy does not necessarily imply an unitary political system. Economic development and stability do not also necessarily mean a uniform state for all. What is happening in SA is a reform process — establishing equal status between the different constituent partners is part of the process It has become realpolitik. The establishment of a confederation is another aspect of this process.

What is your opinion of a recent Rockefeller Foundation report, "Time Is Running Out," which says that the government is merely buying time with the policy of the national states?

For 30 years I've heard that story, and there's not been a revolution, and I doubt if there will be. And you know why? Because of the acknowledgement of the simple God-given fact that the Creator has made certain nations just as he has made others. People want self-determination and it works because it's a sound foundation.

On the question of resettlement, why are people being forced to move from their homes?

Not only blacks have been moved. Many whites have been moved under very difficult situations. The view of the government is that obviously we are dealing with a deep human question. We are not insensitive to that. But in order to achieve what we have been discussing, and because people want to be with their own people, what is wrong with the government giving financial assistance? We want to deal with it in a humanitarian way. We have given firm directives that the movement of people must be development-orientated and we laid down clear directives in this connection.

But much has been made of the fact that most people do not want to be moved.

It is very difficult to satisfy all desires. We have found that 98% of the people are happy to move, but those other 2% make it impossible for the 98%

What is the basis of this policy of moving people?

It's done in terms of planning, not by my department but by the planners of this country. These people have to be moved. All attempts are being made to do it on a voluntary basis. We don't want to force them if we can help it. Do you think this government enjoys moving people? We are not doing it for racialistic reasons

Fingos can lose freehold

19/9/81

271

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has confirmed that people with freehold rights in Fingo Village, Grahamstown, who lose title through expropriation will be unable to get freehold in other parts of the village or in any other area of Grahamstown.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, says people who lose freehold title through expropriation will be able to acquire property under the 99-year leasehold scheme in other areas.

In a written reply to questions from Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany), Dr Koornhof says people with freehold rights whose properties are not needed for various types of development will be able to retain their freehold title to their land.

The announcement confirms fears that freehold title- holders who lost their properties would not be able to regain freehold rights.

"Blacks having freehold title in Fingo Village may retain those rights should their properties not be needed for public purposes such as undeveloped buffer strips, public open spaces, streets, schools, churches or trading sites when the township is replanned," said Dr Koornhof.

Properties needed for these purposes will be bought by the East Cape Administation Board.

ZULU CHIEF WARNS THE AUTHORITIES: WE DON'T WANT TO BE MOVED OUT AND DUMPED IN A HOMELAND WE DON'T EVEN KNOW. WE ARE DESPERATE

KILL US!

S. Tribune 20/9/81 (~~107~~ 271)

(...or we will take our own lives)

Granny Roster Mulilo . . . prayed day

By SHAMI HARICHUNDER

MEMBERS of the Entombe tribe in Paulpietersburg are threatening to take their lives "one by one" rather than be moved off the mission land their parents and grandparents have lived on for almost 117 years.

Tribesmen and their families in this fertile farming land in the corridor between Swaziland and Natal say Piet Retief Administration Board officials will have to kill them to take away what they claim is traditionally their land.

"If they don't kill us, we will take our own lives one by one to show them and the lawmakers that we don't want to tbe moved out and dumped in a homeland we don't even know," chief of the 800-member Zulu tribe Johannes Shongwe, said.

But resettlement is imminent, despite their desperate pleas to be allowed to stay in Entombe — a reserve in Paulpietersburg which the German-based Hermannsburg Mission Society says it owns.

The Piet Retief Administration Board wants them out. It has told them they are squatting illegally on the mission land and that they will have to decide which homeland to go to.

"It is difficult to understand why we are regarded as illegal squatters when we were born here. Our parents and grandparents also lived on the land," said Mr Shongwe.

"The whole move by the administration board to get us out makes me suspicious — this very fertile land for farming and many people would like to grab it."

He added: "Homeland or no homeland we want to stay. We are desperate — we don't like the idea of taking our lives but life is not worth anything if you have nothing to live for."

"The tribe's determination to remain

Johannes Shongwe . . . after having lost just about everything, they now want to take away our homes

a costly legal battle in the Pretoria Supreme Court in May Tribesmen challenged the Hermannsburg Mission Society's claim to land ownership

They lost, and in the process lost their right to remain in the area. The court ruled that they were illegal squatters and that they must move out in terms of the Bantu Land and Trust Act.

"Our failure in the court action has made us lose confidence in legal actions. We put every [illegible] into the case and sold our cattle and possessions just to go to court. And what do we get in return? A ruling by the court that we are breaking the law," Mr Shongwe said.

He said the community had spent about R30 000 on legal fees and the court action.

"Sometimes I wonder how cruel a law can be. We have lost just about everything, and now they want to take away our homes, the only thing we possess.

"We came up the hard way. Our cows and possessions were not given to us on a plate. We worked hard for them. We worked even harder to build our houses and a happy community," he said.

Roster Mulilo, 75, a mother of nine, said she had "ruled out the possibility of God solving our problem".

"I prayed night and day for God to help and allow us to stay in our homes. It now seems to me that the administration board is more powerful than God," she said.

Mrs Mulilo, a widowed grandmother, said she would prefer dying to being resettled in a homeland "I haven't been to."

Martin von Fintel, general manager of the Hermannsburg Mission Society's agricultural section, said this week his organisation — a wing of the Lutheran Church — would make representations to the administration board to allow the community to remain in the reserve.

Mr Von Fintel rejected Mr Shongwe's claim that the land belonged to his tribe and said the Hermannsburg Mission Society had legal documents to prove it owned the land.

"The land has been ours from the time we took possession of it from King Pande in 1853," he said, adding that the land changed hands after his society had built a shed for the Zulu king in Zululand.

"Their parents and grandparents moved in with permission from the society. They did not own the land."

UNITY SPIRIT OF PHEPENI HAVE NOW BEEN BROKEN

S. Express 20/9/81

Anger mounts in veld

"THEY become angry very slowly, but when their anger rises they do not stop to talk — they start to destroy," said Pastor William Sihlangu of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Lenyenye, near Tzaneen.

Children in the new bush settlement could not go to school because they were "attacked by Tsonga tsotsis while walking through the bush," he said.

Moreover teachers refused to come to the settlement to hold classes because they, too, were attacked.

A medical doctor, who cannot be quoted for professional reasons, warned that epidemics could break out among the 400 families living in the bush.

There was no clinic at the settlement and people who lived there could not go to the Douglas Smit Hospital — within easy walking distance — because they were Pedis and could not be treated at a Gazankulu hospital, he added.

Instead, they had to make their way to a clinic at another hospital almost 15km away.

The Douglas Smit Hospital was built soon after World War I at Shiluvane by Swiss Protestant missionaries who worked mainly among the Tsonga people of the area, we were told.

However it had never been regarded as an exclusively Tsonga hospital but served all the people, including the many Pedi and North Sotho who lived there

> **There was no ill-feeling between the two tribal groups before the recent decision to hand the hospital to Gazankulu (the Tsonga homeland) said Pastor Sihlangu.**

When Sunday Express Chief Photographer Doug Lee and I visited the area this week we found hundreds of Pedi families struggling to erect shelters in the bush only 5km away from the homes they had been forced to leave

The area had not yet been given a name, so they called it "New Phepeni" after the old settlement. Phepeni, where they had lived for generations, said grey-headed Mr Phineas Mohwelepa

Standing outside the wattle and daub shack he was building he told us of the big house he had been forced to leave and of the hundreds of fruit trees which provided him with a good income.

He had not received a cent in compensation, he said, nor had any of the other people who had left Phepeni "because we were told we were living there illegally"

At the moment he had no income and he was forced to sell his only livestock — a few donkeys — for money to live on, he said

Others also told us that they had been made to sell all their livestock because there was no grazing at the new settlement.

The only animals we saw were a few goats, some scrawny fowls and a starving mongrel which tore greedily at a burned crust of mealie porridge.

> **Moreover the people had been told there was no available land for ploughing, said Mr Mohwelopa.**

"What shall we do for food next year if we cannot plant crops when the rains come next month?" he asked

Apart from a couple of grizzled grey-beards, Mr Mohwelepa was the only man we saw on the settlement.

All the other inhabitants were women and children whose menfolk worked as migrants in Phalaborwa or on the Reef

> **"I don't know if my husband knows we have been moved — I sent a message but we have not heard from him," said Mrs Evelina Mogale.**

Most of the women were making Kimberley bricks out of puddled earth or climbing ladders to thatch the shelters they had erected.

They were not allowed to move outside the area demarcated for them to collect wood for building or for firewood, they said, so — with the help of a young man from Tzaneen who had a crosscut saw — they were lopping branches off huge sycamore-fig trees.

All the smaller trees were cut down for firewood when they first arrived, we were told

"We are arrested if we go out into the veld to collect firewood," said a young girl.

Mrs Lena Monyama stood disconsolately next to a pile of household furniture and equipment piled under a tree, including a large paraffin refrigerator.

She had a big house with several rooms in old Phepeni she told us, and now she was living under a tree.

> **Mrs Marie Nyakale told us that the children clustering around the settlement were afraid to walk through the bush to a Pedi school at Makhwibing, 4km away, because they were "attacked by Tsonga tsotsis".**

Moreover teachers refused to come and hold classes at the settlement because they, too, had been attacked.

A medical doctor in the area said there was a danger of epidemics because the river from which the people drew their water was one of those known to be infected with typhoid

"I expect a spate of respiratory diseases and gastritis because of the unhygienic conditions — and there is no clinic," said the doctor.

Earlier we had driven to old Phepeni to see the pathetic — and all too familiar — sight of ruined houses and deserted gardens.

Among the rubble were mute witnesses of a hurried removal, such as a pair of forgotten tackies, an old umbrella, a long-playing record, an unused packet of skin lightener, and a heap of half-made clay pots.

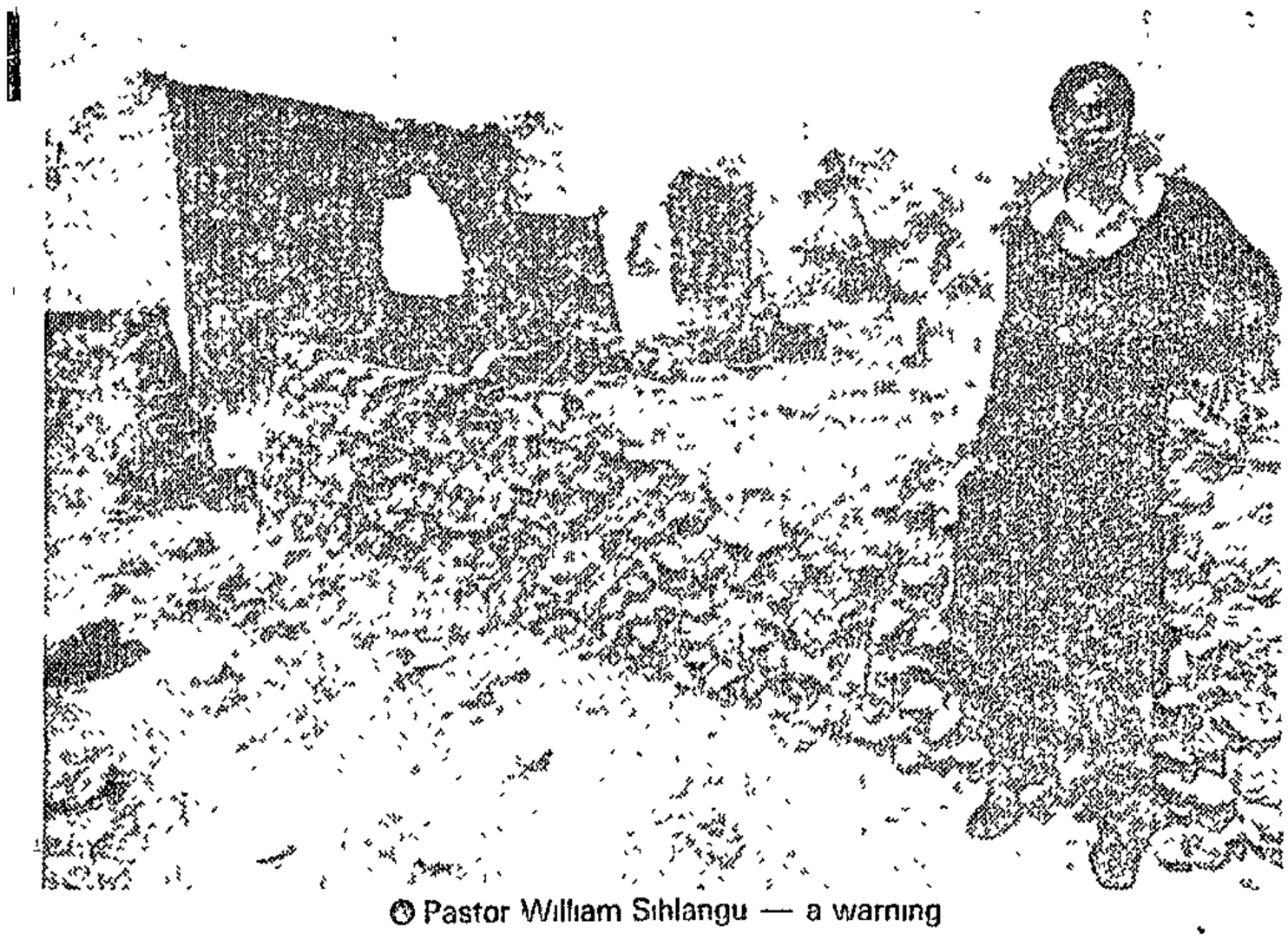
A newly-painted hut had the house-warming legend painted on its wall: "Come to see Josephine Mameito"

But when we asked for Josephine at the new settlement nobody knew where she was.

Many of the people from old Phepeni had slipped away into other parts of Lebowa, we were told, and their friends did not expect to see them again.

The old community, and the old friendships that blossomed there, had been completely destroyed, said Pastor Sihlangu sadly.

SUNDAY EXPRESS September 20, 1981



Pastor William Sihlangu — a warning

'When their anger rises they do not stop to talk — they start to destroy'

WHEN we called at Pastor William Sihlangu's neat bachelor house in Lenyenye, he and a church deacon were drawing up lists of people who had been moved from old Phepeni and the assets they had lost — avocado trees in full fruit, donkeys, good concrete block houses with tin roofs.

He said he was going to the Gazankulu Government to ask for compensation, but was not hopeful because he had been told his people had been in Gazankulu "illegally".

"How can that be when most of them were there long before there was a Gazankulu?" he asked.

When we reached the new settlement, we found most of the dispossessed people were not members of Pastor Sihlangu's church.

Several women wearing the metal star badge of the Zionists ran to him eagerly, waving slips of paper with telephone numbers or addresses and asking him to get in touch with their menfolk.

On Sundays he holds a special service to which everyone comes, whatever their religious beliefs.

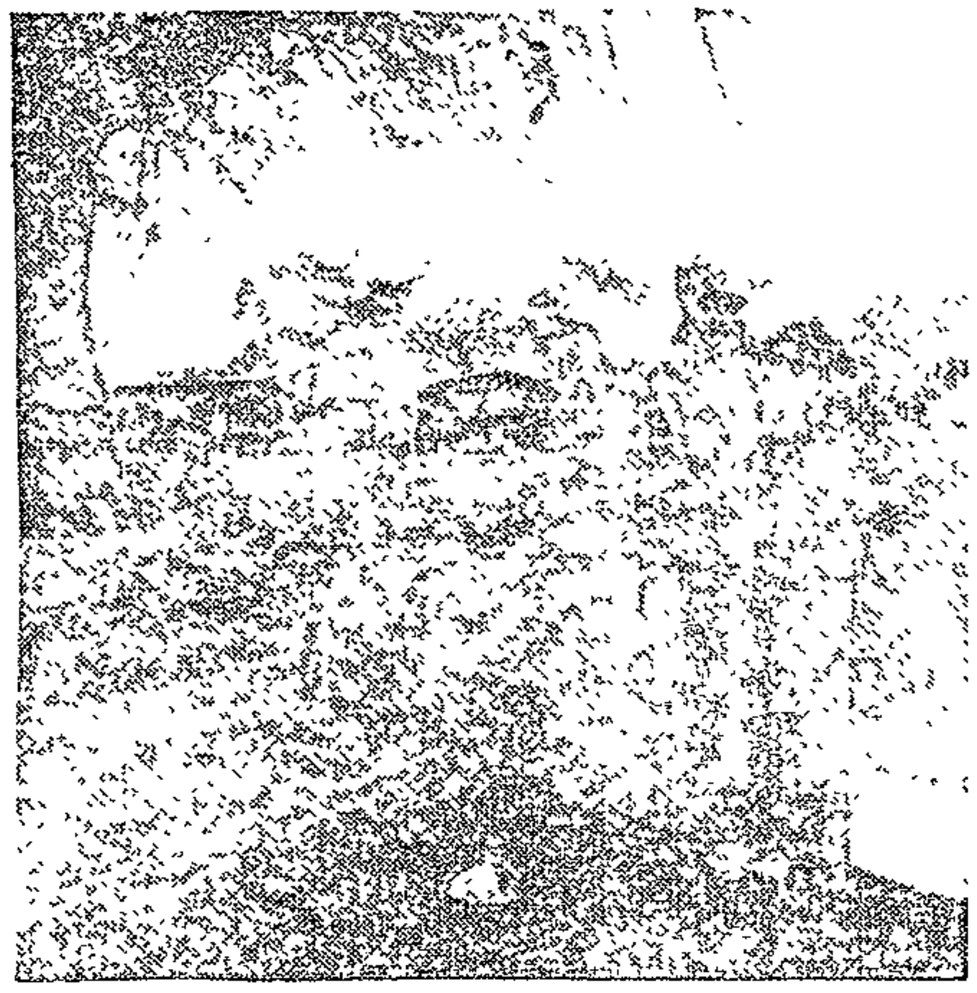
"Their own government is ignoring them — the least I can do as a man of God is to make sure that they do not feel they are abandoned," he said.

S. Express

20/9/81

THE STORY IN PICTUR

Children at the new settlement fear going to school as they will be assaulted by tsotsis on the way



Mrs Lena Manyana stands under the boughs of her new home — a thorntree in the middle of the veld. In Phepeni she owned a large house with mod cons

ES: Chief Photographer DOUG LEE

© Mrs Marie Nyakale outside the rough corrugated-iron shelter she now has to call home. Spreading thorn trees give little comfort from the hot northern Transvaal sun.

© Mrs Lena Manyana makes Kimberley bricks from bushveld mud so she can build a home in the settlement that has no name

FRIENDSHIPS AND COMM

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

IN MOVES to consolidate Lebowa and Gazankulu, more than 4 000 families have been thrown out of their homes. Many are living in the bush because their land near Tzaneen was taken from Lebowa and given to Gazankulu.

Medical staff at the nearby Douglas Smit Hospital at Shiluvane was withdrawn and seriously ill patients were moved to distant hospitals by Lebowa authorities when the hospital was handed to Gazankulu.

Because of the removals, relationships between the Pedi and Tsonga people who lived peaceably as neighbours, had deteriorated to the point of possible violence, a churchman warned the Sunday Express this week.

US told of suffering in SA's Archipelago

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A picture of South Africa as a place of extreme human suffering — most of it unknown and unseen by white citizens — has unfolded in the Press here.

Through the past week, the Christian Science Monitor, a Boston-based national newspaper, has described the effects of the South African Government's homeland policy.

Under the headline "South Africa's Archipelago," bleak pictures of settlements in barren landscapes have illustrated each day's description of the mass removals and the suffering they have caused.

Few Press descriptions of apartheid in practice have presented American readers with such a detailed picture of the effects of Government policy on rural blacks.

In an editorial comment on the "Archipelago" series, the Monitor writes of the "legally sanctioned inhumanity" that overshadows positive aspects of South Africa.

FORCED

"The archipelago of the title refers to the "islands" of impoverished rural tribal reserves where between two-million and three-million black people have been forced to resettle over the past three decades.

The editorial notes that 71 percent of South Africans, the black people, have been assigned 14 percent of the land. "While the world trend is toward land reform — a more equitable distribution of land, South Africa presses in the opposite direction."

The Monitor praises whites in South Africa who "have informed themselves about one of the largest forced relocations of human beings in recent history, and want to do something about it."

Hansard Black spots
Q C 461 22/9/81

342 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Black spots still exist in the Queenstown-East London Corridor and (b) what is the population of each such Black spot;

(2) whether it is the intention to move the population of each such Black spot; if so, when in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (b) and (2) The farm Alsatia in the district of Cathcart is the only Black spot. There are, however, also seven badly situated Black areas (released and scheduled areas) in the districts of Queenstown, Cathcart, Stutterheim, Komgha and East London namely, Lesseyton, Goshen, Umgwali, Wartburg, Mooiplaats and Kwelera

It is the intention to resettle the Black communities of the said Black spot and other badly situated areas but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects.

Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place.

POLITICS

PD 23/9/81 (271) ~~105~~

Still plans for Border removals

THE ASSEMBLY — The government still intends to move black people from eight areas of black-owned land in the white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei.

But it does not know how many people live in these areas nor has any timetable been set for the removal of these areas.

This emerged from the reply yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central).

Dr Koornhof said only one of these areas — a farm called Alsatia in the Cathcart district — was a black spot.

There were, however, seven "badly situated black areas" — released and scheduled areas — in the Border corridor.

Dr Koornhof said it was "the intention to resettle the black communities of the said black spot and other badly situated areas but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects.

"Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place"

These "badly situated" black areas were Lesseyton in the Queenstown district, Goshen in the Cathcart district, Umgwali in the Stutterheim district, Wartburg in the Komga district and Mooiplaas and Kwelera in the East London district.

Although the minister was unable to give any figures for the population of these areas, a large number of people live in the Mooiplaas and Kwelera areas — and the Ciskei Government has already said it is opposed to the transfer of these areas to white ownership, particularly as the remains of the great Xhosa chief, Gcaleka, are buried there. — PC.

th other Sub-Functions

amme

10.7.1 Frequency Distribution

10.7.1.1 Interpretation of the Frequency Diagram

10.7.1.2 Numerical Description of a Frequency Diagram

10.7.1.3 Counting or Measurement

10.7.1.4 Simple Use of Frequency Diagrams

10.7.2 Sampling from a Normal Distribution

10.7.3 Control Charts for Measurement

10.7.3.1 Average and Range Charts

10.7.3.2 Interpreting the Control Charts

Border blacks to be moved, says Koornhof

CT 23/9/81
271 ~~105~~

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government still intends to move black people from eight areas of black-owned land in the white Border corridor between Ciskei and Transkei.

But it does not know how many people live in these areas, nor has any timetable been set for the removal from these areas.

This emerged from the reply given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central).

Dr Koornhof said only one of these areas — a farm called Alsatia in the Cathcart district — was a black spot.

There were, however, seven "badly-situated black areas" — released and scheduled areas — in the Border corridor.

Dr Koornhof said it was "the intention to resettle the black communities of the said black spot and other badly-situated areas, but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects".

"Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place," Dr Koornhof said.

These "badly-situated" black areas were Lesseyton in the Queenstown district, Goshen in the Cathcart district, Umgwali in the Stutterheim district, Wartburg in the Komga district and Mooiplaats and Kwelera in the East London district.

● More than 1 600 landowners in areas purchased for the consolidation of the homelands received registered government stock in part payment of the land.

The stock scheme was now been disbanded and property-owners are now being paid in cash but the stock scheme was introduced when there a was a shortage of funds for consolidation purposes.

"A total amount of R118 077 540 was paid to the 1 675 landowners in stock certificates," Dr Koornhof said.

He gave this information when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany).

Hours 3
QC 467 23/9/85

KwaZulu

*7 Mr. G. B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) For what reasons (a) are the people resident in Reserve 4, kwaZulu, to be resettled elsewhere and (b) has Reserve 4 been excised from kwaZulu;

(2) for what purpose will the land comprising Reserve 4 be used?

The MINISTER OF CO OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

As this matter is in a delicate stage of negotiation with the kwaZulu Government, it is not considered wise to reply to it at this stage

Forced removals: Priest calls for strategy

AN ANGLICAN priest working in a resettlement area of the Ciskei has called on all churches to form a common strategy to fight unjust legislation in South Africa.

The Reverend Alfred Dhlamini, rector of St Peter's parish in the Peddie district, was speaking yesterday at the fifth anniversary of the Women's Movement for Peace.

He said all groups opposed to the legalised separation of humankind should unite to expose what was happening in resettlement areas.

'All forces have to be involved. Our differences in faith are not a criterion at this point,' he said.

Mr Dhlamini said action against resettlement should take place at all levels within the church.

PIOUS

'The church in this type of situation should not confine itself only to passing pious resolutions which leave church resources tied in the hands of those who have, while the poor lack the good news of Christ,' he said.

The church had to adopt a practical approach to the problem and cater for people at grassroots level.

'We must expose unflinchingly what is occurring and minister effectively to the needs of those who are suffering. There has to be a radical renewal,' he said.

Mr Dhlamini said the biggest problem facing people who were moved against their will was unemployment.

People were crudely and unceremoniously dumped in areas where there was no work. He urged people to go to resettlement areas and see for themselves the appalling conditions that people lived in.

Mr Dhlamini said most resettlement was done without the consent of the people involved. They were made to move by force and dumped like bags of potatoes, he said.

'From my experience, I have found that people who are said to have consented to being resettled will vehemently deny it,' he said.

Some people were deceived with false promises.

'They are promised pie in the sky but arrive and there is nothing.'

Resettlement also included people released from Robben Island, he said. They were endorsed out of their place of birth when they were released from prison.

In other cases families who had lived and worked for generations on farms were resettled when the farm changed hands.

MOVE

People who had spent all their lives on a farm were given seven days to leave. They had to sell their cattle cheaply and move from a viable and stable community to a strange environment.

Mr Dhlamini condemned the removal of blacks from 'white corridors' surrounding the homelands. In some cases this had resulted in viable farms becoming redundant.

'Instead of facing reality we hide behind culture,' he said.

'Endorsed out of birthplace'

By YAZEED FAKIR

MANY former political prisoners who were "endorsed out of their places of birth" after serving periods in jail, were now living in resettlement areas, the Rev Alfred Dhlamini said last night.

Mr Dhlamini, rector of St Peter's Anglican Church in Grahamstown, told about 80 people at the fifth anniversary meeting of the Women's Movement For Peace, held in Claremont, that many political prisoners who, for example, had served jail terms ranging from five to 15 years at the Victor Verster and Pollsmoor prisons, were deported to resettlement areas on their release.

Criticizing the homelands and resettlement policies, he said it was not true that those who resettled did so out of preference, as was so often reported. They were resettled without having any part in that decision.

When the resettlement township of Glenmore was first mooted, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, had said it would be "the most beautiful township in the Eastern Cape".

"Today that township is still as appalling as it first was," Mr Dhlamini said.

In the resettlement areas, where there was no future, the Border Council of Churches had started a gardening project, successfully encouraging people to plant their own crops.

1. Hendrikson, E.S.: , p. 490.

2. Ibid.: y, p. 488.

3. Ibid.: y, p. 488.

4. A.P.C.: the results of asso-
s and non-consolidated
nder the equity method,
sed Final Statement, 1975,

5. Australian Ac-
counting Rese
Foundation: t, "Equity Method of Ac-
Investments, 1979, par. 50.

6. Ibid.: osed Final Statement, para. 19.

7. Lawrenson, D.: July, 1981.

8. Ibid.: osed Final Statement,

9. Ibid.: osed Final Statement

REFERE

1. Hendrikson, E.S.: , p. 490.

Mr F N Langeni, a spokesman for the Amawoatana area, said the community had done everything to develop themselves but now their future was at stake. A resident had given land to build a school and it was subsequently named after him. Sickness was rampant in the area because the Health Department did not work there. The Verulam Jaycees had promised to dig bore holes to supply them with water.

Donation

The Durban Housing Committee informed the meeting that removals were part of the apartheid way of life. Urban and rural uprooting of communities was being executed in order to redraw the map of South Africa to keep certain areas white.

Among the representative groups which participated in the meeting were the Justice and Reconciliation Committee, SA Institute of Race Relations, Labour Research Committee, the Release Mandela Committee and the National Council of Women.

Among the representative groups which participated in the meeting were the Justice and Reconciliation Committee, SA Institute of Race Relations, Labour Research Committee, the Release Mandela Committee and the National Council of Women.

Alternatives for the housing of low income groups on frozen land at Cato Manor and problems at the new Phoenix settlement were also discussed

The organisations undertook to work jointly wherever there was concern affecting communities.

The meeting expressed its opposition to removals such as those being carried out at St Wendolin's Mission, Amaota and Amawoatana near Verulam.

IN A massive show of unanimity, 25 organisations representing Indians, coloureds, Africans and whites agreed in Durban on Saturday to combine in the battle against forced removals by the Government.

African Affairs Reporter

All races combine to fight Govt's forced removals

For written reply:

~~595~~

Persons from Transkei resettled in Ciskei

139. Mr. E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many people from the Herschel-Glen Grey area of Transkei were resettled in the Thornhill-Zwelendinga-Oxton area of the Ciskei, (b) how many head of livestock were transported from the Herschel Glen Grey area to this area and (c) what area of land was made available to them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) According to available records 32 000 people were resettled.

(b) 3 386.

(c) 40 000 hectares.

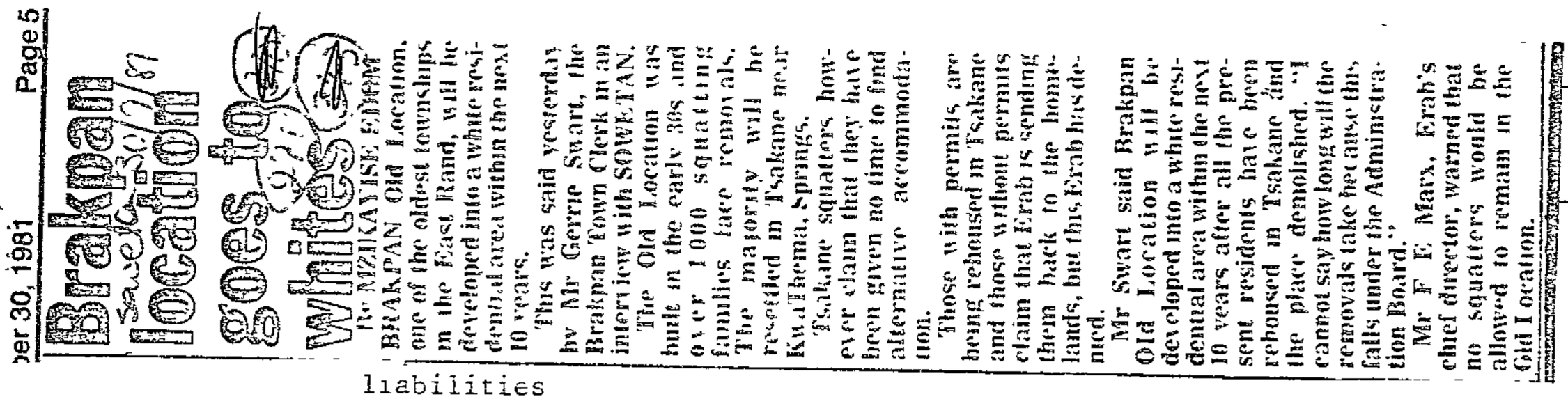
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
31 August	20	Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions	ss.1 'gross income' definition paras.(g),(h); [illegible]	513 - 524, 765 - 786, [illegible]	-	T.1319 T.1409 T.1411
		liabilities - acquiring shares - interest payable on acquisition			-	16.10 T.1051 (b) and (c) T.1401
21 September		REVISION				T.1424,T.1425 T.1431,T.1432 T.1525, 14.5 16.7,16.9



Page 5

ber 30, 1981

Brakpan Sowetan 30/2/81 location goes to whites

By MZIKAYISE EDUM

BRAKPAN Old Location, one of the oldest townships in the East Rand, will be developed into a white residential area within the next 10 years.

This was said yesterday by Mr Gerrie Swart, the Brakpan Town Clerk in an interview with SOWETAN.

The Old Location was built in the early 30s and over 1 000 squatting families face removals. The majority will be resettled in Tsakane near KwaThema, Springs.

Tsakane squatters however claim that they have been given no time to find alternative accommodation.

Those with permits are being rehoused in Tsakane and those without permits claim that Erab is sending them back to the homelands, but this Erab has denied.

Mr Swart said Brakpan Old Location will be developed into a white residential area within the next 10 years after all the present residents have been rehoused in Tsakane and the place demolished. "I cannot say how long will the removals take because this falls under the Administration Board."

Mr F E Marx, Erab's chief director, warned that no squatters would be allowed to remain in the Old Location.

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

Moving of Black communities (271)

Mr G B D MACINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether it is the intention to move the Black communities in (a) the townships of (i) Vryheid, (ii) Paulpietersburg, (iii) Dundee, (iv) Glencoe and (v) Ladysmith and (b) the Durban townships of (i) Lamontville and (ii) Chesterfield, if so, (a) how many persons are involved in each such township and (b) (i) where and (ii) when will each such community be resettled;

(2) whether arrangements have been made to inform such communities of the Government's intentions; if so, what arrangements?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)(i) to (v) Yes, where it is considered to be expedient and in the best interests of the communities concerned.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) If reference is being made to Chesterville, yes.

(a) The number of persons involved are not known at this stage as the dates of commencement of settlement will be determined by availability of funds for development

(b) (i) Mondlo township
Being investigated.
Trust township Flint and/or Nqutu township
Trust township Flint and/or Nqutu township
Exakheni township.

(ii) As and when alternative accommodation becomes available pending a final decision on their removal.

(2) Yes By way of personal contact and correspondence.

Schlebusch spells it out

'Repeal these laws'

271

NM 1/10/81

BLOEMFONTEIN—All acts of removal such as in District Six and Pageview should, where practical and possible, be reversed, the Deputy State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said here last night.

Mr Schlebusch, ex-officio chairman of the President's Council, said the repeal of laws which showed a negative race differentiation balance should be 'fearlessly considered'.

He was addressing the Federation of Rapportryers and said the one non-negotiable in the constitutional search of the President's Council was the broad principle of the retention of the identity of each population group.

'But once the non-negotiable has been established, we have to take an honest and sober look at the following:

'Reasonable and meaningful accommodation for everyone in political structures; and

'Objective and sober analysis of all laws that contain elements of differentiation and the establishment of the debit and credit sides of such laws.

'If the balance is a debit then the amendment or repeal of such laws must be fearlessly considered,' he said.

Removals

Finally 'the redress of deeds, however sincere their intent, that led to removals,' had to be looked at. This had to be done wherever practical and possible while radical claims should be ignored.

The recent recommendations of the President's Council affecting District Six and Pageview had to be seen in this light, Mr Schlebusch said.

He could not anticipate the President's Council's decisions on a new constitutional dispensation.

'But I can assure you that it will not be cosmetic and you must prepare yourselves, as far as the President's Council's recommendations are concerned, for remarkable changes to the status quo,' he said.

Guidelines

As far as he was concerned there had to be certain guidelines for the determination and implementation of a new constitutional deal:

The present or revised constitutional structures should be accepted as a point of departure.

A process of evolutionary change had to be established. Constitutional change had to meet legitimate political aspirations;

Evolutionary change should not be too rapid nor too slow;

Stability, order and peace was of primary importance; and

At all times a system of effective government had to be maintained.

'My view is that neither the far Left nor the far Right will succeed in taking over the Government in the future but that a steadily growing number of realistic and moderate people will guide us toward a great future.' — (Sapa)

S October 4, 1981

Cabinet stops plan to banish Blacks

S. Express 4/10/81 (271)

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE Sunday Express can today reveal that last-minute intervention by the Cabinet torpedoed a highly controversial plan to banish Blacks from most of the Cape.

The shock plan would have forced thousands of Blacks — most of them from Transkei and Ciskei — out of a massive area from Humansdorp to Gordonia, leaving only Whites and Coloureds to live and work there

The proposals would have been part of the Laws on Co-Operation and Development Bill — introduced in Parliament this week — had they not been exposed by some vigilant verligte MPs at the draft legislation stage and later squashed by the Cabinet after frantic behind-the-scenes moves.

How the anti-Black proposals crept into the plan is a mystery. But it appears that it was the work of somebody trying to hijack a piece of verligte legislation and turn it into a hardline apartheid programme.

If the far-reaching proposals had been translated into law they would have meant that only Blacks born in the demarcated area would have had tenure there

MYSTERY IN DRAFT BILL

Such a move would have had serious international repercussions because it would have been in conflict with the content and spirit of agreements reached between South Africa and the governments of Transkei and the Ciskei concerning the presence of their citizens in South Africa.

Coming after the wave of adverse international publicity caused by the Government's handling of the Nyanga squatter crisis and only months before the Ciskei is due to get its independence, the proposals would have been political dynamite

In addition, the re-definition of the Western Cape to include a wide corridor of the south-western Cape would have affected thousands more potential Ciskeian citizens

Despite the removal of the proposals, some senior Nationalists are afraid that they have merely been shelved and that they could be resurrected at a later stage

A major row has developed over the identity of the instigator of the proposals and how they were allowed to reach such a dangerously advanced stage

The chief purpose of the legislation introduced this week is to set-up a top-level Government probe into the urban Black question, and to extend the definition of a "qualified person" for purposes of the 99-year-leasehold scheme to include business and residential projects funded by White capital, for example through the Urban Foundation

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced during his budget vote in Parliament last month that the existing Commission for Co-operation and Development would be expanded to accommodate a new wing devoting its attention to the urban Black issue and drawing Blacks into consultation over their future through a system of sub-committees

The move — which amounts to the creation of a separate commission on urban Blacks — was immediately hailed by verligtes as a major breakthrough which could lead to dramatic changes in the Government's approach to urban Blacks and could be used to bypass the department's obstructionist bureaucracy

It was into this proposed legislation that an attempt was made to sneak in the verkrampte clauses which would have turned the original intention on its head

Informed observers have pointed out that it would be unlikely for Dr Koornhof to have done this as he has privately expressed little enthusiasm for the Government's policy to retain the Western Cape as a White/Coloured labour preference area

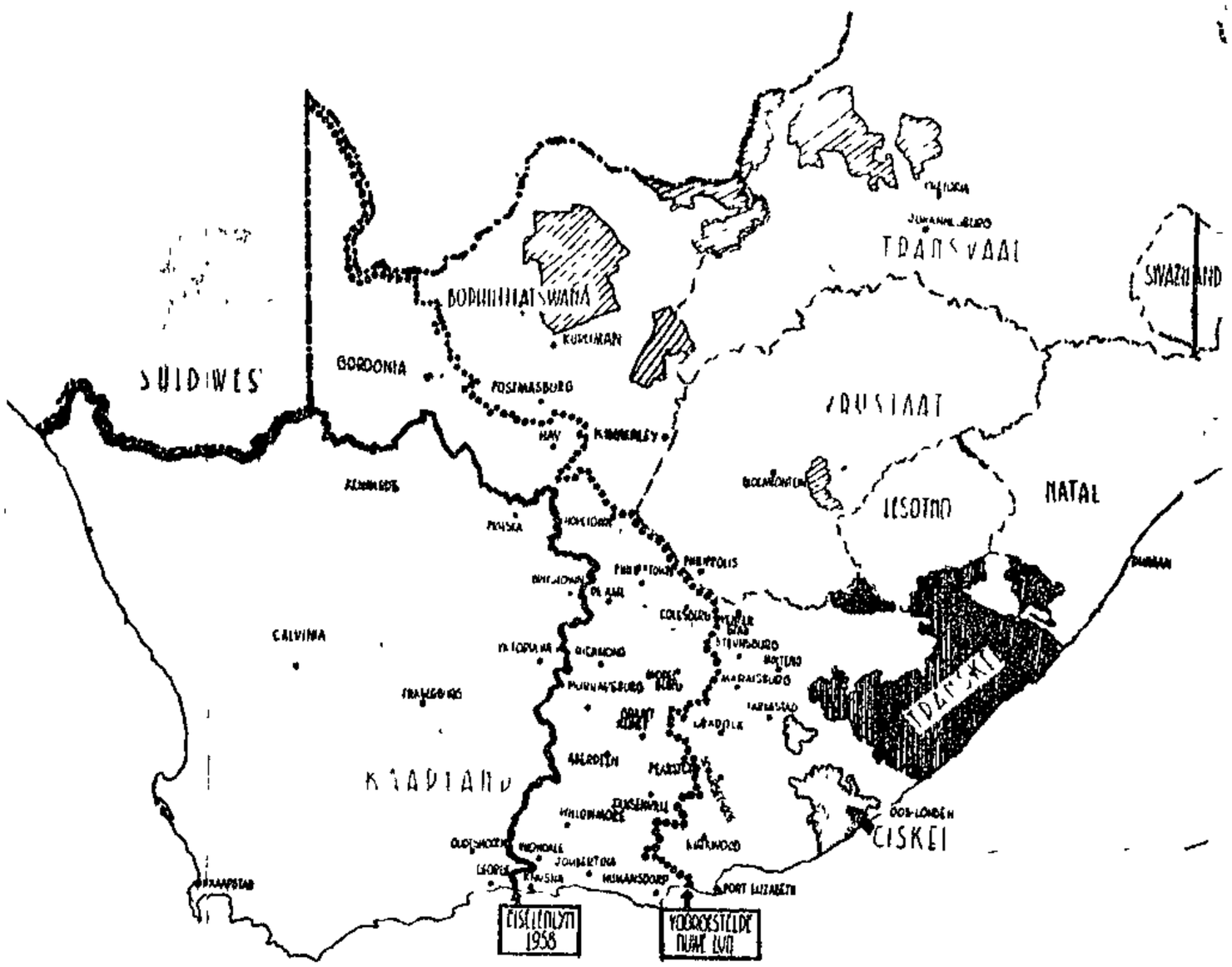
The Government's Western Cape labour preference policy has its origins in a paper delivered at a Sabra conference at Stellenbosch in the 1950's by the the secretary for Native Affairs, Dr Eiselen, creator of the Eiselen Line

Dr Eiselen's idea was adopted by the late Dr H F Verwoerd and formalised by a Government proclamation in 1962

The policy has been the subject of controversy since its inception and has proved to be a dismal failure although the Government tenaciously clings to it

It has been rejected by Afrikaner academics, economists and the private sector as well as the people it is supposed to protect — the Coloured community

A group of verligte Nationalists, who caught wind of the "sneak" Western Cape proposals last month, feared that such a controversial provision in the same legislation that set up the new urban Black commission could wreck it before it got off its feet



● Unbroken line — original Eiselen Line. Dotted line — boundary of proposed area

Hans 10
6/10/81 QC 642-3 (271)

Kwapitela

441. Mr. G B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development·

(1) Whether the Black community at Kwapitela has been resettled since his reply to Question No 200 on 26 February 1981, if so, when were they resettled, if not,

(2) whether a date has been finalized for their resettlement,

(3) whether any compensation has as yet been paid to the community at Kwapitela; if so, (a) to whom was the money paid and (b) what was the (i) highest, (ii) lowest and (iii) average amount paid;

(4) whether any steps were taken to inform households of the amounts at which their properties were assessed, if so,

(5) whether they were entitled to object to the amounts at which their properties were assessed; if so,

(6) whether they were so informed, if not, why not, if so,

(7) whether any objections were lodged against these assessments;

(8) whether any steps were taken to inform absent heads of households of the proposed (a) removal and (b) payment of compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes. Only the tenants have been resettled on 4 July, 1981.

(2) The proposed resettlement of the landowners of Kwapitela will take place on a date still to be determined and after the necessary infrastructure has been provided on the compensatory land

(3) (a) Yes, to the tenants who have been resettled

(b) (i) R1 457,00.

(ii) R50,00.

(iii) R429,86.

(4) Yes.

(5) Yes.

(6) Yes.

(7) No.

(8) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes Several meetings were held with the Black community of Kwapitela

and the Surveyor-General's Office in Pietermaritzburg be completed and (b) what is the estimated final cost of such building,

(2) whether the original building plans made provision for air conditioning to be installed in such building;

(3) whether the plans relating to the installation of air conditioning were changed subsequently, if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) what is the position in this regard at present and (c) what (i) additional cost was incurred and (ii) delay was caused in consequence of such plans being changed?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) The expected date of completion is 31 March 1982.

(b) R5 794 649.

(2) Yes

(3) Yes

(a) Once

(b) Air conditioning will be provided throughout the building.

(c) (i) R80 000 in respect of building work and R437 145 in respect of mechanical work

(ii) None

Southern Transvaal Forest Region: irregularities

*7. Mr R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation.

Whether any action was taken against the Regional Director and any other officials of his Department in connection with irregularities in the Southern Transvaal Forestry Region as referred to in paragraphs 3 1 0 to 3.1 6 19 on pages 1 to 8 of the Advocate-General's Report in terms of section 5(1) of the Advocate-General Act, No 118 of 1979, which was laid upon the Table on 16 September 1981, if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS, FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.

Yes. Officials involved in the matter were severely reprimanded and ordered to strictly perform their duties and responsibilities and to comply with Departmental instructions in future. Further measures have also been taken to prevent recurrence of the malpractices, while everybody concerned was informed that recurrence of malpractices could possibly lead to charges of misconduct against them in terms of the Public Services Act, 1957. The Regional Director has been transferred while another official compensated the Department of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation for the Departmental wood which he had used for private purposes.

The Senior Foreman, referred to in the Report as a forester, passed away during the investigation and owing to, *inter alia*, the inadequacy of his estate and on the recommendation of the State Attorney, it was decided not to institute a claim

Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that the two officials who brought the said irregularities to the notice of the Department were themselves subsequently disciplined, and if so, can he comment any further?

†The MINISTER Mr. Speaker, the hon. member should put that question on the Order Paper

Hans 10
7/10/81 QC 651

Oribi Village (97)

*5. Mr. M. A TARR asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether any persons were served recently with notice to vacate their homes in Oribi Village, Pietermaritzburg, if so, (a) how many and (b) why were they served with such notice,

(2) whether alternative accommodation was offered to them, if not, why not; if so, where?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No

(2) Falls away

Pietermaritzburg: completion of building

*6. Mr. G. B D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) (a) When will the building housing the Supreme Court, the Deeds Office

or (b) on behalf of the Administration Board Eastern Cape, if so, (i) how many houses were demolished and (ii) on whose authority;

(2) whether the occupants of such houses had been given notice that their houses would be demolished; if so, what was the period of such notice;

(3) whether any steps were taken to ensure that alternative accommodation was available for the occupants of such houses; if not, why not, if so, what steps;

(4) whether the persons carrying out the demolition were armed; if so, why?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1)(a) and (b) Illegal shacks were demolished by officials of the East Cape Administration Board.

(i) 20 illegally erected shacks and 15 illegal shacks in process of erection were demolished by officials of the Administration Board while 30 illegal structures were demolished by the occupants themselves

(ii) The East Cape Administration Board.

(2) Yes, they were given notice that the illegal structures would be demolished. Notice of two months, seven days and two months respectively was given in each case mentioned in (1)(i) above.

(3) Yes, the occupants of 32 illegal shacks qualify to be in the prescribed area of Port Elizabeth and are registered as lodgers. In addition sites are being made available to them on which temporary accommodation can be erected on a controlled basis. Five occupants are contract workers who will be accommodated in the single men's hostel. Eight occupants are from Transkei and a further 20 had

Hans 10 (340) (271)
H10/81 QC 655-7

Zwide Township

10 Mr A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any houses in the Zwide Township of Port Elizabeth were recently demolished (a) by officials of

moved in from the rural area surrounding Port Elizabeth all being in the prescribed area without authority and they were instructed to return to where they came from.

(4) Yes, in view of the fact that officials of the Board were stoned by shack dwellers on previous occasions the S A. Police gave protection to officials whilst demolishing shacks and some officials were armed for self-protection

Ciskei: resettlements

20 Mr M A. TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(a) How many persons have been resettled in Ciskei by his Department during the latest specified period of 10 years for which figures are available and (b) in terms of what statutory authority have these resettlements been carried out?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) 40 691.

(b) Section 5 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38/1927)

40 691 resettled in the Ciskei

THE ASSEMBLY — The government has officialy resettled more than 40 000 black people in the Ciskei over the last 10 years

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament that 40 691 had been resettled by his department in the Ciskei over the last 10 years

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Mike Tarr (PFP, Pietermaritzburg South), the minister said they had been resettled in terms of the black Administration Act of 1927

Replying to another question, the Minister of Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the preliminary total number of unemployed in the Ciskei, according to the 1980 census, was 33 780

Dr Treurnicht told Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) that the registered unemployment figure in the Ciskei was "not available" — PI

Ciskei: 40 000 resettled

(27) Political staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has officially resettled more than 40 000 black people in the Ciskei over the past 10 years.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament that 40 691 people had been resettled by his department in the Ciskei in this period.

Replying to a question which had been tabled by Mr Mike Tarr (PFP Marlitzburg South), Dr Koornhof said they had been resettled in terms of the Black Administration Act of 1927.

In reply to another question, the Minister of Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the preliminary total number of unemployed in the Ciskei, according to the 1980 census, was 33 780.

Dr Treurnicht told Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) that the registered unemployment figure in the Ciskei was "not available".

For written reply:

Hansard 10
9/10/81 QC 710-11

kwaZulu (271)

355. Mr. P A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many persons were resettled in kwaZulu during each of the past

five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

(2) what was the total population of kwaZulu (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in kwaZulu and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;

(4) how many persons remain to be moved to kwaZulu in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Only the total number of people who were settled during the past five years is available namely, 52 097.

(b) From farms in the White areas of Natal, Charlestown, Umbulwane, Zimvela, Roosboom, Klippoort, Wasbank, Cremin, Steincoalspruit, The Swamp and Reserve 6.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of kwaZulu for the respective years as requested.

(3)(a) and (b) The required information is not readily available. There are townships in kwaZulu where resettlement could take place on a limited scale. Certain areas have been acquired as compensatory land for Black spots and badly situated Black areas which must still be removed although these areas have not yet been included in the judical area of kwaZulu. It will only be added to kwaZulu after the resettlement actions have been completed.

(4) The required information is not readily available and surveys to determine the number of people involved will be undertaken before the resettlement actions take place.

in Ciskei during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

(2) what was the total population of Ciskei (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Ciskei and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;

(4) how many persons remain to be moved to Ciskei in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1976—4 048
1977—1 261
1978—3 580
1979—6 525
1980—2 525

(b) From Hershell, Glen Grey, Duncan Village, Klipfontein, Coega and Colshester.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of the Ciskei for the respective years as requested.

(3) (a) 1.

(b) Due to the fact that this is a matter which falls under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government and that it is the policy of the said Government not to divulge the information, the required particulars can therefor not be furnished.

(4) The required particulars are not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted before the resettlement actions take place.

7 THURS 10
9/10/81 QC 313-4

Ciskei (271)

359. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many persons were resettled

RESETTLEMENT FM 9/10/81

Reserve 4 in limbo

Although the final report of government's Consolidation Committee has not yet been published, expropriations, removals and the clearing of black spots continue.

Earlier this year, a proclamation in the Government Gazette altered the boundaries of KwaZulu even before the Van Der Walt Commission proposals on the homeland were tabled in Parliament. The Gazette placed certain areas under the authority of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and excised others.

Reserve 4, a 25 km coastal strip north of Richards Bay, with boundaries entrenched in the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, was one of the areas excised. As a result, it is no longer part of KwaZulu and falls under the direct control of Pretoria.

The fate of 20 000 residents of Reserve 4 near Richards Bay is in jeopardy as they await likely resettlement to Ntambanana, 60-70 km inland. (Approximately 500 000 people, almost exclusively black, would have to be moved if government's 1975 KwaZulu consolidation proposals are to be implemented.)

The 1973 and 1975 consolidation proposals deleted both Reserve 4 and Reserve 6 from the KwaZulu map. Expropriation and removals were rushed through at Reserve 6 in 1976, although Reserve 4 was not immediately effected. The current Richards Bay development is now taking place where Reserve 6 was.

Earlier this year, the Reserve 4 community was informed of the January gazetting. However, houses have not yet been numbered and the community does not know when it will have to move. Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof has cited "the unwillingness of the Zulus to be moved" as a major obstacle to further consolidation.

Ntambanana is a typical rudimentary resettlement area. It is characterised by poor facilities and having little water and de[illegible] soils. It was one of the areas to be sold by government in 1963 and [illegible] for resettlement purposes. The provision of water is a problem and the [illegible] dependent on a [illegible] and in [illegible] from the nearest town, Empangeni and bus stops running at 3 am to take commuters to work at Empangeni and back at night.

In short, Reserve 4 is regarded as one of the most favourable pieces of land in KwaZulu with sub-tropical conditions, rainfall, good agricultural potential and [illegible] Land areas [illegible] development has [illegible] roads and transport [illegible].

However, and despite resistance Koornhof has told Parliament that government will press ahead with a 'selective programme' of resettlement which would be dependent on a number of conditions. For example adequate water supply, sanitation, adequate shelter, sufficient health services, community facilities and proper job opportunities within reasonable reach. If resettlement is to occur, hopefully at least these facilities will be supplied.

GATSHA BUTHELEZI

Using limited power

Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi is Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, in Ulundi

Chief Buthelezi is also chairman of the SA Black Alliance

FM What has been the effect of forced resettlement into KwaZulu?

Buthelezi When KwaZulu was set up in 1970, Parliament passed a law which made it compulsory for 'squatters' on white farms to either sign up as contract workers or leave People have been moving out of farms in droves because they get virtually nothing Others have been chased away from the so-called black spots or the cities It is very difficult now to care for them But they are our people, so we must Some of these people live in real eyesores, just jammed together there with nothing They can't keep cattle and there are no jobs for them Once Pretoria has pawned off these people they want to wash their hands of them So we have to scramble to use the limited facilities that we have

Also there are farms bought under the 1936 Act on which black people are being resettled and while Pretoria calls it KwaZulu, most of these farms have not been handed over There are people who have been moved from productive lands where they have lived for generations to barren land Whole tribes were moved with their chiefs to bare veld They cannot even eke out an existence It is a crime

KwaZulu is interspersed with white corridors. How does this affect the territory?

If it didn't contain so much misery for my people, I'd say it was a joke It involves intense suffering That is why we have set up the Buthelezi Commission It's nonsensical to think that KwaZulu can ever be viable as the government wants it to be The Natal business community has come to the conclusion We can't go [illegible] decision before we [illegible] and KwaZulu people [illegible] tons Pretoria refused to [illegible] one place or [illegible] are [illegible] tablishing anything, [illegible] has standing in the context of the whole country It is plan for others It is a to talk about a common society we must start somewhere

You have said many times that you reject the concept of a 'constellation of states' Yet you are the chief minister of a homeland Why

My leadership of KwaZulu has not come about because of the policy of separate development We all know the pranks and mischief of the government in churning ethnicity in order to divide us But we must not pretend that we can wish away history, ethnicity, and language groups I know there is the danger of falling into the pit where the government wants us So we are not prepared to go for independence under present circumstances There is nothing in it for my people

But while I am very much against self-government in the context of the government's grandiose scheme, we find it challenging to use even limited power to do things for ourselves Where it is possible, we should do that We are doing something ourselves and not just howling at the government every three years It is our duty to lead We are challenged as human beings to try to improve our people There is something liberating about that It enhances one's dignity to walk tall even with all the powers

How do economic development programmes fit into this?

It fits in with my philosophy of self-help The whole economy of SA rests on the backs of the blacks, and thus we have a useful weapon there We need to use our worker power to liberate ourselves But it's a strategy that needs a lot of preparation If every black person went on strike who would the people exploit? The whites just switch off the [illegible] People can't go on strike [illegible] they have money to feed their families So, for me, economic development is part of the preparation, part of the strategy

Do you ever feel that your call for non-violence in working for real change is becoming irrelevant?

Well, I don't blame those young people who reject non-violence For me, the perspective of the struggle is wider It did not begin with us now Unlike the situation which confronted our brothers in Zimbabwe and Angola, the whites here are indigenous So we must sort it out with them If we don't, we will kill each other But people are getting tired of waiting Inkatha has the largest youth brigade in the history of SA They are getting restless Yet, there is a host of things to prepare Inkatha supports a multi-faceted approach because we need to prepare and consolidate Whether the conflict is resolved by talking or violence only time will tell Either way, we must prepare

Is Inkatha an alternative to the militant ANC?

No but their sabotage is a foretaste of what will happen countrywide if we do not succeed in negotiating our future So it is good for the alternative to non-violence to be kept before our eyes

What does the future hold for SA then?

There is going to be more violence, unless a miracle happens in the heart of the National Party leaders None of us imagines we will free ourselves by the stroke of a pen We are in for a lot of trouble in this country There will be more conflict, more bitterness, more people driven to acts of desperation I just hope that we leave no stone unturned in talking The fact is that this country is very dynamic industrially, and if people have any wisdom, they should know that it is not in their interests to destroy it So I believe we must explore every possibility of peaceful change right up to the end

(1) (a) How many persons were resettled in kaNgwane during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

(2) what was the total population of kaNgwane (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in kaNgwane and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;

(4) how many persons remain to be moved to kaNgwane in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Only the total figure is available, namely, 35 000 people Particulars in respect of each respective year, are not readily available.

(b) From the Black spot Kromkrans and farms in the White area.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of Kangwane for the respective years as requested.

(3)(a) and (b) There are townships in Kangwane where resettlement could take place on a limited scale. There are also compensatory land available for Black spots still to be removed This land is still situated outside Kangwane and it will be included in the judicial area of Kangwane after the resettlement actions have been finalized.

(4) The required information is not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted before the resettlement actions take place.

kaNgwane

363 Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

moved to Qwaqwa in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1976— 722
1977— 871
1978—30 371
1979—16 571
1980— 7232

(b) From Bophuthatswana and farms and townships situated in the OFS. All the people were resettled in the Onverwacht area.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of Qwaqwa for the respective years as requested.

(3)(a) and (b) None. There are existing townships in Qwaqwa with vacant stands where resettlement could take place on a limited scale. There are however also compensatory land available adjacent to Qwaqwa for Black spots still to be removed. This land must still be included in the judicial area of Qwaqwa.

(4) The required particulars are not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted before the resettlement actions take place

~Hans 10
9/10/81 QC 719-20 (271)

Qwaqwa

367. Mr P. A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many persons were resettled in Qwaqwa during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

(2) what was the total population of Qwaqwa (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Qwaqwa and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;

(4) how many persons remain to be

Hallo 10 **Lebowa** (271)
9/10/81 QC722-3

371. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many persons were resettled in Lebowa during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

(2) what was the total population of Lebowa (a) in 1975 (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Lebowa and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;

(4) how many persons remain to be moved to Lebowa in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1976—30 100
1977— 7 093
1978—53 305
1979— 8 030
1980—None

(b) From Matok, Khutama and Senthimulas Locations, Klipplaatdrift, Botshabelo, Kromkrans and farms in the White area.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of Lebowa for the respective years as requested.

(3) (a) 60.

(b) Due to the fact that this is a matter which falls under the jurisdiction of the Lebowa Government and that the said Government is not desirous to disclose the information, the required particulars can unfortunately not be furnished.

(4) The required information is not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted before the resettlement actions take place.

Hans 10
9/10/81 QC 725-6

Gazankulu 271

375. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many persons were resettled in Gazankulu during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;

(2) what was the total population of Gazankulu (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Gazankulu and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;

(4) how many persons remain to be moved to Gazankulu in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) None.

(b) Falls away.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of

Gazankulu for the respective years as requested.

(3) (a) 4.

(b) 159 670
107 350
128 366
81 368.

(4) The required particulars are not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place.

271

EXPRESSCOPE

WITNESSES THE CONTINUING AGONY OF

Human shuttle is the price of independence

Reports and pictures by
CHARLENE BELTRAMO

A CONTINGENT of soldiers hauled large cans of milk and bowls of porridge into the Umtata Youth Centre to feed the 450 hungry squatters deported from Nyanga, Cape Town two months ago.

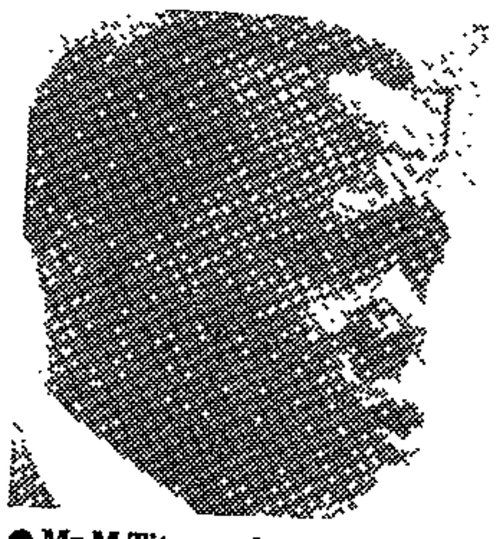
It was to be their last mission of mercy to the youth centre By that afternoon the squatters had received their second eviction orders — this time from the Transkei Government

The Sunday Express was the only newspaper present when the squatters were addressed in the youth centre on Tuesday by Mr M Titus, Transkei's Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, and Transkei's Police Comissioner, Major-General Martin Ngceba.

Mr Titus told the squatters the Government would give each R60 to enable them to return to the Cape They would also be given a piece of paper granting them the right of employment in the Cape

Gen Ngceba warned them that once they were given the money, it would be "illegal" for them to seek sanctuary at Umtata churches again. Anyone who did so would be arrested.

As events proved, the paper was worthless — a fact Mr Titus [illegible] the 450 squatters



● Mr M Titus . . . knew the paper was worthless

left Umtata on Thursday and within hours of their return to Cape Town, claiming 60 of their group had been re-arrested, but the police would confirm only 10

Transkeian soldiers ringed the centre as arrogant Transkeian officials forced thumbs into ink to stamp page after page of bureaucratic words, then flicked three R20 notes into each of the former Nyanga squatters hands, and told them to leave

The move was calculated to remove the embarassment of having the squatters in the Transkeian capital during the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of independence on October 26.

Women brought their children closer to them A few hastily took washing from the barbed wire fence.

Others tried to clean the pathway outside the youth centre. Men crammed blankets and clothes into ragged cardboard

Queues formed at an emergency clinic for final rations of muti to stop coughs and diarrhoea, and for vitamins

A Transkeian doctor proudly pointed out the health of the children, some of whom had been malnourished on arrival in Umtata.

Nervous churchmen, feeling threatened by the real possibility of Transkeian action against them for harbouring the squatters, wandered among the people ensuring that babies were with their mothers, that families had their belongings Just saying goodbye

The centre was the squatters' home for two harrowing months after their homes at Nyanga were bulldozed, with those of about 1 500 other squatters, and [illegible] ta

by the South African Government

Last week the South African Government gave the Transkei authorities R35 000 to enable some of the 2 000 squatters forcibly removed from Cape Town two months ago to return

Four days after Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima met with South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on October 2, it was announced that money had been provided for the squatters to either return to South Africa or set up home in Transkei

In an interview with the Sunday Express before the squatters' departure for Cape Town, Mr Titus said the certficate had no fixed period of validity.

The certificate reads. "The bearer hereof is one of the peo ple returned from the Western Cape during August 1981. Employees inside and outside the Transkei are requested to give these people preference when they apply for employment for which they may be qualified Your co-operation is appreciated Signed· M Titus, Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, Transkei."

However, when questioned further, he admitted that the papers gave no rights to the squatters.

"They must go and fetch their belongings and families They will not be entitled to stay anywhere.

"The papers mean nothing in Cape Town. But the people can still stay in Transkei or go elsewhere in South Africa — where they also have no rights."

Mr T [illegible]s said the peo ple would

EXPRESS 11·10·81

They would face prison rather than hunger

THE determination of former squatters to return to the urban areas despite the almost certain spectre of arrest is dictated by one drive alone: SURVIVAL.

For many, the chance to work, although it carries a heavy risk of arrest, is far preferable to being resettled in wastleland areas like the Ciskei.

The Ciskei is often called "the belt of shame". According to the United Nations the Ciskei is one of the poorest areas in Africa, with only 15% of its land suitable for cultivation. Yet it has an estimated one million displaced people within its borders — the South African Government alone has resettled more than 40 000 people there in the past decade.

Last week the Sunday Express visited a major resettlement region — the northern Ciskei, including Sada, Whittlesea and Oxton — and found poverty, overcrowding, hunger and unemployment.

In Oxton, the settlement camp is 17km along mainly sand roads from the small village of Whittlesea.

The land is barren. There is not sufficient space for most families to have a vegetable patch, although many cultivate handkerchiefs of land in Sada.

Mud and corrugated-iron shanty homes crowd beside rutted tracks. Most of the people living in the little houses between the main road and the offical township of Sada have been resettled from other areas, including Tarkastad and Cradock.

A single clinic serves more than 20 000 people a few days a week. (The homeland as a whole is frighteningly short of medical staff — according to statistics, there is one doctor to every 100 000 people in the Ciskei.)

A few pit latrines were installed by South African authorities before the resettlement. They are shared by scores of families. Women walk considerable distances to fetch water from a few taps.

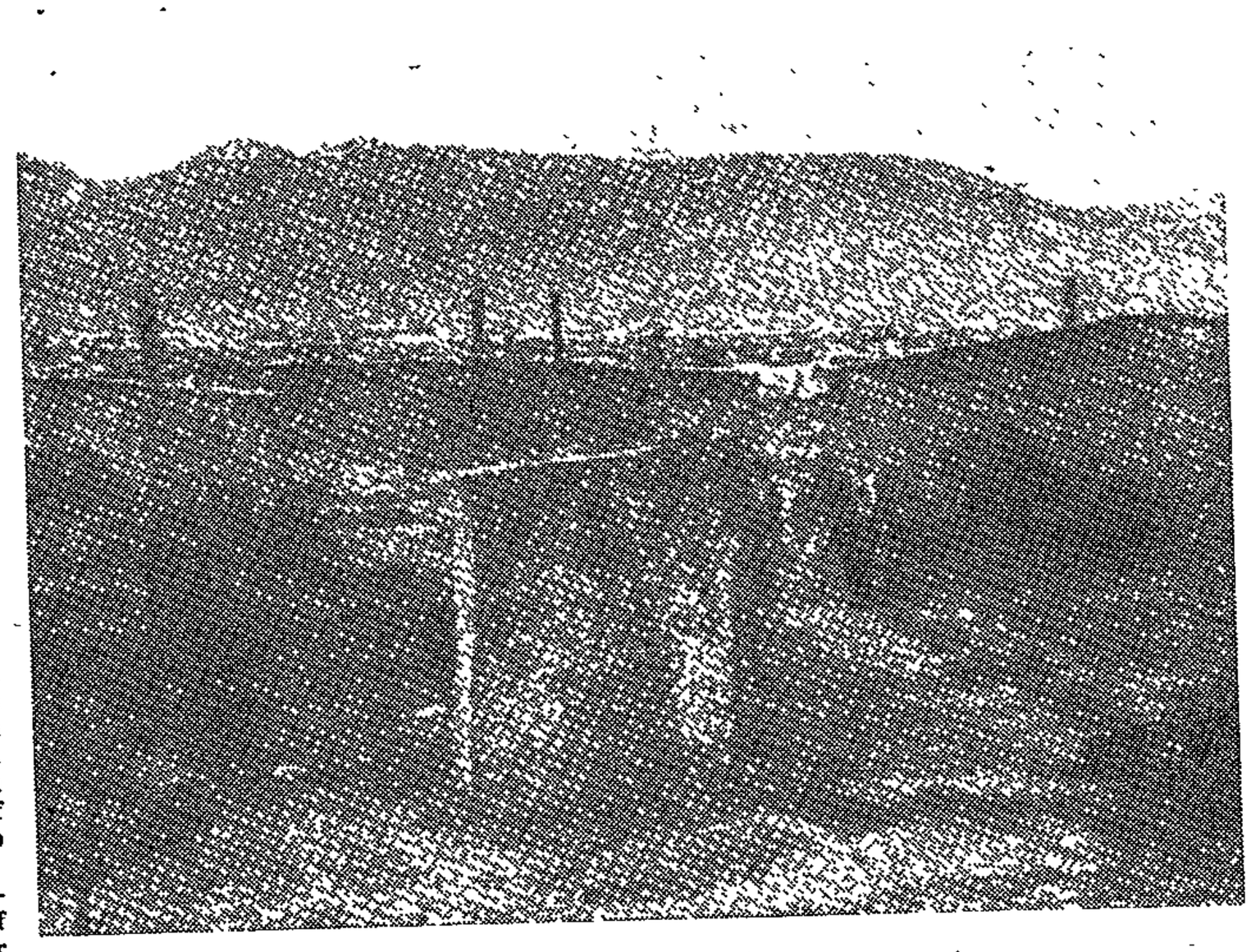
By contrast, rows of prefabricated schools line the ridge of Oxton Hill — the hope of those who have nothing.

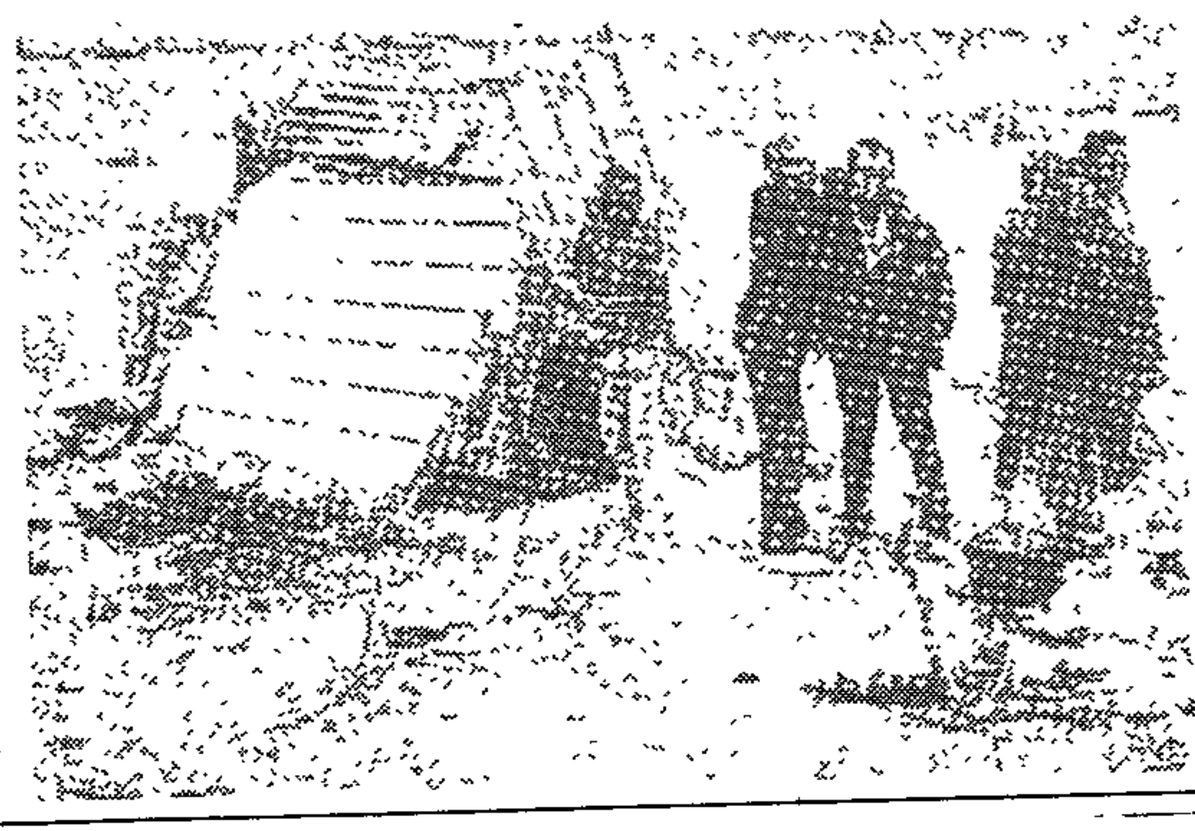
But according to Ciskei health authorities 80% of children suffer from some form of malnutrition and 240 out of every 1 000 will die before their fifth birthdays.

Average monthly incomes for families in the area are R20 to R35.

Mrs Evelyn Mbanga of Sada, a widow from Tarkastad, is an example. She relies on R20 a month sent from a daughter working in a city to support seven remaining daughters and three sons who live with her in a clay house.

She says life is "baie swaar" (very difficult), but she does not dare move for fear of being deported again to an even worse resettlement area.





● To brighten their drab clay houses some of the dwellers in the overcrowded squatter area at Sada etched drawings on the walls (above). The boys in the picture left, were visiting a young friend and his ill father at Whittlesea, and witnessed the removals

Poverty, squatting blamed on State policy

Argus 12/10/81

Education Reporter

MORE than a million Africans have been forcibly relocated, and the Government plans to move another million.

In spite of this, a Human Sciences Research Council survey estimates that 75 percent of the African population will be urbanised by 2000.

This means that 21-million Africans will need housing in urban areas within 20 years.

UCT PAPER

These are figures in a paper produced by the University of Cape Town Centre for Intergroup Studies in response to the squatter crisis in the Western Cape this year.

The paper, which will be publicly available next Monday, outlines the history of squatting and legislations about influx control.

It analyses the reasons for the crisis and suggests policy guidelines

A large section of the paper, by Mr Graham Howe, deals with the economic non-viability of the homelands which led to the crisis.

INCREASES

'From 1960 to 1980, the number of homeland migrant labourers in the common (white) area increased from 651 000 to between 1,4 and two million. 'Commuters' tripled between 1970 and 1979 to 750 000.

'In 1975, average per capita income from sources within the homelands was R73, while that of the common area was R1 546.'

The South African Government contribution to homeland public spending was about 88 percent between 1975 and 1980.

In 1980 the homeland Gross National Product was less than 5 percent of the total South African GNP.

'Estimates have put homeland unemployment between 20 and 30 percent, higher than both the overall unemployment rate and the African unemployment rate in the common area.'

Any long-term programme to creat employment would require extensive private and/or Government investment.

'Such a programme — based upon the ideology of apartheid — would require economically inefficient investment (which could yield a better return if used in a more developed area).

'Producing one job in the homelands is vastly more expensive than producing an equivalent job in the common area.'

COMPOUNDED

The fact that the average population density of the homelands was four times that in the common area compounds the effects of the lack of financial resources. Erosion and overgrazing is encouraged.

The paper says the policies of influx control and large-scale relocation have led to 'a unique situation of under-urbanisation.'

The imbalance in urban and rural populations has been estimated at three million.

500 000 EACH

If urbanisation took its natural course, the six existing industrial complexes, including Cape Town, would each need to absorb an extra 500 000 rural migrants immediately.

The section concludes that Government policy is responsible for homeland deterioration under the strain of 'massive overpopulation' and excessive demand on natural resources. It has devastated family life because of increasing dependency on migrant labour.

BIRTHRATE

'These effects are exacerbated by the fact that policies promoting underdevelopment indirectly act as a booster to the country's population explosion.

'The change from a rural to modern culture, accompanied by a shift in values and traditions, tends to retard population growth.'

Sowetan 13/10/81

Wrab cracks down on squatters

By WILLIE BOKALA

SEVERAL Kliptown squatter families were moved and taken to unknown homelands in West Rand Administration vans during a pre-dawn raid on the squatter camp this weekend.

But Wrab officials denied knowledge of the early morning removals They could not tell how many people were involved

Mr A E Steenhuizen said he did not want to deny that people had been moved, but said "it is an on-going thing and we are removing only people who want to go back to their homes in the homelands"

Other squatter families who have not been moved said they were woken up by noise in the early hours of the morning as board officials swooped on the tiny shacks, waking up people and herding them into waiting vehicles

The eye-witnesses could not say exactly how many families were taken away They said a few families who qualified to be in Johannesburg were told to move from their self-built iron shacks into Wrab-built shacks which were left empty after the raid

Mrs Glory Thabethe said "They came in vehicles and woke up people The people in the shack next to mine were herded into a van and others were collected from other shacks with their belongings and taken away"

Squatters who did not want to be identified said they feared that Wrab officials would come again in the early hours of the morning and remove all of them when no one saw "They will come in the dark and nobody will know what happened to all of us," one of them said

Families who have been housed in a disused stable nearby said their names and finger-prints have been taken by officials and feared they were next on the list for removal

'Chicken Farm' b

Wrab action

RDM 14-10-81

By SOPHIE TEMA

SEVERAL squatter families who had been resettled on "Chicken Farm" near Kliptown were repatriated to their homelands yesterday by the West Rand Administration Board.

Squatters flee as huts burn

Two shacks from which families had just been moved were set on fire by a Wrab official.

Six families were removed from the squatter area yesterday by trucks and taken away by Wrab officials.

Seven other shacks were demolished and the owners were given accommodation in a stable and in corrugated iron huts.

The families were not allowed to take the pieces of corrugated iron with them.

Three other families who were to have been taken away managed to hide from Wrab officials.

Homela:

They left their belongings in [illegible] and a Wrab official listened to confiscate them.

Although Wrab officials did not want to disclose the areas to which they took the families it is believed they were taken back to their respective homelands.

The Reverend Cecil Begbie, vice-chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, spoke to Mr John Knoetze, Wrab's chairman, who promised to investigate the matter.

The squatters were offered accommodation in July after Rev Begbie and other members of the WCC held talks with Wrab officials.

Demolished

Mr Knoetze told reporters yesterday he did not want to comment on the matter

The six families were among several who had been sleeping in the open since June after their shacks were demolished.

In July the families were offered accommodation in a disused stable and about 10 corrugated huts were set up on "Chicken Farm" by Wrab

Families who have not been affected by the repatriations said they were woken by knocks on their doors about 4am. Wrab officials demanded their reference books.

The six families were told to pack their belongings in preparation to be moved because they were not legally in the area

Husbands

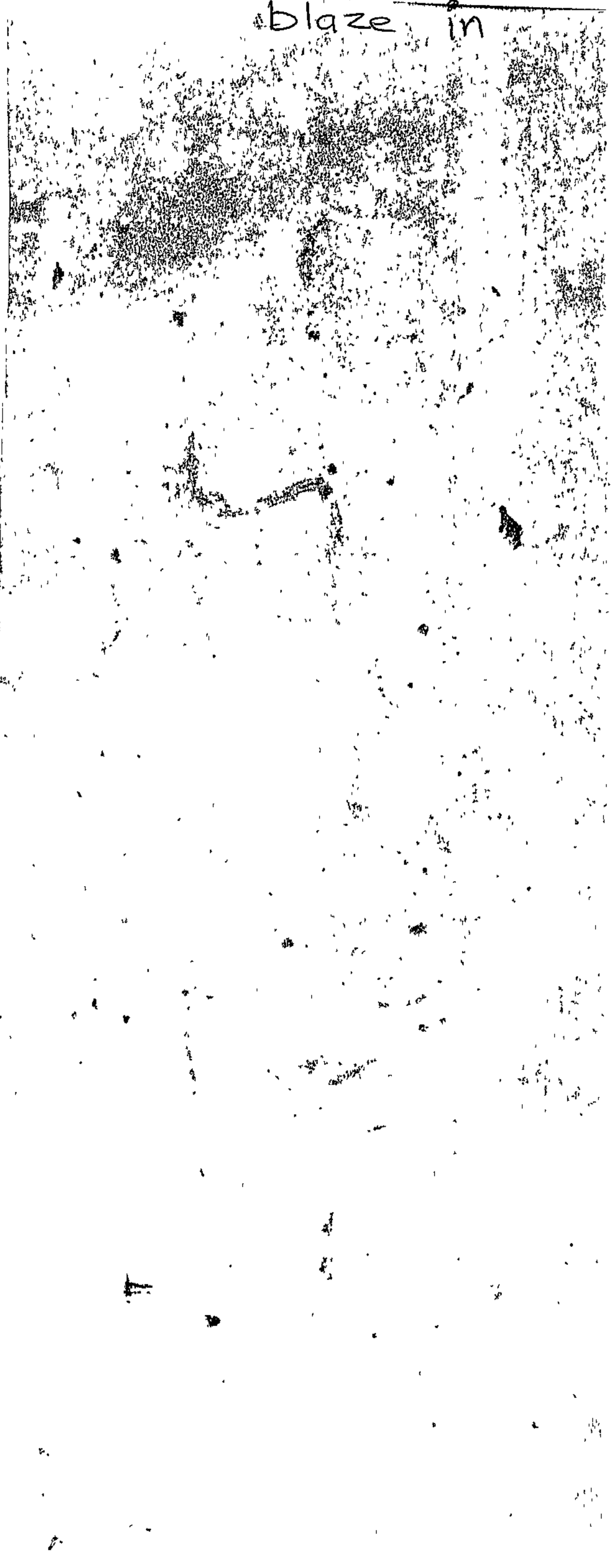
Working husbands were refused permission to stay on to collect their wages and to be signed off their jobs.

Mrs Francis Socikwa was near tears when she told Rev Begbie she had been moved out of her shack and that it had later been set on fire.

She was told to get ready her belongings today as she would be taken to the Ciskei

Mrs Socikwa was temporarily placed in a corrugated hut with two other families. Her husband Piet, who is working as a contractor in Lenz, near Johannesburg, was not at home at the time.

"I will not be able to sleep tonight," she said.



Police burn squatter shacks

BY LEN MASEKO

SIX MORE Kliptown families yesterday were forcibly moved away to the bare shacks dotted in the veld on the edge of Soweto. Their hands and their mouths were bound with wire, and they were blindfolded. They were then driven in police trucks to the veld, where their shacks were burnt down.

Those evicted from the squatter camp, which was built illegally on the land, were told that they would be given houses in Soweto. But they were not told where in Soweto they would be taken.

Many of the people who were evicted from the

Kliptown squatters refuse to be moved

Star 15/10/81

271

"We are not going to move, no matter what." That was the defiant message of the remaining Kliptown squatters last night.

Earlier this week the squatters were raided by Wrab police at dawn. A number of shacks were burnt and some squatters deported.

Wrab chairman Mr John Knoetze confirmed yesterday that about 100 "unqualified" squatters had been deported. One had been sent back to Malawi, seven others and three families to Lesotho, and six single people and five families to Transkei.

Mr Knoetze said the squatters were sent away "in terms of an agreement," but refused to say what agreement this was or between whom.

Mr Knoetze denied that Wrab police had burnt the shacks, but could not say who might have done it.

He said those squatters who qualified to be in the area would not be sent away and would be better housed. Husbands and wives who were "illegal" would be offered jobs, but their children would have to leave.

The squatters visited by The Star last night made it clear they had no intention of leaving Johannesburg because "if we go back to the homelands we will starve and Johannesburg is about the only place that can save us."

RAZED: Mrs Francis Socikwa stands next to what used to be a home for her family. Her husband had already gone to work when the shack was demolished.

Pic by JUDAS NGWENYA

WOMEN CONDEMN REMOVALS

By LEN MASEKO

THE Women's Federation yesterday strongly condemned the West Rand Administration Board's removal of Kliptown squatter families to the homelands.

The organisation was reacting to this week's removal of several families who had been living at Chicken Farm They were taken by Wrab trucks during two predawn raids to Steinberg in Transkei.

A spokesman for the federation said the problem was lack of housing and that repatriating the families to the homelands would not help in any way Some of the families, she said, were born in Johannesburg and they had no relatives in the homelands

"If these families come from the homelands, as Wrab claims, then they were driven out of the places by hunger and poverty The women deported to the homelands had come to live with husbands who are working in urban areas. We condemn Wrab's action in strongest terms because it is contributing to the breaking up of families," she said

Squatters said no raids were conducted yesterday, although they expressed fears that more might be on the way some time this week

Voluntary social worker Mrs Anne "Thandi" Evans, who has been helping the squatters, said Wrab's treatment of the squatter families was "greatly disturbing" The influx control system was "evil and people will never accept it"

One of the women who was repatriated to the homelands this week was still undergoing treatment at Baragwanath Hospital She was suffering from a heart disease and I wonder if she will be looked after wherever she has been taken to," Mrs Evans said

The Rev Cecil Begbie, the South African Council of Churches man assigned to attend to the squatters, said he had not yet received a reply from Wrab chairman John Knoetzé on what would eventually happen to the remaining squatter families and those who had been taken away

OFFICIAL WHO TOLD OF THEIR PLIGHT LOST HIS JOB BUT . . .

Thanks to Express they can stay in their homes

S. Express 18/10/81 (271)

JEAN LE MAY PROBES GOVERNMENT DECREE THAT HAS ... TURNED A TOWNSHIP INTO A SLUM AND MADE BLACKS A RACE O...

It is a 16-hour, hell of a day for two tired men uprooted from Stella

A town waits in limbo . . .

THE OLD

THE NEW

LOWECRAFT

● Flashback ... the Sunday Express report that brought about a reprieve for the residents of Huhudi

JEAN LE MAY revisits the town that would not die, despite the threat of removals

A SUNDAY EXPRESS investigation has led to a reprieve for the people of Huhudi, the Black township close to Vryburg in the Northern Cape, from their sentence of removal to Bophuthatswana.

However the administration board official who disclosed their threatened fate to the Sunday Express was forced by his superiors to resign.

Vryburg Whites are fighting to have him reinstated, claiming he was victimised for disclosing the facts

The Sunday Express investigation, published on August 9, disclosed that Huhudi had been "frozen" seven years ago, with no development or repairs allowed.

A backlog of 1 000 houses had built up and conditions in Huhudi were dangerously overcrowded to the point of being a health hazard.

The township's 20 000 people had been told they must move to Pudimoe, 50km away in Bophuthatswana, but only 150 houses had been built there.

The move to Pudimoe would have taken away their cherished Section 10 rights — which allow them to live and work in an urban area — and forced them to become migrants.

The move was bitterly opposed by Vryburg Whites of every political persuasion, since the town has recently embarked on a major programme of industrial expansion

Soon after the Sunday Express report was published, a deputation of Vryburg townspeople, led by the-then mayor Dr W Annandale and the town clerk, Dr D W Nel, flew to Cape Town to consult their MP, Mr Hannes du Toit

Mr Du Toit arranged for a memorandum about the future of Huhudi and the forced resignation of the official to be handed to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Nel told me this week

Last week another deputation went to Cape Town and met Dr Koornhof briefly.

Since then, Mr Nel said, the town council of Vryburg had received a letter from the Department of Co-Operation and Development which reversed the earlier decisions of the Northern Cape Administration Board.

The wholesale removal to Pudimoe had been cancelled, and people who lived in Huhudi legally would be allowed to remain and to improve their houses, the letter said

Additional hostel accommodation would be provided for single men who were at present lodging with householders.

Only people who did not have legal accommodation or permission to work in Vryburg would be moved to Pudimoe.

The whole township would be "up-graded", Mr Nel said, but he could not give details as this would be done by the board.

But he believed sufficient funds would be allocated

Meanwhile the official (whose name the Sunday Express agreed not to disclose) had told him that he "fully supported" the decisions of the department, Mr Nel added.

Mr Nel said that although townspeople would like to have the official reinstated after his forced resignation, there was a likelihood that he would accept an employment offer from a Johannesburg company.

The Sunday Express understands that a full-scale investigation into the situation disclosed in its report is being undertaken by senior officials of the department.

Squatter removals are a scandal

ONE OF the worst features of separate development and the politics of homeland independence, is the pain and fear caused to people when they are forcibly moved from urban areas.

This anguish has been brought right to our doorsteps by the plight of those unfortunate people in the Kliptown shacks - the squatters of Kliptown. At this very moment people are scuttling around like scared rabbits from Wrab officials who are picking families one by one from the camp and transporting them by force to the homelands. Some are being taken as far afield as Malawi.

This is a scandal and Wrab should be ashamed of itself for getting involved in the callous work usually done by unfeeling bureaucrats. We had had the mistaken comfort that our local officials are a bit more civilised and more humane in treating frustrated and scared families.

When these things happened in the Cape we, perhaps mistakenly, thought those officials in those areas were not as progressive as ours here. We were sadly deluded.

When the spotlight was put on the Kliptown squatters we fondly thought something was going to be done for these unfortunate people. Instead it seems what was let loose was the almost diabolical machinations of board officials who have not only copied what their friends in the Cape have done, but seem to have gone one better.

The removals are done in the early hours of the morning, something like the same period Special Branch police delight in mounting their raids.

We find it extremely difficult to use temperate language to describe these disgusting tactics.

Wrab has said sonorously that they move only those who are willing to go to their "homelands" and also those who do not qualify to be here. We know for a fact that all those people have not the slightest wish to be moved anywhere outside Johannesburg where they can at the least do something to feed their children. their children.

If people were so keen to go back "home", wherever that is, why would they subject themselves to the inhumanity of staying in shacks and such dwellings in places as dangerous as ours.

We salute the Rev Cecil Begbie for making it his business to fight this awful thing and we only hope that other blacks and their organisations join the battle. We have to stop this inhumanity one way or the other lest we be all culpable.

Squatter's watchdog hounds Wrab

Star 19/10/81

271

By Langa Skosana

The Kliptown squatter's watchdog, the Reverend Cecil Begbie, is to call church leaders today to "see what can be done" about the on-going repatriation of the squatters by the West Rand Administration Board.

Wrab chairman, Mr John Knoetze said last week that eight families and nine other people had been removed from the camp to Malawi, Lesotho and Transkei since October 2. The repatriations were still going on, he said. Mr. Begbie said the removal of the squatters was part of the migratory labour system against which the church has strongly expressed itself.

"The people would like to stay here and I feel they are part of South Africa.

When The Star visited the camp last week worried mothers, who said they did not qualify to be in Johannesburg, were speaking in whispers about how to avoid being repatriated. Some vowed that if they were repatriated, they would return in the next train

unbelievable!

incredible response →

2nd not neglected.

1st not ok except for this incredible

7

Another removal under way

Saweka 9/10/81

GOVERNMENT officials have begun moving families from Mariannhill, Pinetown, to a nearby area, according to members of a church delegation.

The church delegation, led by Mr Lester Hall and the Rev John Henderson, visited families in the area.

Mr Hall said one resident who had not wanted to move told him officials from the Port Natal Administration Board had shown her a slip of paper saying the family would be given R2000 in compensation for her property. She then agreed to the move.

Mr Hall also produced a handwritten notice from the PNAD notifying occupants they would be moved to Kwandengezi in the Mariannhill area, with their dependents and their household effects.

The note was signed by the Klaarwater superintendent, a Mr Vermaak.

Residents said another notice had also been handed to some householders saying they had no right to be there and they should demolish their homes and move to the homelands immediately — Sapa.

Kliptown squatters take to bush as Wrab

WOMEN FLEE

Sowetan 20/10/86

FRIGHTENED MOTHERS with crying babies on their backs made a desperate dash yesterday to the nearby bush away from Wrab officials conducting a pre-dawn raid at the Kliptown squatter camp.

SOWETAN REPORTERS

The families, hiding in tall grass on the outskirts of Soweto, sat there watching from a distance as two more families were repatriated to homelands in a morning raid.

The hiding people, numbering six families, told The SOWETAN they ran to the bush to evade being taken to unknown homelands against their will. They were to have been part of eight families repatriated to the homelands yesterday.

The squatters said they watched the raid as the two families, fresh out of their sleep and with crying babies, were loaded with their belongings onto large trucks at around 3.00am and driven away. Authorities promised to come back again to search for the other missing six families.

One worried woman who managed to dodge yesterday's removals, Mrs Josephine Hlalele (84), said: "I woke up early at 1.00am to beat the Wrab raid, which is normally conducted around 3.00am".

She said: "Who do I know in the Transkei or any other homeland? I have been here since 1952, and I am remaining here. I have nowhere else to go."

A fellow-squatter, Mrs Maria Ndlovu, also hid in the bush. She said her husband had to stay away from work yesterday to prepare the family against more raids.

"We don't know what's to become of us tonight," she said. We pray to God that the raids stop.

"Six of us were hiding in the veld this morning and watched the raids at a safe distance. We saw the officials taking away two families."

The families sat at a special hide-out during daytime yesterday and dared not show their faces as a Wrab patrol van was busy doing rounds checking on more people to be removed.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said yesterday: "I have toured these areas and seen how families have been left homeless after houses have been half demolished by the Wrab men and forced into one room."

"It is most scandalous and most inhuman that a Government body like Wrab should behave in such a manner to people put in their charge. Their responsibility is to house people, but they are now behaving like an agency of influx control.

"Wrab is now competing with the Cape Administration Board, who are doing exactly the same thing to people in Nyanga We of the Committee of Ten voice the strongest protest against this type of action because the duty of the board is to house these people and control squatting.

"Most of these people have come up here to be

Go To Page 2

Wrab officials raid squatters

Sowetan 20/10/81 271

From Page 1

with their husbands. Some have come to seek work because there is none in the homelands. In conculsion, I would like to say it is a bloody shame for people like the Matanzima brothers who are doing nothing for people they claim are their subjects."

The Rev Cecil Begbie, of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, said that the churches do not support this kind of action by the State. Most of the Transkeians had affidavits indicating that they did not wish to be sent back.

He said that the migratory system cannot be supported by the churches because it breaks the sanctity of family life. The WCC has spoken strongly against this kind of system. The homeland policy is also fragmenting the South African society.

"I was born in the Transkei, but do not regard myself as a Transkeian as I am as much part of South Africa as the Transkei itself. Many other people in the Transkei feel just as I do."

Rev Begbie said that he has called for a meeting today of church officials at Khotso House in Johannesburg to discuss the removals.

The dossier of the Kliptown people who have been taken to homelands since the beginning of the month is as follows:

Oct 1 — One woman to Malawi.
Oct 2 — One woman and five men to Lesotho
Oct 6 — Three families to Lesotho.
Oct 11 — One woman to Lesotho.
Oct 12 — Six single people to Transkei
Oct 13 — Five families to Transkei
Oct 14 — Two families to Transkei and somewhere in the Cape

Workshop on St Wendolin's to be held on Saturday

NM 20110181 (271) (107)

Mercury Reporter

WITH controversy still swirling about the subject of St Wendolin's township near Mariannhill, the Durban Housing Co-ordination Committee has organised an all-day workshop on the topic and on other areas threatened by removals in Natal and KwaZulu.

The workshop will be held on Saturday, October 24, at Walsingham in Currie Road.

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, one of the members of the committee, said yesterday that the main speaker would be Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice office of the Black Sash in Johannesburg.

Mr Kearney said yesterday that appeals from the residents of St Wendolin's to Government authorities had gone unheeded so far.

They claimed either that the area was a slum and had to be cleared or that, in the light of the fact that the area had been rezoned for Indians in terms of the Group Areas Act, the decision could not be reversed.

Mr Kearney said that although the authorities regarded St Wendolin's as a slum, residents generally demonstrated pride in their township and accommodation was far cheaper than at the new townships of KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka.

In addition, bus fares to Pinetown from the two new townships were higher, especially from KwaNdengezi.

Kliptown squatters are fiercely resisting deportation

Star 20/10/81

271

By Langa Skosana

The West Rand Administration Board is having great difficulty trying to deport the remaining group of squatters camping in Kliptown, south of Johannesburg.

The squatters are putting up fierce resistance.

Frustrated officials of the board have been trying to persuade and cajole the squatters since last week to move to the homelands.

Today a worried Mr A E Steenhuisen, Wrab's Labour Director asked: "What should we do? I spoke to them yesterday and I will speak to them again tomorrow. We cannot let the situation go on like this Something has got to be done."

He said there was a hardcore of squatters resisting the removal.

He warned: "Those buildings will have to be demolished. The position must be resolved."

Officials had offered job opportunities to some of the squatters.

"We offered to place some of the single women in farms in the Krugersdorp area -Some, we said, could work as domestics. But they seem uninterested," said Mr Steenhuisen.

He said he even told his officials that if the squatters could return to their homelands and return to Johannesburg as single men and women he would guarantee jobs for them.

"What should I do? I'm trying to legalise them," he said.

Mr Steenhuisen said it was untrue his men had raided the squatters at 3 am.

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British TV film on Ciskei's forced ... visibly shocks the Press

Star 20/10/81 (271) 105

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Harrowing scenes of diseased children and starving people in "South Africa's dustbin — Ciskei" have been shown on television in Britain in a programme titled "The Discarded People."

Journalists at a Press preview were visibly moved as the camera swept over the rubble of deserted settlements and their occupants being herded away in buses. It then focused on crying, stunted and starving babies, and the graves of many of their brothers and sisters.

The programme last night was shown during prime time in the documentary series called "World in Action." It was a sequel to "The Dumping Grounds" filmed 10 years ago.

This time the film had to be shot in secret and the reels smuggled out of South Africa. The crew was arrested and held for three days.

Their aim had been to test the truth of the claim of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that "There will be no more forced removals."

DISTRICT SIX

The TV crew visited the ruins of District Six in Cape Town. A family wept as they were forced to move to a coloured township.

The crew filmed hundreds of rain-drenched squatters being herded into vans near Cape Town's Guguletu townships and being taken under armed guard back to the homelands earlier this year.

"There are no signs of Dr Koornhof's reforms here," said the commentator.

The film crew also visited resettlement camps in the Ciskei. At Kamineskraal, hospitals were full of children suffering from malnutrition and kwashiorkor, and stunted because of starvation.

Interviewed for the programme, Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, warned that even if the forced removals stopped immediately, it would take about three generations to right the problem.

"It (the removals) has its roots in the despising of people," she said.

The programme has aroused wide interest among Fleet Street journalists because of the harassment of the camera crew.

DISGUST

After the Press preview, many expressed disgust at the conditions of the Ciskei's "dumped" people.

One journalist said: "We (British) are just as bad. We allow this to carry on."

The television company said it hoped to interview

To Page 3, Col 5

Dr Koornhof . . . tem... now disputed.

Mrs Duncan . . . s... tions to right prob...

TV film shocks Press

Star 20/10/81 (271) 105

Dr Koornhof in a later programme.

The South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, has complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority about the "wilfully unethical methods" of the camera crew which made the film.

The embassy said in a statement today that Mr Steyn had been invited to participate in the programme last Thursday but had declined because:

- "World in Action" had not applied for work permits before filming in South Africa which put their motives "under suspicion."
- The embassy would have tried to obtain an interview for the crew with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in South Africa had they followed "laid-down procedures" and approached the embassy "in an ethical way."
- Mr Steyn's request to see a preview of the film before participating in the programme was refused. In any case, according to the statement, participation would have implied approval of the filming methods "which appear to be wilfully unethical."

These reasons were conveyed to the producers of "World in Action" and Lord Thomson, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

New Wrab warning to squatters

RDM 20 10 81 (27)

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE chairman of the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab), Mr John Knoetze, has again warned that all squatters living illegally at Chicken Farm in Kliptown will be repatriated to their homelands

Eight families have been raided on the farm in the past two weeks and sent to their homelands

One person was sent to Malawi, seven individuals and three families to Lesotho, and 11 other people to Transkei

The families were taken after a predawn raid on the farm on which they lived

Their shacks were demolished and their belongings packed on to trucks and transported by Wrab to their new "homes" — but they were not allowed to take their pieces of corrugated iron with them

Two shacks from which the families had been moved were set alight by a Wrab official

Yesterday the Reverend Cecil Begbie, vice-chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, said Mr Knoetze made it clear that all people living on the squatter farm who do not qualify under the Group Areas Act to be there will sent back to their homelands

"The WCC and the churches it represents has spelt it out that we strongly object to the migratory system which destroys families and does not uphold the sanctity of marriage

"We do not support the policy of apartheid which calls on people to be sent to their respective homelands

"This policy has been imposed on the people and they are suffering under it," he said

SQUATTERS 'WILLINGLY' DEPORTED ARE NOW WILLINGLY RETURNING

Kliptown...

By SELLO RABOTHATA

SOME Kliptown squatters qualify to live in Johannesburg but it is difficult to determine how many, says the Rev Cecil Begbie, vice-chairman of the Witwatersrand Council of Churches.

Before the deportation of among others, 10 families and 14 individuals, there were 323 squatters, 106 adults and 217 children and their stay in the Kliptown area ranged from one week to 18 years.

The West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) started deporting some of the squatters on October 1. They were taken as early as 3 am to their respective homelands — Malawi, Lesotho and Transkei. Most of the squatters started waking up earlier to hide in the grass in a bid to "dodge" Wrab officials and avoid deportation.

Mr A E Steenhuizen of Wrab is said to have said that the squatters were removed "willingly" to their homelands. Yesterday's reports said that a number of squatters who were deported to Lesotho were "willingly" returning to Johannesburg.

The Rev Begbie said that if any of the returned squatters were arrested they should contact the WCC which would help them get legal aid. The WCC was against the deportation of people and the migratory influx laws.

The Rev Begbie said that most of the deported squatters had not gone willingly as proved by the affidavits. The WCC and other Christians would do all in their power to fight against this evil apartheid system.

Mr Steenhuizen was yesterday said to be in a meeting and not available for a comment.

Meanwhile, a leading fashion store last week donated 75 blankets to the Kliptown squatters. The presentation was made by Miss Beverlee Andipatin promotions manager of Sales House, accompanied by the Rev Begbie. One blanket was given to every family.

WARMTH AND GLEE: Miss Beverlee Andipatin, of Sales House, with Rev Cecil Begbie presenting blankets to the Kliptown squatters.

"AT DAMELIN WE
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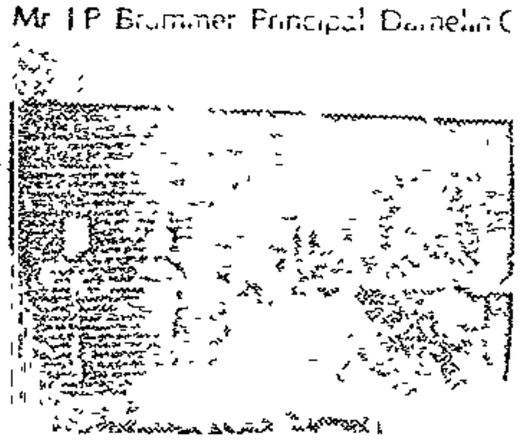


CT 21/10/81 (164) (271)

People 'influenced to object'

Staff Reporter

PEOPLE who were initially willing to move to the KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka resettlement areas in Natal were influenced to object to their removal, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said yesterday.

In a statement issued after a visit to St Gwendolin's near Marionhill and Savanna Park near Pinelands, Dr Morrison said no one had been moved from the two areas against their will. There was a waiting list for transfer to KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka, he said.

"It appears that people who were initially willing to move are now being influenced to object, thereby creating the impression that they have been evicted by the authorities. Those persons who are endeavouring to influence the residents who wish to move cause only hardship and confusion," he said

SA complaint on secret ITV film of removals

RDM 21·10·81 (27)

LONDON. — The South African Government complained to Britain's Independent Television Network yesterday that "unethical methods" were used to film a documentary on homelands resettlement.

The programme, "The Discarded People", was screened on Monday night in ITV's "World in Action" series and showed footage filmed in the homelands that, it said, was smuggled out of South Africa.

The programme accused the Government of forcibly resettling thousands of people in areas where there was little food, few jobs and rampant disease.

It featured film shot in Cape Town's District Six and the Ciskei, and interviews with representatives of the Black Sash, the SA Institute of Race Relations and resettled people.

The Ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, said the ITV team had not applied for work permits before filming in South Africa and that he did not approve of their methods, "which appeared to be wilfully unethical".

Mr Steyn said he had been invited last Thursday to participate in the programme, but decided against it when he found out the film team had not obtained work permits, which "puts the motives of World in Action under suspicion".

In a statement, Mr Steyn said he had also advised the chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, Lord Thomson, of the South African Government's objections

"Had World in Action followed the laid-down procedures and approached the Embassy in an open and ethical way, they would have tried to obtain an interview with the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet [illegible] of durin their visit to South Africa last summer," he said.

"More importantly, knowing World in Action had not respected the laid-down procedures for filming in South Africa, my participation would have implied tacit approval of their methods."

The previous "World in Action" programme on Southern Africa, screened in August, also brought a strong protest from the Government.

Entitled "The Agony of Angola", it alleged South African forces had been responsible for atrocities against civilians during raids into Angola.

The commentator in Monday night's feature said many blacks in the homelands "lack even the raw materials for survival".

"Blacks are only allowed in the white areas to work . .

Disease

"The rest — their wives, children, the unemployed, the elderly and sick — are sent to vast resettlement camps in the distant homelands.

"They're crammed into camps by the hundred thousand There is little food, few jobs and disease is rampant.

"To escape this plight many women and children return to the cities to live illegally with their husbands, and unemployed men, unable to support their families in the homelands, come illegally to the cities in search of [illegible]

"They live a hunted life in squatter camps surrounding the cities, always threatened by arrest and deportation." — Sapa.

Refused

It was "obvious" Dr Koornhof was "the most appropriate person to comment on aspects of the South African Government's resettlement policy purportedly investigated by World in Action".

Mr Steyn said his request for a preview of the programme was categorically refused.

"This is fully within their rights, but in all fairness it can hardly be expected of me to participate in a programme on the basis of the very sketchy information made available to me at such short notice," he said.

More squatters moved

Sowetan 21/10/87

~~310~~ ~~27~~ ~~10~~ 271

By SELLO RABOTHATA

WEST Rand Board officials yesterday continued to move squatters in Kliptown to unknown homelands and demolished the shacks which they once occupied in an action criticised by church officials and the Women's Federation.

A man who did not wish to be named told The SOWETAN that a number of people were taken at 10 am and that those who qualified to live in Johannesburg were being moved into the corrugated shacks built by Wrab

Meanwhile a meeting attended by church officials at the South African Council of Churches expressed deep concern about the Wrab action in Kliptown They felt that the public should be kept in the know about the board's action against the people.

In a statement they said: "It is tragic to know that the people in Kliptown were removed against their will and we also condemn the migratory labour system which is one of the causes of the removals.

"We condemn this system which does not uphold the sanctity of marriage. We also do not want to enter into any further negotiations with Wrab as they seem prepared to go on harrasing people under the guise of the law.

"Wrab's actions are immoral and inhuman, they treat people like animals. These officials treat animals with greater care than people We do not approve of the inhuman action of waking people up at ungodly hours like 3 am.

"The bible says 'Do unto others as you want them to do unto you'. We as Christians have committed ourselves in continuing to try and break this evil apartheid system."

Deported 'illegals' sneak back to Kliptown

Star 22/10/81

(27)

By Langa Skosana

Several Kliptown squatters who were deported to Lesotho last week have returned to Johannesburg and are in hiding.

The Star learnt of their presence during a routine check of the squatter camp yesterday but reporters were unable to interview them because they feared they would be arrested for entering and staying in Johannesburg illegally.

As more and more squatters were deported the Witwatersrand Council of Churches protested to Wrab about the deportations. The council has taken a strong stand against the migratory labour system.

The Reverend Cecil Begbie, vice-president of the WCC, said today that if any of the squatters who had returned to Johannesburg were arrested they should contact his organisation which would provide legal aid.

Since the start of the deportations at the beginning of the month, the WCC no longer wanted to negotiate with Wrab, Mr Begbie said.

Last night, as the squatters waited to be returned to their homelands they explained why they did not want to leave Johannesburg.

A mother of three, who wanted to remain anonymous, said the homelands were no solution because they lacked employment opportunities.

"We will starve there," she said.

In Transkei even those who were employed received "next to nothing" and their families suffered from malnutrition, she added.

Wrab's labour director, Mr E A Steenhuisen, said there were eight families and 17 individuals who had been moved from the squatter camp. They were taken to Lesotho, Malawi and Transkei.

About 100 adults and 80 children were still camping in Kliptown while others had absconded from the area.

Three women, he said, were provided with jobs in the Krugersdorp area as farm workers. One was offered a job as a domestic.

Mr Steenhuisen stressed that no force was being applied to remove the squatters.

Chieftainess fails to attend Mgwali meeting

PD 28/10/81 (195) (271)

STUTTERHEIM — The head of the Rarabes, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, did not turn up for a meeting of Mgwali residents near here yesterday

She was to have addressed her subjects on their proposed removal to Frankfort, according to members of the Mgwali planning committee

People flocked to the Zibula tribal authorities from 9 am and waited until 2 pm.

The chairman of the planning committee, Mr T. Bevu, told the people the meeting called by Chieftainess Nolizwe would not take place as she had not turned up

He then asked the people what they thought of a two-roomed prefab house that would be a temporary structure at Frankfort when people moved there.

Mr M. Kosani said: "We had resolved in our last meeting that we did not want to leave this place. If we are going to discuss anything connected with the removals, we should read the minutes of the last meeting".

Mr S. Faba, a committee member, said the question of going or not going to Frankfort was beyond the powers of the committee. He said the planning committee's duty was to see to the smooth trek to Frankfort.

A resident, Mr N Mnyute, said in an interview it was strange that there should be another removal when problems in other resettlement areas like Thornhill and Oxton had not been solved.

The removal from Mgwali to Frankfort was going to create misery to the people. Mgwali was a well-established and stable rural village, he said. — DDR

20 000 may be settled in poor area after excision

NM 29/10/81

271

Mercury Reporter

THE 20 000 residents of Reserve 4 near Richards Bay, which was excised from KwaZulu in January this year, are still waiting to hear from the Government where and when they will be resettled.

Reports say they are likely to be moved to Ntambanbana — an area 70 km inland — which has come under criticism because of its poor facilities and housing.

Water has to be trucked to the area which is 30 km from the nearest town and buses start running from 3 a.m to take commuters to work at Empangeni and Richards Bay.

In contrast, Reserve 4 is regarded as one of the most favourable areas in KwaZulu with a high rainfall and good agricultural potential.

A retired farmer of the area, Mr B Batchelor, said yesterday the people of Reserve 4 had a good record of self-help.

'They have established many eucalyptus timberlots and small plantations throughout the area and successfully grow orchard and garden crops such as avocados, bananas, pawpaws, sweet potatoes and amadumbi

'Most of this has been achieved with the meagre available cash input from the wage savings of migrant male workers,' Mr Batchelor said.

He described the Ntambanana region as a dry, ranching area with a far lower carrying capacity for humans than Reserve 4.

He added that the Sokulu and Mbonambi people, who made up the community of Reserve 4, were one of the last remaining speakers of the Tefuya dialect of the Zulu tongue.

'To move the people from their ancient home is to turn them into rootless squatters in another place which will surely destroy much of their lingual and cultural heritage,' Mr Batchelor said.

Gandhi to Rome

ROME—The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, is to pay an official visit to Italy from November 9 to 12, the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Giovanni Spadolini, announced yesterday. Mrs Gandhi is also scheduled to deliver an address to the 147-nation conference of the Rome-based UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. — (Sapa-AP)

DD 29/10/87 27

Chieftainess Sandile calls new meeting

STUTTERHEIM — The Regent of the Rarabes, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, has called another meeting of residents of Mgwali near here today.

A meeting scheduled for Tuesday was postponed because she did not turn up by 2 pm.

Chieftainess Nolizwe said yesterday she had arrived late for the meeting at Mgwali because she had to take children to a doctor. The people had already dispersed by the time she had arrived.

She said yesterday's meeting was a report back of the planning committee's progress on arrangements for the removals. The residents already knew they were going to be removed from Mgwali to Frankfort. — DDR

Residents told removal certain

DTS 30/10/81 271

STUTTERHEIM — Mgwali near here was to be removed whether the residents liked it or not, the regent of the Rarabes, Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, told residents at a meeting yesterday

Meanwhile a group opposed to the removals have threatened to take legal action to try and stop them

Chieftainess Nolizwe said the removals were orders from the South African Government.

She warned those who were opposed to the move to keep quiet and stay in their houses and not attend meetings called by the planning committee

She reminded the residents that they had told the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, that they accepted the removals in principle.

After emphasising that Mgwali was to be removed to Frankfort, Chieftainess Nolizwe said she would not allow the people to discuss whether they wanted to go or not. She said they could only discuss the mechanics of the removals and asked if they liked a two-roomed wooden pre-fab house that had been put up as a sample of the temporary houses to be built at Frankfort

After speaking to the chairman of the planning committee, Mr T. Bevu, Chieftainess Nolizwe said the 'lioness' had spoken and that her word was final

The Ciskei Legislative Assembly member for the Zwelitsha constituency ; resident in Stutterheim, Mr T. W. Molesane, told the meeting that of the 152 title deed holders, 135 had had accepted the principle of the removaland gave the planning committee a go-ahead to negotiate the mechanics of the removals

He assured the people their properties would be evaluated by a committee that would include one of the residents and that they would be fairly compensated. He said they would be provided with temporary prefabs at Frankfort until they built permanent houses of their choice.

"The removal of people from Mgwali to Frankfort is the directive of the South African Government, which has said that the residents are lucky because they are going to be conducted in an orderly manner with residents being given a chance to negotiate for smooth removals", Mr Moletsane said

"The Ciskei Government has nothing to do with the directive"

A committee member, Mr S. Faba, said his committee had asked the South African officials to build four-roomed prefabs but was told the government was not prepared to build four rooms for people who usually lived in one room and had small families. People with small families would be allotted two-room prefabs. Those with big families would get up to eight-room temporary structures.

Mr M. Ponya said after the meeting that people opposed to the removals were not given a chance to air their views

"People are going to take legal action in a bid to stop the removals", he said — DDR

DD 30/10/81

Rethink plea on Duncan Village move

340 271 105 124

GRAHAMSTOWN — A community councillor here has appealed to the authorities to reconsider the removal of people from Duncan Village in East London

Mr J G Jadi, a senior councillor, said "We know what it feels like to tackle something of this magnitude where sometimes officials have the impression they are dealing with people suffering from slow thinking processes"

Mr Jadi said Grahamstown people had been fortunate in their efforts to save Fingo Village

"We were helped by the Ciskeian Government, the Grahamstown City Council, prominent members of the white community and members of the official opposition."

He said blacks hated being uprooted

"Whenever this happens the community council in the area appears to be nothing but a bunch of jabaases"

Mr Jadi praised the Grahamstown Community Council, who in conjunction with the East-Cape Administration Board, upgraded the townships

"Starting with Makana's Kop this upgrading and filling in vacant ground will continue down to Tantyi, Fingo Village, the old location right up to A Street where people in Sunnyside will be given suitable accommodation within the new replanning scheme"

He said by reconsidering the position of Duncan Village the authorities would do a lot of people a lot of good by bearing in mind the credibility of the Duncan Village Community Council and the sincerity of the Central Government which were at stake.

"This applies especially to overseas' speeches of high-ranking ministers which imply that South Africa is doing all it can to move away from hurtful legislation" — DDC

Mgwali residents agree to move

CAPE TIMES 9/11/81

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Residents of the 125-year-old black settlement of Mgwali had had to agree to be moved to the Ciskei so that "their aspirations can be fulfilled", according to the deputy Prime Minister of the Ciskei, the Rev W M Xaba.

He said Ciskei's policy was that it would not take part in forced removals, but if these had already been decided on by the South African Government — as in the case of Mgwali — the Ciskei would see that people were not simply dumped as in the past

"We are working on an infrastructure at Frankfort for the Mgwali people and will have water supplies, schools and clinics ready for them," Mr Xaba said.

He and the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, had told residents that they would have to agree in principle to being moved "so that their aspirations could be fulfilled".

Mr Xaba said this meant that the people, by agreeing not to oppose the move, would have an opprtunity to involve themselves in it negotiating directly with the South African authorities, and with laying down conditions.

Sceptical

He said all residents who owned land at Mgwali would be given land at Frankfort.

An expert on Ciskei resettlement, Mrs Nancy Charton of the Rhodes University political science department, said that on the basis of past performance, she was sceptical about promises to compensate the people moved from Mgwali

A whole community in almost exactly comparable circumstances had been moved from Humansdorp to Keiskammahoek in the Ciskei — and plunged into rural poverty.

"From a situation in which they had some access to the means of production, they have been thrown back into a migrant wage-earning class trailing back to Humansdorp to find employment."

She said that to move a settled community like Mgwali without offering long-term suport and assistance at the other end was to deal it a "death blow".

"It is a community with a long tradition and valuable agricultural land which is being moved to an area where there is no water, where large numbers have already been moved into high density rural settlements and where they will inevitably have to become migrants in order to survive."

Letters to MP

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said he had received several letters from Mgwali residents asking him to intervene and stop the removal

"These leave me in no doubt that the people are heartbroken at having to go We are opposed to any forced removal, but to uproot a stable, self-sufficient community like Mgwali is doubly offensive."

While some tried to justify the removal of impoverished squatters from white farms, there was no way Mgwali could be justified, as the move would clearly leave them worse off

As far as he had been able to ascertain, the people of Mgwali got on amicably with their white farming neighbours.

"There have been the odd problems with dogs from the settlement attacking sheep, but these problems can be resolved and can in no way compare with the enormous problem created by the dislocation of an entire population and the bitterness that will follow"

'No one would choose to move'

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Many residents of Mgwali, the "white corridor" settlement to be removed to the Ciskei, believe it best to co-operate with the authorites and negotiate for the best possible deal.

A planning committee, composed mainly of teachers, has been formed to negotiate directly with the department of co-operation and development, while Ciskei officials stand by as observers

The committee has laid down several conditions for the move and is trying to ensure that proper compensation is paid to landowners.

Principal

One of its members Mr R S Faba, principal of the Mgwali Secondary School, makes it clear that if given a choice, no one would move.

"I have put my life's savings into this," says Mr Faba, indicating his modern spacious home with extension guest room

"I will never be able to replace it"

Born and bred in Mgwali, he believes the move cannot be stopped and that it is better for the community to be involved in the planning to ensure that they are not merely dumped when the time comes

"One of our conditions is that we will not move unless water is provided There is no water at Frankfort and this will have to be laid on by Pretoria.

"Nor will we move unless we have sufficient land for our cattle and other livestock"

Mr Fikizele Kosani, who runs a private bus service with his brothers and also farms his own land, asks how he and his family of 12 can be expected to live in two rooms.

"I have a good business here I bought my (five-roomed) house for £500 in the 1950s and I want my children to grow up here, where their father and grandfather did before them"

271

Big Natal plea to end removals

Political Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of the more than 50 000 people in Natal and KwaZulu who have been removed from their homes by the Government, or who are threatened with resettlement, have called for a halt to forced removals.

In a statement after a mass meeting at Ladysmith at the weekend, they drew attention to a promise last year by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that removals would stop.

"We understand from this statement that the Minister has taken into consideration that blacks too have rights, values, customs and traditions that need to be respected and upheld," the statement said.

The meeting, believed to be the biggest of its kind held in Natal, was organised by the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) which monitors removals and the plight of rural blacks.

Legal workshop

A spokesman for Afra said yesterday the meeting included a legal workshop at which the limited legal rights of people threatened with removal were explained and the limitations of the law were discussed.

"This was probably the largest gathering ever of representatives of threatened communities," she said.

According to Afra estimates, at least 500 000 people in Natal are threatened by removals.

These include:

- About 300 000 who may be moved to facilitate the consolidation of KwaZulu;
- Between 150 000 and 200 000 who will be moved from "black spots" where they own land in "white" areas; and
- Upwards of 50 000 who may be moved from urban black townships

Afra estimates that up to 1-million people may already have been removed from their homes and resettled elsewhere in Natal.

TO SAVE A TOWNSHIP . . . TO SAVE A TOWNSHIP . . .

Who said two was company? Even toddlers of the shanty town of Duncan Village, around Ndende Street, know that as they exchange views and objects during a playing session

In terms of Government policy, Duncan Village is to be disestablished to make way for the development of coloured and Indian housing.

The first people were moved to Mdantsane in the Ciskei in 1963, but there are still, officially, more than 30 000 people in Duncan Village, although unofficial estimates are there could be twice as many.

The Government has resisted previous attempts to secure the township's future as the closest black settlement to East London, but even at this late stage, there are organisations still seeking the retention of Duncan Village.

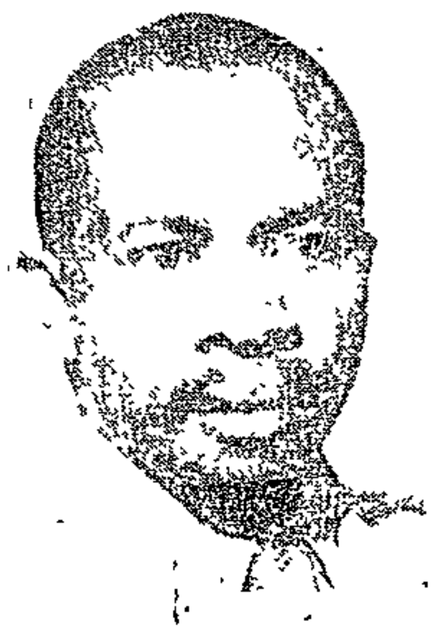
In a two-part series, today and tomorrow, the Daily Dispatch looks at the case for Duncan Village, its history and some of the people involved in the battle.

Photographs by:

George Luse

Reports by:

Leslie Xinwa



Ronel Scheffer

12/11/81 (271)

Hands off Duncan Village, says Mabel

EAST LONDON — Hands off Duncan Village — that's what veteran community leader Mabel Mdaka would like to hear in unison from all East Londoners

Then no government would be able to uproot the thousands of basically peace-loving people who live in the area said Mrs Mdaka who was recently elected deputy chairman of the East London Community Council

We must win the fight Already we have the coloureds and Indians on our side, and it will be wonderful if more people were to let their voices be heard "

Practically every major town and city in South Africa has a black township on its doorstep If Duncan Village were to be removed it would be indicative of the intransigence of the whites of East London she said

Duncan Village has been a feature of East London for over a century People have upgraded their own homes — we have plastered walls added stoeps. And after all that we are suddenly told that we will have to move

People must think hard about what is being done to the Duncan Village community If they start uprooting us what for instance, will happen to all the old people — the pensioners, many of whom have paid up their houses?"

It was for the good of South Africa that different race groups lived in close proximity to one another "Why then must one group only be made unhappy?"

The government, said Mrs Mdaka, took great pains in establishing a community council for Duncan Village and also introduced the 99-year leasehold scheme in the township

"Why then all of a sudden must the township be disestablished?".

Mrs Mdaka believes it was the East London City Council who started the ball rolling for resettling Dunan Village residents elsewhere

There were certain elements within the council who don't like blacks she said However she found it hard to believe that dislike alone could be their motivation for seeking the disestablishment of Duncan Village

Duncan Village needed only to be upgraded and there were no sound reasons for wiping the township from the map Mrs Mdaka said

'Compared to the black townships of Cathcart and Uitenhage — where they still use the bucket system — Duncan Village's infrastructure is superior Yet nobody has suggested that residents there be resettled"

Mrs Mdaka feels that Dr Piet Koornhof the Minister of Co-operation and Development should be kept to the promise he made to South Africa's black people

He said nobody would be removed against his will As father of the blacks in this country and as a Christian he must keep this promise'

Duncan Village residents were anxious to improve their homes said Mrs Mdaka, and employers in the private sector were prepared to assist them in this regard but the uncertainty about the township's future was stalling action

In her opinion further resettlement of Duncan Village residents to Mdantsane would be senseless

The farthest extension of Mdantsane is already about 40 km from East London. "Where will they be taking us to — and then expect us to commute that distance to and from work in East London every day

DDR

12/11/81

Why EL's u

EAST LONDON — The loss of 'Section 10 rights' the economic burden of travelling from Mdantsane to work in East London and the forced return of contract workers to Transkei — these are some of the reasons given by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) for the preservation of Duncan Village

A report by the Border branch of the SAIRR says that, as a result of the recommendations by the Riekert Commission, legislation has been amended so that people with 10 1 (a) rights can now live and work in any white urban area, provided they have a guarantee of employment and housing

This section of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act deals with blacks who qualify to remain permanently in a prescribed area under this clause because they were born in and remained continuously in that area since birth It provides the greatest degree of security it is possible for an urban black to have

When residents of Duncan Village are resettled in Mdantsane, this being Ciskei they immediately forfeit their 10 1 (a) rights and are therefore only able to take employment in an area where there is a possibility of their commuting daily to their new home in the Ciskei or as contract workers, the report says This leads to a severe curtailment of their employment mobility

The report points out that, considering the housing shortage in Mdantsane, Transkei contract workers now living in Duncan Village would be unlikely to find accommodation there

They will therefore be forced out of their present employment and have to return to Transkei This will also mean that in future East London will be cut off as a source of employment for Transkei contract workers, which

12/11/81

"In comparison the return fare by bus from Duncan Village is 30c and by taxi 60c

"The question is posed of who will subsidise the increased transport needs of the thousands of workers who still remain to be removed from Duncan Village to Mdantsane. The present service is already being heavily subsidised by means of the R1 a month transport levy paid by employers of all black workers in East London, excluding domestic workers," the report says

Other points made in the report were

● Travelling time for workers would also increase. Rising at 4.00 am to catch transport to East London and the long return journey would cause increased worker fatigue and could lead to lower productivity.

● Mdantsane had to house not only people from Duncan Village but also people from the Western Cape, Transkei and rural areas in the Ciskei, as well as provide for the natural increase in population within Mdantsane itself.

● Between 1964 and October, 1979 an average of 442 houses a year were made available for disestablishment. In the 1979 financial year 253 houses were made available with a further eight to be made available over the remainder of that financial year. This made for a deceleration in the pace of disestablishment.

"Whether the pace in

12/11/81 (27)

rban township must stay

Slum or no slum, there's lots of life around the shanty area of Thula Ndivile in Duncan Village and the kids just lined up to prove that point at the sight of a camera.

will be "detrimental to Transkei

The SAIRR says there are more than 700 contract workers from Transkei and the Ciskei living in the Duncan Village hostel accommodation.

On the question of transport costs the report says Duncan Village people would probably be resettled in NU 14 of Mdantsane, about 40 km from East London

"The ability to choose to walk to work from Duncan Village will therefore be removed The return bus fare from most points in Mdantsane is 80c However, for units further out i e units 12 13 and 14 it is 90c to R1 return It can cost R2,20 return by taxi

terms of economics can be so accelerated over the space of the next two years to remove 32 892 people is a moot point the report says adding that unofficial estimates of the population are as much as double this figure.

● The cost for the South African taxpayer In these times of inflation it is more economically viable to spend this money on the rehabilitation of Duncan Village than on the provision of new homes and essential services in Mdantsane."

● The potential for industrial expansion on the West Bank could not be ignored It would then make more economic sense to have the labour force housed a reasonable distance from the work place.

● A survey in this area by the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University showed that 79 per cent of a sample group in Duncan Village said they wanted to go on living in this town

Taking the results of this survey into account one must accept that if the removal of people from Duncan Village continues this removal will be undertaken against their will

How does one reconcile this with the assurance that has been given by Dr Koornhof that there will be no more forced removals" the SAIRR report asks

ria and the Ciskei government are insisting that the Mgwali "black spot" in the te corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei should be removed JENNIFER HYMAN rts on this 125-year-old black settlement

Who can tell me to leave my chiefs' graves?

OM the old stone mission church in Mgwali, near Stutheim, the hillside vils, ploughed fields and ing lands of this 125-r black settlement tch out as far the eye see

ne river running through settlement divides the owned by individual ners from that still beging to the church It also vides a steady water supall year round to the 5 000 residents of this closely , staunchly Presbyterian mmunity.

early everbody one talks to Mgwali was born there, as e their fathers before them ne 152 heads of households the title deeds to their nes and fields The rest are ant farmers renting land m the tribal authority

There are some migrant workwith jobs in the cities and isonal work, mainly sheep earing, can be had on neighuring white farms

Mgwali is steeped in history It as founded in 1857 in the heart Chief Sandile's territory by the st black missionary in South frica, the Reverend Tiyo Soga, on after he returned from his aining in Scotland with his Scottish wife, Janet Burnside

In the wooded cemetery at Mgwali is the grave of Sutu, wife of the Xhosa chief, Ngqika and mother of Sandile After the last frontier war in 1879, when Sandile was shot and his people chased across the Kei River, the people of Mgwali were allowed to remain because of their loyalty to the Cape colony

The ministers and teachers say there is hardly any crime in Mgwali The children are well-dressed and appear well-nourished

Livestock look healthy Houses, traditional thatched rondavels or modern five and six-roomed brick, are neatly fenced and carefully maintained Private yards are swept and tidy while the streets running through each of the five hillside villages that make up the settlement are clean

In a country with chronic problems of rural poverty and dislocation Mgwali is an oasis — a self-sufficient, stable community with deep roots

But Mgwali is a black spot in the white corridor separating Transkei from the Ciskei As such it is earmarked for early removal after Ciskeian independence

Mgwali and Kwelera, Moorplaats and Newlands, Wartburg and Alsatia black settlements — some of them as old as Mgwali — will together add some 68 000 people to the close settlements of Ciskei

The Mgwali people are scheduled to go to former white farms in the Frankfort district

And already the stories are rife in Mgwali about the "dreadful place" to which they are to be moved

No grazing

In the local store one hears that it is barren and without drinking water Mgwali men commissioned to seek out water report sinking three boreholes and finding none

The people have heard, variously, that they will not be allowed to take their livestock with them, or that there is no grazing land at Frankfort

A model of the standard two-roomed shacks being built for them went on view at the great place at Mgwali, drawing howls of derision and mutterings of despair

The community is divided on what to do about opposing the move Opposition groups are informally structured through fear of reprisals by the Ciskei government and many are afraid to give their names

They point out that seven men were detained for nearly three weeks in August and demand proof that reporters are not undercover agents for the Ciskei Central Intelligence service

One of the men detained, Mr W Fanti, says all avenues are being explored to stop the move, including the possiblity of legal action

It was at a meeting in June that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, and the Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W M Xaba, told Mgwali residents the move had been decided on by the South African Government and they would have to agree

"They made it quite clear that it was being imposed on us," says Mgwali's minister, the Reverend Joseph Ncevu

One of the oldest residents of Mgwali, 93-year-old Mr Herman Gija, prays at midnight to be allowed to die there

"Who is it who can tell me I must leave the graves of my mother and my wife, the graves of our chiefs," he bellows, clutching the title deeds of his family to their land and homes

Mr Gija was educated at the settlement's old mission school and so were his 12 children

He is today a respected elder in the local Reformed Presbyterian Church, where he still sometimes reads the lesson

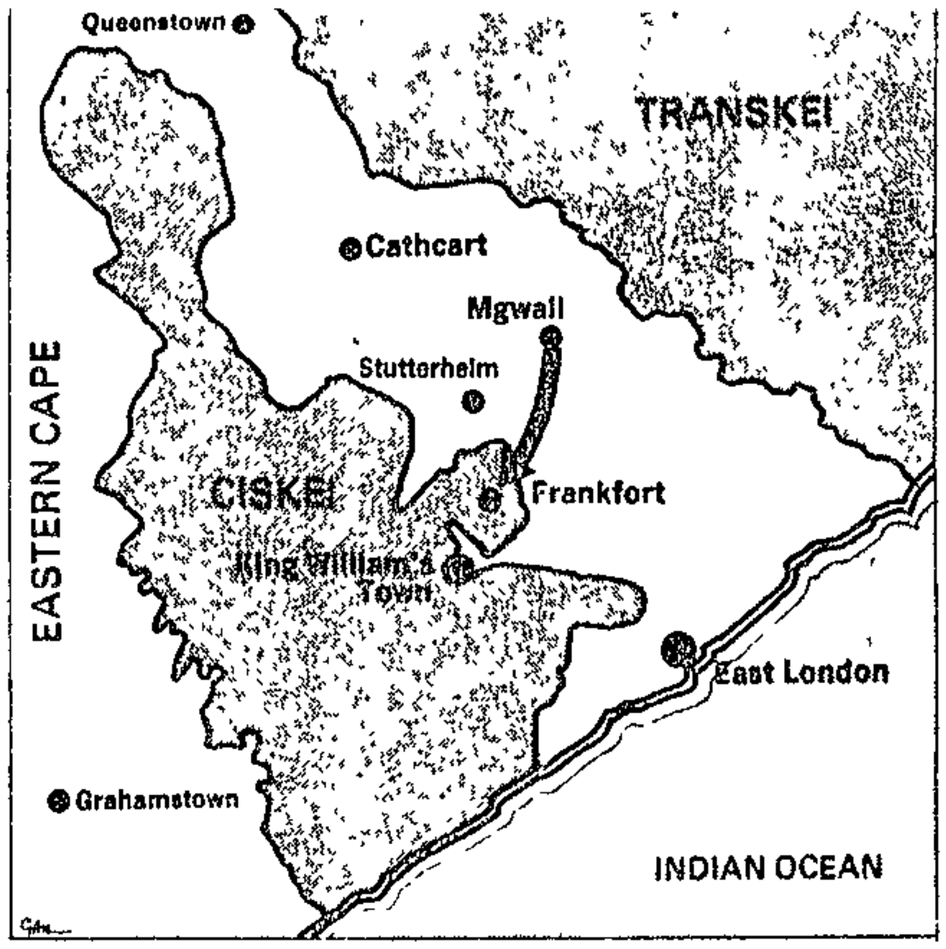
His old eyes fill with tears as he says he will move if he must. His daughter leans over and whispers that five old people have already died at Mgwali, one couple within a day of each other, since word of the removal came in June.

Until last week the traditional head of the Mgwali people Chieftainess Nolizwe Sandile, regent of the Rarabes, had not spoken on the removal

When she did finally address a meeting of residents, she dealt opponents of the move a body blow by saying the move would take place whether the people liked it or not

Telling residents that the "honess" had spoken and that her word was final she said she would not allow people to discuss whether they wanted to move or not Only the mechanics of the move could be discussed and views were invited about the model pre-fabricated hut on display

The chieftainess' stand was termed "disappointing" by the Rev Ncevu "But we are going ahead with efforts to stop the removal in whatever legal way we can We are a settled community, causing trouble to no-one and all we want is to continue living where we have lived for over 100 years"



Group of Walmer 'lodgers' moved

Post Reporter

THE first truckload of about 15 "lodgers" in Walmer Township today moved voluntarily to occupy some of the 766 houses being built by the East Cape Administration Board in Zwide

But a member of the Save Walmer Committee, the Rev W Kani, says that preference should have been given to victims of this year's floods and to people squatting in Soweto

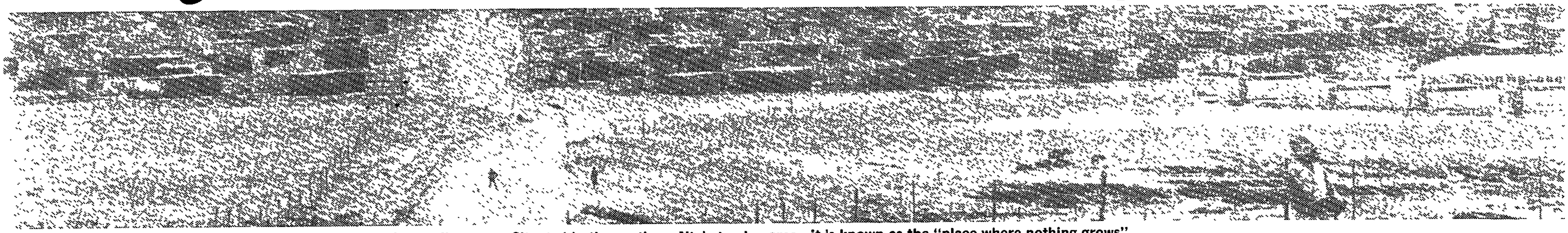
The houses are being built in Zwide specifically for the 4 000 Walmer Township residents However, only those who volunteer to move are being taken at present to Zwide

Rev Kani said that conditions in Walmer Township were not as bad as those in Soweto where some 66 000 people shared 36 communal taps for which they had to queue for hours to get water"

The roads in Soweto were "very bad" and sanitation came in the form of one bucket per family, in shacks sometimes shared by three or four families

He said the people of Walmer Township who owned property and who were comfortably housed were "not going to move"

Why should people stay here . . .



RURAL DESOLATION . . . Oxton, one of the Ciskei's "resettlement" centres. Situated in the northern Ntabatemba area, it is known as the "place where nothing grows"

Ciskei: finding an alternative to eating flags and constitutions

The Prime Minister has named the Ciskei, the southern portion of the Transkei and the Eastern Cape as the priority area in his new programme to stimulate regional economic growth. PATRICK LAURENCE examines the challenge in the Ciskei.

WHEN the Ciskei becomes independent on December 4, it will be confronted with the challenge of providing a living for its rapidly growing but largely unemployed population.

Independence per se will not provide an answer to the problem. As Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, observed before the controversial decision to accept independence: "Our people cannot eat flags and constitutions."

The dimensions of the task ahead were outlined succinctly by the Quail Report:

- About 45% of Ciskei's resident population of 660 000 live in urban townships. Unemployment is rife. "Massive urban unemployment in the range of 25 to 35% is a central feature of the economy."
- Average output a head for the farm population of 357 000 is about R40, which the report characterised as "abysmally low."

While the Ciskei will benefit fiscally from independence in the form of a share of the revenue from the Southern African Customs Union, the advantage is likely to be more than cancelled by the continuing relocation of people to the Ciskei from white-owned farms and "black spots" in "white" South Africa.

The Quail Report calculated that there are still 730 500 Ciskeians in South Africa, all of whom are eligible for "repatriation" to the Ciskei. About 400 000 of these people are candidates for removal by the end of the decade, according to Dr Margaret Nash, of the Sa Council of Churches, and Mrs Nancy Charton, of Rhodes University.

With one of the highest rural population densities in South Africa — 126/km² against 25/km² for South Africa as a whole — the projected transfer of these people to the Ciskei will aggravate the problem immensely.

Under the present situation, the number of labourers entering the market each year is between 7 000 and 8 000, according to Mr F S Meisenholl, managing director of the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC).

Since it emerged from the old Xhosa Development Corporation on April 1, 1976, the CNDC has stimulated an investment of about R100-million in the Ciskei and created 10 000 jobs for Ciskeians at the cost of less than R9 500 a job.

Mr Meisenholl is proud of the CNDC achievement. Most observers would agree that his pride is justified, given the geographical location of the Ciskei in the relatively under-developed and economically sluggish East London-Queenstown area.

About half of the CNDC-stimulated growth is industrial. Dimbasa — a former 'resettlement' slum which inspired the title of the contentious film "Last Grave at Dimbasa" — is the main centre of industrial growth in the Ciskei. It has 35 of the territory's 44 factories.

The revitalisation of Dimbasa is another feature of its record which the CNDC points to with pride.

But these achievements have to be measured against Ciskei's needs: 10 000 employment opportunities in 5½ years provided work for less than a quarter of the inflow onto the labour market over the same period.

Thus the Ciskei's hopes for providing work must be pinned on agriculture, where there are already grave problems.

Most rural development plans are posited on decreasing the population density, but, with large scale "resettlement" looming, the prognosis for the Ciskei can only be one of increased population density and, therefore, of declining agricultural productivity.

That, in turn, will mean increased dependency on migrant labour to South Africa — which, in another turn of the vicious cycle, will deprive the Ciskei of more able-bodied men and thereby add another obstacle to agricultural growth.

About two-thirds of the Ciskei was estimated by the Quail Report to be suitable for pastorage, but with the growth of resettlement centres large tracts of the country are being denuded.

On any day a visitor to the destitute settlement of Oxton, to cite one example, is likely to see a trail of women carrying huge bundles of firewood to their tin huts from a nearby farm, which is rapidly been stripped bare.

The women cannot be blamed. A high proportion of them were "dumped" at Oxton, with their families. Oxton is literally in the "bundu."

The nearest economic centre of any sort is Sada, where a CNDC factory complex employs between 500 to 600 people, and the Shihlo Irrigation Scheme, which provdies irrigated land for some 320 farmers.

But Sada itself has its own growing resettlement centres, Sada township proper, which was proclaimed as a "closer settlement" for redundant people in 1969, and the nearby "Village of Tears."

The Ciskei government has established five irrigation schemes, of which the most advanced are those at Keiskammahoek and Tyefu. "Settlers" have been established at these schemes, where they benefit from the modern equipment as well as the agricultural and marketing expertise made available by consultants on contract to the government.

But, admirable as these schemes may be, they are not in themselves an answer to the problem. Only 2% of Ciskei is irrigable. Irrigation can only alleviate the plight of a small number of people, even if account is taken of "spin off" benefits for dryland farmers.

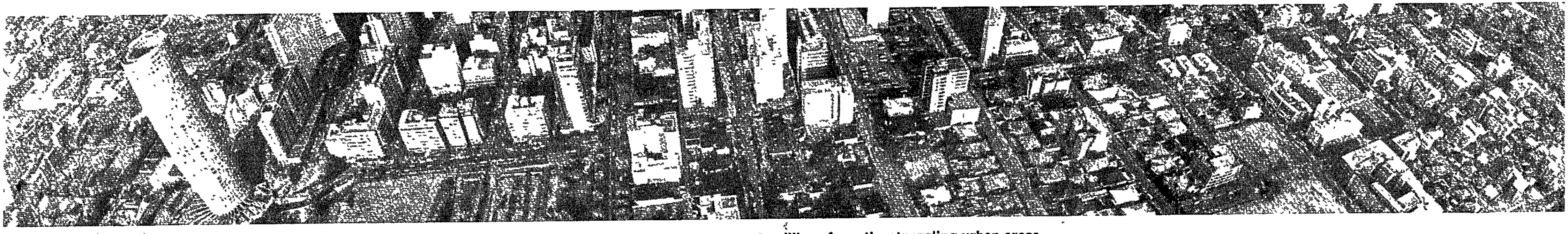
The Keiskammahoek scheme — a showpiece of agricultural development where management is still in the hands of whites — provides work for 350 people, of whom 68 are "settlers" or farmers. The remainder are labourers.

Meanwhile the mass of the people remain on dryland farming areas under increasingly congested conditions, without the financial resources to achieve the breakthrough that will enable them to significantly improve their lot.

"There is no evidence of any plan to supply the economic needs of the growing problem of landless and impoverished people in the Ciskei, 49% of them below the age of 25 years," Dr Nash and Mrs Charton contend in a sombre report on the present situation in the Ciskei.

"RSA government spokesmen have often described the homelands policy as one of economic decentralisation . . . what we are seeing in the Ciskei is economic marginisation carried to the *nth* degree"

. . . when this is where hope lies?



URBAN PROSPERITY . . . Johannesburg, thriving, bustling and the magnet that draws both businessmen and millions from the struggling urban areas

Trying to stem the flood to cities has largely been a story of failure

Financial Editor HOWARD PREECE assesses the chances of success for the Government's decentralisation drive announced this week by the Prime Minister during his address to the business leaders conference in Cape Town.

IS the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, spitting into the economic wind?

Can South Africa succeed in checking the tidal drift of people from the rural areas to the key industrial conurbations where most countries have conspicuously failed in similar efforts?

Or, to put it another way, can South Africa succeed without doing more harm than good?

These questions arise from Mr Botha's Cape Town "Carlton II" conference with many of the country's top business leaders this week

Mass migration from the regions worst hit by poverty and unemployment to the centres of economic activity have been a critical feature of every industrial and industrialising country

The absolute levels of poverty and unemployment have, of course, differed widely but the principle has been the same

Most Governments have tried, for a variety of assumed social, political and economic reasons, to slow or reverse the flood

The world map, old and new — whether it is New York, Tokyo, Peking, Moscow, London, Paris, Mexico City, Bombay, Rio de Janiero, Buenos Aires, Lagos, Cairo, Manila or what have you — tells a tale largely of failure.

That is, failure in terms of the objective

Whether and to what extent urban drift has been undesirable is an immensely complex issue with much to be said on both sides

There have, for example, been great economic benefits in most countries from the enormous productivity gains from agricultural depopulation and the surge in industry made possible by this

But in South Africa the whole question of decentralisation assumes an additional perspective that does not apply anywhere else — or not so precisely directly

In this country when we are talking of decentralisation we are talking overwhelmingly of politics and of grand apartheid

That is certainly what Mr Botha has implicitly been talking about in Cape Town this week

The Prime Minister's essential aim over decentralisation, I think it is fair to say, is for political dispensation to blacks

Mr Botha is surely searching for ways of defusing threatening black political demands, as he sees them, without incitin, , vehement white resistance

He is also intent of ensuring and maintaining the political whiteness of white areas

In that sense the latest decentralisation move is primarily an attempt to breathe new life into the homelands concept

It is saying that if it is considered politically essential to stop the drift to areas deemed white it is no good just relying on the pass laws, the police and the Environment Planning Act — jobs will have to be provided in the black areas

The wisdom or otherwise of that whole political approach lies outside the scope of this article which is intended to look only at the financial pros and cons of decentralisation policies

But those policies have to be set in their South African context

There are, of course, economic and socio-economic arguments for decentralisation.

Urban sprawl invariably produces, for instance, large blotches of ugly, dehumanising environment

It puts immense pressures on some resources while leaving wasteful under-utilised resources in other regions.

Indeed, in so far as Mr Botha achieves any success in simply promoting the development of the rural areas he will deserve whatever credit is going

That is a highly desirable objective in itself

There are hundreds of thousands, millions, in South Africa's outlying regions who would never wish to leave them except in extreme need.

No-one goes to Nyanga for fun

Anything that can be done to encourage and improve agriculture and job opportunities or to promote the establishment of viable industry — and viable is the crux — where there is now a crushing rural blight is surely worth doing for itself.

But when one looks at the check-list of the most urgent priority areas as seen by the Cabinet working committee the practical dilemmas are apparent

Experience overseas suggests that the best way of prompting industrial development away from the critical conurbations probably lies in building on existing medium-size communities and/or on towns with easy access to the conurbations

In the South African context Maritzburg and Rustenburg are perhaps examples of the first group while Brits and Rosslyn are instances of the second.

The Cabinet committee clearly recognises this in some ways.

Top of the priority list, however, are (a) Eastern Cape/Ciskei-/southern Transkei, (b) Natal-/QuaZulua/Transkei, (c) Northern Transvaal/Venda/parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu

No-one could possibly dispute the desperate need within those areas.

But their groupings look political rather than economic.

For example, nearly every development economist I have talked to in the past few years would regard East London as integral economically to the Ciskei in any natural plan

Mr Botha is effectively pushing that aside in favour of the lines on the homelands map.

It is true that Natal and KwaZulu are linked by the committee, but many Natal industrialists have for years argued that the crucial obstacle to development here lies precisely in the separate political lines demanded

Group (c) above has drawbacks inherent in both (a) and (b)

Then, again, the Cabinet committee comes close to listing just about every meaningful area in South Africa outside of the vital existing industrial regions as either development areas or development points

Look at the list, apart from the above Western Cape, Western Transvaal, Northern Cape, Free State and Eastern Transvaal and then Bloemfontein, Kimberley, George, Upington, Queenstown, Nelspruit, Newcastle, Pietersburg, Tzaneen etc

When just about everywhere is a development area it can happen that just about nowhere is

Look, too, at the R100-million Mr Botha is talking about in terms of extra tax concessions

That is small change in the game he wants to play

Anglo American or Gencor, as instances, spend that now on one medium-sized new factory or a modest mine extension.

The temptation to use the stick may grow in that circumstance

But industrial development induced unwillingly and against the normal workings of the free market is likely to have low long-term prospects of ever standing on its own feet

Some economists object to any kind of market interference but others believe that there are times when development grants and tax incentives have their place

These concessions, however, may do more harm than good they are linked with a political stick and an overriding political philosophy that runs counter to basic economic realities.

This surely is Mr Botha's problem

If he offers limited financial incentives as he is now suggesting (although he does say he is open to counter-suggestions from business) he is likely to get very limited results of no great consequence either way

If, on the other hand, he dramatically improves the money involved he must then decide whether it is sound long-term economic development or political change that is the ultimate motive.

Lawyers take statements on St Wendolin's

N. MERCURY 16/11/81 271

African Affairs Reporter

A TEAM of lawyers yesterday took statements from residents of St Wendolin's Mission, near Mariannhill, who told them that they were all against their removal by the Port Natal Administration Board and that they never consented to be moved.

The statements were taken at a meeting attended by more than 4 000 people. The lawyers gave the residents letters to be shown to the board officials if they came to move them.

The letters addressed to the board state. 'We wish to inform you that the above persons have not consented to their removal, as such consent was not voluntarily given with full appreciation of the issues at stake. We accordingly request you to contact us before taking any further action against these people.

'We re-iterate our request that you deal with us directly rather than approaching our clients. Our clients are intimidated and bewildered in regard to their removal from their settled homes and now that they are legally represented there is no reason why you should not deal with us directly to avoid any suggestion of coercion'

From the statements affidavits will be signed and legal action will the taken to interdict the board from evicting the residents. The lawyers will not charge for their work

Mr Harry Pitman, PFP MP for Pinetown, told the residents that he had made representations to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister for Co-operation and Development, but he did not get any positive answer

He criticised Dr George Morrison, the Deputy Minister for the department, for his statement that he was satisfied the people of St Wendolin's had volunteered to be removed from the area.

He said he would make arrangements for a delegation from St Wendolin's to meet Dr Koorhof when Parliament meets next year. The delgation will consist of men from the St Wendolin's Welfare Committee.

Meanwhile Fr Domian Webber, Fr Provincial of Mariannhill Institute, has undertaken to develop St Wendolin's Mission.

In a statement he said if the Government could issue a legal assurance that St Wendolin's would be saved, the Mariannhill Mission would be prepared to use the money it received when it sold Savanna Park to the Government for the development.

Already R100 000 of this money has been set aside for a bursary fund to help children from St Wendolin's The project was launched in 1979.

He said the rest of St Wendolin's had not been sold and never would be.

It is understood that a meeting of members of the Indian community is to be held for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the residents and to declare that they refuse to be settled at St Wendolin's.

MRS E J Gumende of St Wendolin's signs a statement declaring that she is against the removal of St Wendolin's. The advocate helping her is Mr Harry Pitman PFP MP for Pinetown.

'Sad and senseless'

That's the verdict on moving Zulus to Ntambanana

FIVE years ago 6 000 people of Reserve Six were moved to Ntambanana to make way for development at Richards Bay. Today the community is in a depressed state with poor housing, little agricultural development and large numbers of unemployed.

The area is overgrazed and eroded and the 12 000 cattle they brought to Ntambanana have been reduced to about 5 000 by drought and lack of grazing.

The community provides a living example to the 20 000 people in Reserve Four of what is likely to happen to them if the Government carries out its decision to move them to Ntambanana as well.

The Mercury went to Ntambanana and spoke to the people. They were all emphatic that they had never wanted to move from Richards Bay but said they had only done so because they had had no choice.

'If we could go back, we would go today,' said Miss Doris Moyana.

There is little employment at Ntambanana. The nearest centres are Empangeni and Richards Bay, 30 km away.

Buses start running at 4 a m to ferry those lucky enough to find jobs to their places of work.

Commuters now have to spend about R2,20 a day on bus fares. They paid 20 c in Reserve Six.

Mr Simon Bukhosini told the Mercury: 'We used to fish and grow vegetables before we were moved here. Now we grow nothing. Everything we eat we must buy from shops.'

They complained of the water which flowed black from the taps and said they had to buy alum to put into the water to 'purify' it.

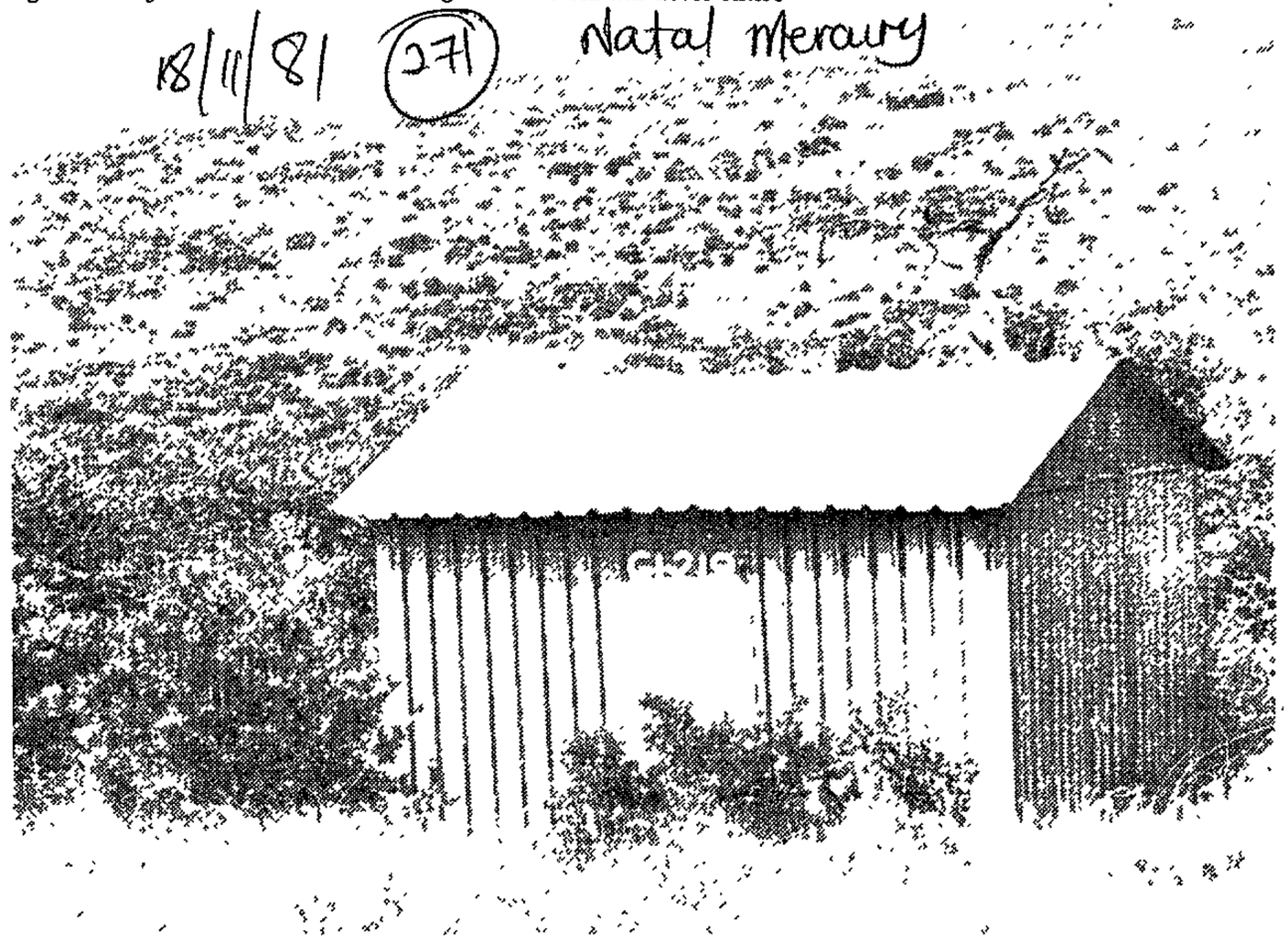
Although Reserve Six was never entirely self-sufficient — many of its peoples being dependent on migrant labour for a living — the residents made ends meet through the land and the sea.

Some claimed they had made enough at home and had not needed to look for outside work.

Since being moved to Ntambanana, their lifestyle has undergone a radical change which has left many of them depressed, bitter and more dependent on the uncertain labour market than ever before.

This is the fate that awaits the 20 000 people from Reserve Six.

18/11/81 (271) Natal Mercury



This is what awaits them

THE Government's decision to remove 20 000 Zulus from Reserve Four near Richards Bay to the arid resettlement area of Ntambanana could turn the reserve's prosperous and self-supporting farming community into a mass of hungry squatters

This is the opinion of white farmers and agricultural scientists, who have described the pending removals as 'the saddest and most senseless' they have come across in the Government's consolidation programme for KwaZulu.

Report by Melanie Gosling

They regard Reserve Four with its high rainfall, hot summers and mild winters as some of the best agricultural land in Natal and feel the Zulu farmers have done much to develop the area on scanty incomes

An agricultural scientist, who cannot be named because of his position, said Reserve Four's level of economic and social self-sufficiency was uncommon in other parts of KwaZulu.

'Unlike most of the areas in KwaZulu where breadwinners earn a living from migrant labour away from home, the majority of householders in Reserve Four earn their living from the land and commercial activities with the area'

He predicted that within a few years the Ntambanana area would be a desert.

'Over the generations, Reserve Four's people have built up a balanced and economically viable lifestyle To be moved anywhere simply has no advantage for them To be moved to Ntambanana will be a disaster,' he said.

He said Ntambanana was far smaller than Reserve Four and did not have the capacity to support 20 000 people It was a dry, thornveld area suitable for cattle ranching and totally unsuited to vegetables, fruit or timber.

It would only be able to support cattle on a limited scale

The two tribes in Reserve Four, the Mbonambi in the south and the Sokulu in the north, have established many timber plantations and successfully grow orchard and garden crops both for their own consumption and for sale They graze cattle and supplement their protein diet with fishing.

Some create employment for others in the reserve, such as councillor and farmer Anthony Mncadi, who employs 28 people on a permanent basis to work his timber plantations.

Mr Mncadi told the Mercury. 'Here we all can make a living, but in Ntambanana there is no chance for us.'

During last year's devastating drought, Reserve Four was one of the few areas in KwaZulu which was unaffected

Not only did the people have sufficient food throughout the drought, but they were able to share it with drought-stricken tribes as far away as Hlabisa and Mkuze.

Chief Mhlolemi Mthiyane of the Sokulu tribe in the north told the Mercury 'My people did not even feel the drought, nor did we have to ask for help elsewhere

'In fact, we ourselves helped those outside the reserve who were badly hit and gave them water and allowed their thin cattle to graze on our land.'

But a move to Ntambanana would mean they too would be dependent on State and charity handouts during dry spells

All tribesman who spoke to the Mercury said they did not want to move

Tribal authorities have written to the Department of Co-operation and Development several times asking them to explain why they had to move.

The department's reply stated that Reserve Four was 'badly situated'.

Other sources say the reason might be that this area is necessary for the expansion of Richards Bay — the reason given to the people of Reserve Six who were moved to Ntambanana in 1975

Tribal authorities appealed to Ulundi to speak to Pretoria on their behalf This led to a deputation from Ulundi travelling to Pretoria in May this year, where they met the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Wentzel

The deputation, which included KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr F T Mdlalose, and other chiefs and KwaZulu officials, put forward the advantages of Reserve Four and the drawbacks of moving to Ntambanana.

But they did not succeed in altering the Government's decision to remove

'This is the place of our forefathers and traditions The Government people have never moved away from their own traditions — how can they order us to?'

Government officials took the tribal authorities, including Chief Mthiyane, to see Ntambanana after they were told earlier this year that Reserve Four had been excised from KwaZulu.

'We told them we did not want to be moved Ntambanana is a place fit for monkeys and baboons with no place to plough and where we will live on a diet of scorpions,' the chief said

He added that even if Ntambanana were as good as Reserve Four, they would not want to leave

'God himself has put us in this place We will stay here,' he said

Meanwhile, a ghost town of tin shacks stands silent and empty in the thornveld of Ntambanana, waiting for the thousands from Reserve Four to move in

The shacks, with no ceilings, floors or windows, measure 3,6 m by 3,7 m and each sleeps a family of 10.

A spokesman for the Association for Rural Advancement said of Ntambanana's tintown 'This is the

WOMEN of the prosperous farming community of Reserve Four near Richards Bay are determined not to be removed to Ntambanana. From left: Mrs Margaret Mthembu, Mrs Jeffrina Mthembu and baby Thembelihle, Mrs Gladys Ndawondi and daughter Nokuthula.

A GHOST town of tin shacks erected by the Government two years ago stands silent and empty in the resettlement area of Ntambanana, waiting for the 20 000 people of Reserve Four to move in.

Natal Mercury
18/11/81
271

the people of Reserve Four.

Dr Mdlalose's report-back to the chiefs was dismal.

'He said there was nothing Ulundi could do for us. He said our land had been taken long ago in a battle between the two governments,' Chief Mthiyane said.

He said they were happy there and lived well. They had been there for more than 200 years and even Chaka had allowed them to live there in peace.

other side of development at Richards Bay, the counterpart to the developing factories and warehouses of the harbour.

'It is a side of its development that few of us who read this will see — and a side that the people of Reserve Four have vowed not to see either.'

● A spokesman for the the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday was unable to give a reason for the removals.

CHIEF Mhloleni Mthiyane of Reserve Four, in front of his timber plantations that he will have to leave if the removals go ahead. The reserve has a self-supporting farming community which has lived there for more than 200 years — even before the reign of Chaka.

N. MERCURY 18/11/81 (271)

Please leave St Wendolin's alone

SIR — With reference to an article in The Natal Mercury of November 6 sub-headed 'Government department considers rezoning of large areas', it is certainly wise that former Indian-owned land will be 'handed back' (!) for Indian occupation in some of the Pinetown, Kloof and Gillitts-Emberton areas.

Equally, it is cheering to learn that the Town Clerk and Town Council of Pinetown supported these recommendations. This decision can be seen as moving in the direction of people being able to live in a place of their choice; in turn, much reciprocal goodwill is created, and workers will give of their best once such a major uncertainty is removed.

Using this illustration as a yardstick, another area falling within the municipality of Pinetown also urgently needs similar wise treatment, *viz*, that of Saint Wendolin's (inclusive of the various sections which have always been so named by the residents over 100 years).

Despicable

The present situation where week by week a few families are urged and finally made to move miles away is not only heartless but despicable. The official reason is that this heritage of the African people has also been 'proclaimed' for Indian occupation.

Many families have lived there as an undisturbed community for two or more generations; as long, and probably longer than most of the families living in the now proclaimed Indian areas in the greater Pinetown region.

It is important to emphasise that the St Wendolin's community is 'special' and deserving of profound attention before its people are fragmented permanently. They represent a contented, peaceable group among whom the tenets of the Christian faith are practised as a daily habit; they comprise an invaluable and readily available part of the workforce; in good or hard times they are largely self-supportive in caring for one another in the finest tradition.

In common with Africans in so many areas at present, their lives are filled with uncertainty and confusion about the future. In the climate in which realism has released tensions for Indian families, the National Council of Women of South Africa here in Natal makes the strongest possible appeal that our black neighbours shall also be left in peace.

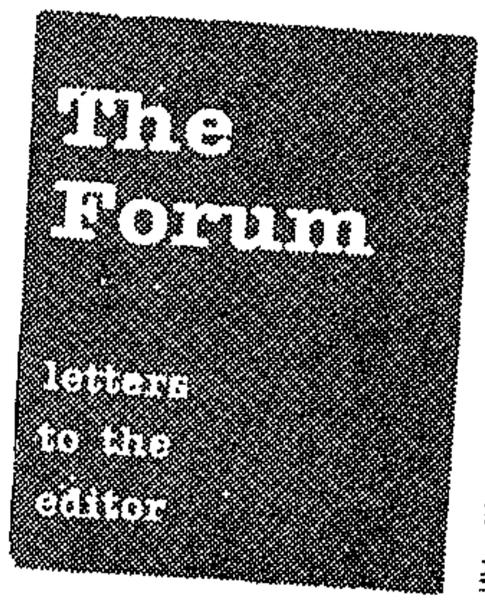
As permanent urban black residents the St Wendolin's area could be assisted, with their acceptance and co-operation, to improve the infrastructure. Several matters are being researched under the aegis of Durban and District Housing Co-ordinating Committee, in consultation with residents, for those interested.

Recently the NCW motto was quoted at a meeting of people threatened with removal: 'Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you'. This should be borne in mind by every one of us who has an eye to the future!

(MRS) JOAN HEMSON
Adviser: Natal Region
NCW

P O Box 93
Botha's Hill
3660

● All letters must bear the writer's signature and address, even if a nom-de-plume is used. The Editor reserves the right to reject or abbreviate any letter.



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o complete this part of the work.

Chapter 6

Factors which have shaped the Verlorenvlei Settlement This section was written in a rather devious manner with subject matter not always clearly defined under sub-headings eg. on page 209 where the second paragraph would be better placed under "Socio-economic factors".

Conclusions

This section, in many respects the most important of all the chapters, could have been more concise. Following on a rather lenghty discussion

.../4

The Natal Mercury

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1981

A SENSELESS MOVE

WITH its decision to move some 20 000 Zulus from their prosperous surroundings at Reserve Four near Richards Bay to some valley of desolation called Ntambanana, which from all accounts has about as much potential for agricultural development as a pebble beach, the Government seems to have achieved the ultimate in unreasonableness in forcing its consolidation programme down the throats of the unwilling.

Much has been said and written about the need to encourage and assist rural Africans to develop their land and become self-sufficient, and in this context Reserve Four is in the nature of a success story. White farmers and agricultural scientists have been loud in their praise for the way the Zulu farmers have developed the area on mainly scanty incomes. In the words of one spokesman they have 'built up a balanced and economically viable lifestyle'.

But in the interests of consolidation it is proposed that this enterprising community be uprooted from its rich agricultural heritage and dumped in a bleak and arid resettlement area that is totally unsuited for anything but raising cattle. The reason has never been spelled out in precise terms, but the surmise is that Reserve Four is to be excised from KwaZulu to promote the expansion of Richards Bay.

The reaction of the residents has been wholly predictable. They are devastated at the prospect of being ejected from an area they have occupied and developed for more than 200 years — 'the place of our forefathers and traditions' — and being cast into surroundings where they could well wind up as a community of squatters. A deputation from the KwaZulu Government to Pretoria apparently has failed to persuade the Government to change its mind, and now there is talk among the chiefs that the Government might need to use force to move the people.

But that has not prevented the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, from speaking glowingly to Nationalist congress audiences of the Government's progress in removing black spots in Natal, and of how well things are going with 'badly situated areas' near Ciskei and KwaZulu. The facts — and the people concerned — speak differently, and the minister must be incredibly insensitive if he cannot perceive the bitterness and resentment which the Reserve Four removal could cause among rural Africans, not to mention the shock and disgust it would evoke among reasonably-minded people everywhere.

It is one thing to uproot people from favourable surroundings and to move them into comparable circumstances. It is quite another matter to bundle them out of prosperity into poverty. White farmers and agricultural scientists have described the pending removal of the Reserve Four community as 'the saddest and the most senseless'. We couldn't agree more.

Guns before butter

RUSSIA'S current crackdown on corruption, black marketeering and the whole gamut of misuse of official position in the pursuit of graft, has moved the newspaper Sovietskaya Rossiye to observe that all this so affected the economic basis of the Soviet system and the interests of every man that 'there should be no place for them in our life'.

Brave words, but the reality is that they will always be part of the Russian fabric for as long as the Soviets pursue the marxist-leninist doctrine that an economy controlled from the centre is inherently efficient and therefore superior to any other system. And the trouble is that Russia and the leaders of virtually all her communist satellites are in the precarious position of trying to secure better results without admitting that the doctrine or the system is at fault.

The exception is Hungary whose economy, which now has a large free market sector, is burgeoning. But Romania is in deep trouble in international financial markets with debts of $5,1 billion, Czechoslovakians have been warned to tighten their belts, while Poland is in the throes of critical shortages of food and coal resulting in longer queues and higher prices for the barest trickle of commodities.

Russia's economic predicament is the legacy of investment decisions throughout the 1970s which consistently directed capital to heavy industry, especially the machine-building sector with large defence output. Building muscle has long been a Soviet preoccupation, but the denial of resources to other sectors of the economy is now being felt.

U S political analysts believe that the Russian economy will probably stagnate for the foreseeable future and that she will continue to augment her own poor crop yields with purchases from Western countries, to which communist countries are already in debt to the tune of $100 000 million. But the Soviets are merely reaping what they chose to sow and there will be little world sympathy for a purveyor of military hardware whose bloody mischief-making continues to plague the continents.

4 000 will be moved out of Glenmore

RDM 19/11/81 (1605) 271

Mail Correspondent

MORE than 4 000 people forcibly moved i 1979 to the "model township" of Glenmore, o the banks of the Fish River, are to be resettle again at a camp being laid out near Peddie i Ciskei.

The move, confirmed yesterday by the Departmer of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, is in spit of repeated refusals in the past by the Ciskei goverr ment to accept responsibility for Glenmore.

As a result Glenmore has been administered by the department, but will be handed over to the Ciskei on December 4

For the Glenmore families, most of them redundant labourers and squatters from farms in the Kenton-on-Sea and Alexandria districts, this will be their second forced upheaval in three years

Resettlement

Others to be moved to the Peddie site are families from the Woolridge pineapple district who were involved last year in a forced resettlement at Kammaskraal, 30km from Peddie

The Glenmore move, first reported as a likelihood last week, is necessary for the Ciskei since it wants the land at Glemmore for incorporation in the nearby Tyefu irrigation scheme

Irrigation pipelines are already being laid at Glemmora as part of an expansion of the Tyefu project — but the Glenmore residents will play no part in it

The Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr W M Xaba, denied there was anything inconsistent in the decision to take the Glenmore land and move the people deeper into Ciskei

"We objected in principle to the move to Glenmore and refused to take responsibility for the place But we want the land and do not mind the people moving to Peddie as long as the South African Government provides houses and job opportunities," he said

According to the agreement with Ciskei, the department has undertaken to provide a basic infrastructure at the Peddie site, including provision of pit toilets, water supplies, a school, clinic and housing materials

Families

The department's liaison officer Mr J Oosthuizen said the first families to be moved to Peddie would be those at Kammaskraal

Sources in Peddie believe the Kammaskraal people will move in January next year, but it could take a while before the move

from Glenmore gets under way

The superintendent of Glenmore, Mr D F Strauss, said yesterday he had heard nothing official about the proposed move

Six new classrooms had just been built at the Glenmore school and the township would continue as normal, he said

Professor Michael Whisson of the Glenmore Action Committee said if the move to Ciskie meant Glenmore pensioners would have to apply to yet another office for their pensions, it was possible that two years could elapse before pensions were paid

Pensions are the main cash income in Glenmore

Many pensioners had waited two years for their pensions to be transferred to Glenmore from Kenton and Alexandria, and there were some who were still not paid regularly

DD 19/11/81 (271)

Glenmore people to move again

GRAHAMSTOWN — More than 4 000 people forcibly moved in 1979 to the "model township" of Glenmore on the banks of the Fish River are to be resettled at a camp being laid out near Peddie.

The move, confirmed yesterday by the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria, is in spite of repeated refusals by the Ciskei Government to accept responsibility for Glenmore

Glenmore has been administered by the department, but will be handed over to the Ciskei Government on December 4

For the Glenmore families, most of them 'redundant' labourers and squatters from farms in the Kenton-on-Sea and Alexandria districts, this will represent their second removal in three years.

Others to be moved to the Peddie site are families from the Woolridge pineapple district who were involved last year in a forced resettlement at Kammaskraal, 30 km from Peddie

The Glenmore move is necessary from the Ciskei point of view since it wants the land at Glenmore for incorporation in the nearby Tyefu irrigation scheme.

Irrigation pipelines are already being laid at Glenmore as part of an expansion of the Tyefu project — but the Glenmore residents will play no part in it.

The Ciskeian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Rev W. Xaba, denied there was anything inconsistent in the decision to take the Glenmore land and move the people deeper into Ciskei.

"We objected in principle to the move to Glenmore and refused to take responsibility for the place But we want the land and do not mind the people moving to Peddie as long as the South African Government provides houses and job opportunities."

According to the agreement with the Ciskei, the department undertakes to provide a basic infrastructure at the Peddie site, including provision of pit toilets, water supplies, a school, clinic and housing materials.

The department's liaison officer, Mr J. Oosthuizen, said the first families to be moved to Peddie would be those at Kammaskraal. Since the move was expected soon after Ciskeian independence, the site would not be ready and the Kammaskraal families would be given tents, he added

Sources in Peddie believe the Kammaskraal people will move in January next year, but it could take a while before the move from Glenmore gets underway.

An inter-church group, alarmed at the prospect of up to 10 000 people dumped just outside the town, is preparing a garden project on church land which will enable them to grow their own vegetables.

"Job opportunities are exactly nil," said one of the organisers of the scheme, the Rev Alf Dlamini, of the Anglican Church.

"Peddie has not been included as a planned growth point in the government's decentralisation scheme and we have absolutely no industry or jobs here."

Six new classrooms had just been built at the Glenmore school and the township would continue "as norma," he said.

Professor Michael Whisson, of the Glenmore Action Committee, said that if the move to Ciskei meant Glenmore pensioners would have to apply to yet another office for their pensions, it was likely that pensions, which were the main cash income in Glenmore could take up to two years to be paid.

Many pensioners had waited two years for their pensions to be transferred to Glenmore from Kenton and Alexandria and there were some who were still not paid regularly.

Many Glenmore residents are still receiving government-issued rations, after publicity was given soon after the move to the fact that many were starving. — DDC

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

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Those of you who are privileged enough to have your own room at home will have little difficulty. If this is not the case use your ingenuity. The libraries on campus have many study areas - find a quiet area. Many departments have study rooms or seminar rooms which you could ask to use. In general, find the best study place available to you - the factors mentioned should help you decide between venues even

MP attacks second move of Glenmore community in 3 years

EVENING POST 19/11/81 (271)

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE imminent uprooting of the Glenmore community for a second time in three years was slammed today by Mr Errol Moorcroft, Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, as an example of "separate development gone mad".

And a senior Rhodes University academic who has been closely involved with the Glenmore community warned that there were a number of essential prerequisites for beginning any movement of people to the new site in Peddie within the Ciskei.

Plans to move the Glenmore community of 3 000 to Peddie have been known for some time but latest statements from Ciskeian and South African officials indicate the move is now imminent.

Mr Moorcroft said the Glenmore saga had been characterised by bungling from the beginning. The people should not have been moved there in the first place because there was no chance of economic viability.

"I'm not enamoured with Peddie but at least there is more chance of some sort of economic viability," he said. "They at least have a tarred road running past their front door."

The development of the scheme indicated not only a lack of consultation but also reflected seriously on the planning ability of the authorities.

Professor Michael Whisson, head of the Anthropology Department at Rhodes University and a member of the Glenmore Action Group, said today there had been no consultation with the people concerned about the new move.

He strongly warned against reported plans by the authorities to settle the first families from another resettlement area — Kammanskraal — in tents at Peddie until proper facilities could be provided.

"Anybody who suggests accommodating large families in tents at Peddie in high summer needs his head read"

The essential prerequisites for movement of people to Peddie were:

- Housing at least of a standard equal to that provided at Glenmore,
- Schooling facilities so that children's education would not be disrupted.

At Glenmore alone there were at least 60 children needing secondary school facilities.

- Assurance that pensions paid to Glenmore people accompanied them to Peddie and did not have to go through a time-consuming administrative re-routing.

Prof Whisson said that while Peddie was better situated for economic development, the move would cause severe disruptions again to the social structure of the community. It would leave them without the humane and sympathetic administrator they had at Glenmore.

The imminent move of the Glenmore people is the latest incident in a long saga of bureaucratic mismanagement which saw nearly 3 000 squatters uprooted from throughout the Eastern Cape — often under tight police guard — and settled on the Fish River, up to 140 kilometres from their squatter homes, in the 500 "tomato-box" houses at Glenmore.

The scheme, planned to house 30 000 people eventually, was earmarked for incorporation into the Ciskei. The Ciskeian Government refused to accept the scheme, however.

practice answers.

Now, each of these activities requires special skills and you will need to become proficient at each to succeed at university. The lectures tomorrow and the day after will look at the different skills some of these study behaviours require. Today's lecture will look at an important factor they all have in common - they all require a carefully planned use of a scarce commodity — TIME.

Plank village people long for home

EVENING POST 21/4/80 (271)

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, says the Government will step up the pace at which it is removing "Black Spots" from white areas. Since 1970, nearly 150 000 people have been relocated in or near the Ciskei, many of them in circumstances of abject poverty. Now their numbers are to be swelled by others from the so-called "White Corridor" with the advent of Ciskeian independence. The people of Elukhanyweni went through such a removal. PAULINE MELUNSKY visited them, and tells their story.

ON a windswept hillside where four years ago the veld lay undisturbed, there are now two cemeteries, one for adults and one for children They serve the plank village of Elukhanyweni — a new and uncongenial Ciskeian home of Fingo people forcibly moved from ancestral lands in the Tsitsikama area, donated to their tribe by Sir George Grey after the 1835 border war

As bird calls rise from the valley below, and youths carry firewood from Government bush, a young migrant worker from Johannesburg stands beside the newly heaped grave of his father

Adult graves stretch in a single line of 61 humps A hundred metres away, lying parallel with their elders, are twin lines of little mounds like bumpy railway tracks Small pieces of plank tell the name of the deceased and the date of birth and death.

Seventy-four of the small oblong holes are filled, the rest lie empty, waiting

It cannot be said that anyone died because of relocation but that, nevertheless, is what is being claimed

"They are dying like flies because of the hunger and the heat and the dryness," says one

"They are dying, but not as many as at first," says another Then the water tasted like milk"

"*Babuba* They are dying," insists a thin, ragged woman We just sit We do not eat We are hungry nowadays"

She had been to jail for theft. "What could I do? I had to eat"

She said she longed for Humansdorp "We are sore," she said, pointing to her chest. "If we could go back, I would pack straightaway"

"*Sonke, sonke, sizokuyika* — All, all of us, we would return"

Those standing nearby reiterated her cry

A young man stepped forward

"I have come to visit my wife for the weekend It cost me R26 But I only earn R126 a month, so how can I afford to visit her?" he asked

A man followed our group to the car "I am hungry now *Now*," he persisted

About 20 houses share one water tap, but most have carefully tended gardens

Groceries are said to be expensive, with a chop costing R2 — and no milk to be had.

Apart from those who have "joined" and gone away on contract, few people at Elukhanyweni have work and there is little income besides bi-monthly old-age pensions and money sent, sometimes irregularly, by husbands and sons Those who cannot get contract work sit at home.

In December, 1977, when the Fingos were forced to move, they saw their birthright taken from them They lost not ony the right to live among the blue hills of the Tsitsikama rain forests, tilling soil on 4½ morgen allotments handed down from father to son, and tending their cattle, their poultry and their pigs, they also lost the elementary right to live together as families.

Then most men saw their families daily Now their families are 270km away

Since no more than 10 men could be absorbed at the nearby irrigation works, when they first arrived at Elukhanyweni, most breadwinners returned to their former places of employment at Bosbou, Churchill Dam, Sea Vista, Joubertina, Misgund and the national roadworks. Some went farther afield

They now see their wives and children once a month if they have the R26 return busfare It is a six-hour journey and they arrive at midnight on Friday or in the early hours of Saturday, making sure to leave on Sunday to be in time for work — "otherwise you get shaken off"

As "exiles" who have formed a pressure group to strive for the return of their former homes, they recalled the removal they tried unsuccessfully (by court action) to prevent.

They told of armed men coming at 3am, pushing open the doors and frightening the children The men were taken away first in Land Rovers, and then the women and children were put into buses. The houses were bulldozed.

Crops and animals were lost Some cattle were sold at give-away prices, and other stock died when taken to Keiskammahoek

Many "slept in jail" because they were against the removal. Says the tribal representative, Mr Ezekiel Msizi "Our only violence was saying that we would refuse to move from our homes"

Present dissatisfaction at Elukhanyweni is said to be contained by fear of the Ciskei's Proclamation R252, which provides for summary arrest and detention for a period of up to 90 days — renewable — for anyone considered a "threat to the peace"

Since the Fingo reserves at Wittekleibosch, Palmiet Rivier, Snyklip and Doriskraal were held in trust for the Fingos, the 400 or so families received no compensation for the land. The State paid removal costs, and householders were compensated for their homes — a rough-and-ready estimate decided on by the men in charge of the bulldozing

One big cement house was valued at R547. Other householders received figures ranging between R100 and R200 A six-roomed shingled house made of poles, plaster and zinc fetched R340.

The people were transferred to tents a few kilometres beyond Keiskammahoek and later given three-roomed houses made of rows of planks nailed to ether in a villa e called Elukhanyweni — the "civilised" place.

When it was windy, the walls wobbled and the wind blew through gaps between the planks

People stamped their own floors and plastered the walls inside, removed one inside wall to give more space, and built on small kitchens with the planks

Instead of living on several morgen, each household now has ground measuring about 20 square metres, with no provision for pasture, in accordance with the stated policy of the Department of Co-operation and Development

In reply to a direct plea to Dr Koornhof by the Fingos to allow them "to return to our native land where the bones of our forefathers are buried", the administrative secretary to the Deputy Minister replied that it was Government policy that people removed from "black spots" owning 20 morgen or less should be relocated in townships or closer settlements

The tribal representative says. "We are trying by all means to go back We will fight until the end"

So far the fight has not succeeded Pleas have fallen on deaf ears or have elicited cynical replies. The urban representative of the Ciskei Government assured the people that the move was in their best interests.

It is a view not shared by anyone close to their situation.

A lon -time resid- of St Matthew's Mission, about nin kilometres from Elukhan yweni and site of the neare hospital, said "There is har ship in their village and othe smaller places nearby It is o our doorstep and has becom our problem"

At Elukhanyweni there is school and a nearby clinic, an smaller settlements close by But little else

Police are said to visit the village often

A Presbyterian minister whose parish embraces the hills and valleys beyond Keiskammahoek struck his fist into the palm of his hand to indicate his experience of the disenchantment of the youth "Trying to reach them is like hitting a cement wall with your fist," he said

"The move has been a ravishing of the souls of the people," says Bishop Bruce Evans, of Port Elizabeth.

The womenfolk keep asking to return and the men have not lost hope "We are prepared to go back on foot to Humansdorp and to die along the road rather than stay at Elukhanyweni"

What of the land they have left behind?

Legally, no person other than a black may buy or hire the land without the approval of the Minister

Some of the land stands vacant and overgrown. Some is hired by a white farmer as additional grazing land

Is it for this that the Fingos were forced to be "consolidated"?

When Gerald Aston arrived home, he found the front door bolted and the furniture in the street

S. Times 22/11/81 (271)

IT WAS JUST ANOTHER DAY IN DISTRICT SIX

By MAUREEN BARNES

IT WAS just another eviction in District Six . . . just another man who came home to find his house locked and bolted and his belongings thrown on the roadside.

But even in the death throes of this once-thriving suburb, where bulldozers have reduced most of the area to rubble, the misery continues.

The evicted man, Gerald Aston, like most of the few residents who still remain in the few houses which still stand, had offered no resistance to bureaucracy

Bowed and beaten, he had complied with every demand from the all-powerful Department of Community Development.

But co-operation did not prevent him from suffering

He arrived home from work this week and stood bewildered among his possessions in front of the house his grandmother built 60 years ago.

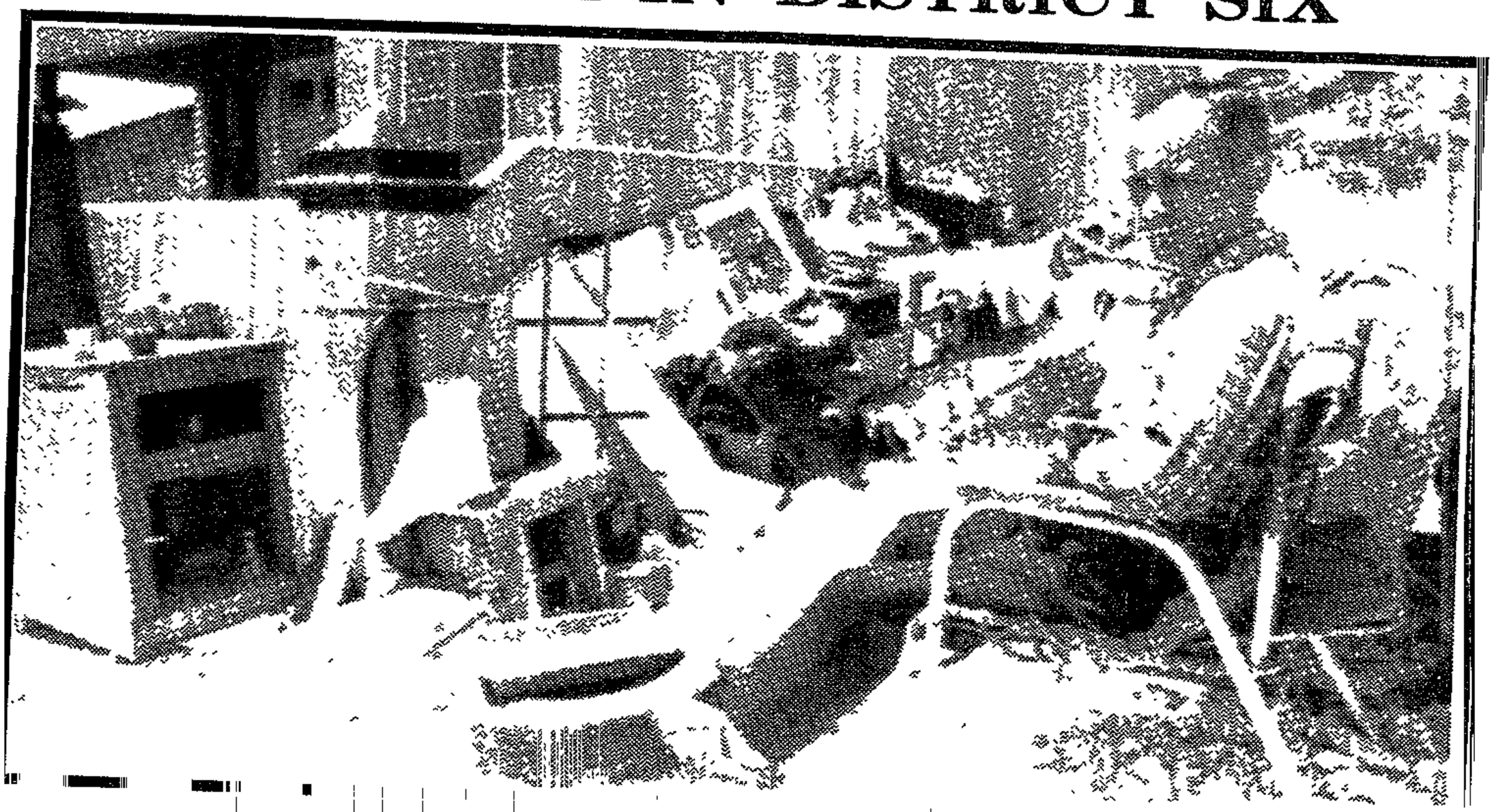
His two puppies lay among the furniture in the hot sun, cowed and frightened, and a single red rose stood wilting in a glass vase.

"I don't understand it. I have done everything the Group Areas officials wanted, but they have thrown me on the street," he said.

"There is a lot I could say, but who is going to hear me?

"We have been voiceless all these years."

Mr Aston, 41, a boiler attendant at a [illegible]



Mr Gerald Aston sits dejectedly in front of his home where "Group" officials removed his belongings while he was still at work.

Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

work when the "Group" — the derisory name by which Capetonians call the Department of Community Development — arrived to evict him.

"I haven't resisted them. I accepted the final eviction notice and the alternative accommodation they offered me in far away Bonteheuwel.

"Last week I went and paid the deposit and advance rent, but couldn't take the key because the house wasn't ready.

"So why would the 'Group' throw me out today?"

Friends of Mr Aston stood beside him in front of his locked and bolted home.

One of them, Mr Shanail Piercy, said: "The 'Group' arrived at 9.30am and I told them that Mr Aston was at work and would be home when his shift finished at 11am.

Resented

"I asked them if they would just wait until he came back and we would help him move his stuff out.

"But they said he should have been out by the weekend and it wasn't their problem that he hadn't got anywhere to go."

Mr Piercy said that he resented the way the men from the department treated the residents.

"Their manner is unbecoming and leaves a lot to be desired, especially as they are officials paid by the tax-payer.

"Instead of knocking on a door, they beat and kick it. They don't seem to realise that these are homes not barns.

"And they think nothing of referring to decent people as 'gemorse' (scum)," he said.

He said that one of the officials did express regret at their action.

"He whispered to me that he was sorry, but he was only following orders. That's what they all say — they are only following orders."

Mrs Naz Ebrahim, a neighbour of Mr Aston, who is well-known for her outspoken opposition to the removal of the residents of District Six, said she had "lived with the sound of the bulldozers for years".

"But even though they have won the battle, the 'Group' still cannot show any humanity.

Storm

"It seems that no person of colour is master of his own destiny in this country. We are bound by a host of amoral laws.

Mrs Ebrahim referred to the storm which has been aroused by the prospect of cricket matches being played on a Sunday.

"But nobody seems to care that the bulldozers in District Six operate from Sunday to Sunday," she said.

As Mr Aston sadly prepared to pack his belongings and move, several officials from the department drove slowly past his house and stared at the dejected man.

"I grew up here in my grandmother's house and returned here after being moved from place to place. Everywhere I live seems to get turned into a white area.

Officials of the Department of Community Development refused to comment on Mr Aston's eviction.

S. Times
22/11/81
271

Oxton packs up for Promised Land No 4

RDM 23/11/81 271

Mail Correspondent

THOUSANDS of inhabitants of one of Ciskei's bleakest resettlement camps, near Whittlesea, are facing their fourth move since they were first evicted from white farms and urban townships in the Eastern Cape during the 1960s.

The Oxton camp, a sprawl of mud huts and corrugated iron shacks in the Katberg with a population of about 25 000, has been "temporary" accommodation for a squatter community for five years.

Now the people of Oxton — mostly old folk, women and children — will be moved to Poplar Grove, opposite the Sada resettlement camp and closer to the tiny town of Whittlesea.

More than 100 000 people have been resettled in barren and desolate places around this town, such as Thornhill and Zweledinga.

Although Oxton people say they have been promised four-roomed houses at Poplar Grove, nothing has been done yet to prepare for the move.

Corrugated iron latrines — the hallmark of new resettlements — were erected there some time ago in preparation for the proposed mass removal of Crossroads squatters from the Western Cape.

However, the area was considered too muddy and the soil too claybound, so the toilets were dismantled.

Hopes

The people of Oxton, who have waited since 1976 for the "proper township, with factories" they were promised, hope Poplar Grove will be an improvement.

Rekindled hopes of the promised land, coupled with pamphlets drops from helicopters and a loudhailer political campaign, led to an overwhelming "yes" vote by Oxton to Ciskei independence in the recent referendum.

Ironically, most of the inhabitants, like those of Zweledinga and Thornhill, moved to escape incorporation in independent Transkei.

Those at Oxton came from the resettlement camp of Illinge, near Queenstown, which was ceded to Transkei in 1976. Before that they were forced out of urban locations falling within the coloured labour preference area — at Colesberg, Cradock, Cookhouse, Cathcart and Molteno — and off white farms in the Dordrecht, Burgersdorp and Aliwal North districts.

After Illinge, they found themselves at Sada, another resettlement camp, in the Ciskei.

Overcrowding at Sada was so serious that two years after it was established in 1968 it had already spawned its own sprawling squatter slum, the "Village of Tears", where even today basic facilities such as toilets do not exist.

Much of [illegible] moved to Oxton — where there is no grazing land, no water and the ground is so hard and stony that few families have managed to scratch out vegetable patches.

Oxton is largely unchanged since a visit last October — except that people are now unwilling to talk freely about their prospects.

Checks

Surveillance has been noticeably stepped up and roving Ciskei officials and police stop visitors to check credentials.

Those in Oxton and Zweledinga who were prepared to talk said they had voted for independence but were unable or unwilling to say why, or what they thought it would involve.

A destitute and semi-blind woman who fled Transkei and "borrows food from relatives" said she thought independence would possibly get her a pension.

According to a teacher, pamphlets dropped by helicopter told people all they had to do was say "yes". He added: "In a place like this, what comes from above goes."

Oxton's junior secondary school and two primary schools will move to Poplar Grove.

About 40 percent of Oxton families have a migrant worker in the cities, but remittances are erratic and sometimes stop. The only other cash income is from old age pensions, maintenance and disability grants.

'Musical chairs' for Ciskei residents

Argus 24/11/81

271

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The 4 000 residents of Glenmore, a resettlement camp 50 km outside Grahamstown, are to be moved again — this time to make way for an irrigation scheme.

The Ciskei Government wants to use the land on which Glenmore has stood for the past three years to extend the Tyefu irrigation scheme on the Fish River which borders the township.

In 1979 'redundant' farm labourers and squatters, mainly from Kenton-on-Sea and Alexandria, were resettled on the barren ground at Glenmore, more than 50 km from Grahamstown, the nearest source of employment.

Lack of funds

At the time it was envisaged that the residents would be employed in building the new township. But a lack of funds limited the number of jobs that could be created.

Mr D F Hitge, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said more work opportunities could be created only when funds to begin the housing project had been made available.

Privately organised charities and World Vision stepped in to supply the residents with food parcels in an attempt to alleviate their desperate situation.

Now, three years later, the Glenmore community is to be moved again. The residents, together with resettled people at Kammaskraal, near Peddie, are to be settled at a camp being prepared at Peddie.

The Ciskei Government originally refused to have anything to do with Glenmore.

But Ciskei's Minister of Agriculture, the Rev Willie Xaba, this week denied it was inconsistent for the Ciskei to take the land now.

'We objected in principle to the move to Glenmore and refused to take responsibility for the place.

'But we want the land and do not mind the people moving to Peddie as long as the South African Government provides houses and job opportunities,' he said.

A spokesman for an inter-church group which is preparing a garden project where the residents will be able to grow vegetables,said: 'Job opportunities are exactly nil.'

Tents first

The South African authorities have undertaken to provide a basic infrastructure at the Peddie site, including the provision of houses, pit toilets, water supplies, a school and a clinic.

Mr J Oosthuizen, liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said the people of Kammaskraal would be the first to move.

The move was likely to take place soon after Ciskei's independence on December 4, he said, and as the site would not be ready by then, residents would be temporarily housed in tents.

KwaZulu denies co-operating on removal of people from black spots

N. MERCURY 25/11/81

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Cabinet yesterday denied it was co-operating with the South African Government on the question of the removal of black people from KwaZulu

In a statement issued at Ulundi the Cabinet referred to a news item in the Mercury on November 5 which said that Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, had told the Transvaal Congress of the National Party that certain procedures had been worked out with the KwaZulu Government about the removal of black spots in Natal

According to the newspaper report, Dr Koornhof held this up as an indication of the progress the Government was making with the homeland Governments on black spot removals

The statement from the KwaZulu Cabinet said the factual position was that the KwaZulu Government had always been totally opposed to the removal of its people to areas determined by the Republic's Government.

'It is admitted that discussions have taken place regarding the removal of people but these discussions have always been on the basis that the people should not be removed,' the statement said

The Cabinet rejected Dr Koornhof's statement that 'a certain procedure had been decided on as a result of discussions on future black spot removals'

'If the statement by Dr Koornhof is correct, it can only disturb the harmonious relations which at present exist between him and the KwaZulu Cabinet,' the statement added

Format 2:

@USE INTERNAL-FILENAME,INTERNAL-FILENAME

INTERNAL-FILENAME specifies the name by which the file can be referenced within the run after the @USE control stream.

EXTERNAL-FILENAME specifies the full external name of the file. The external name usually takes the form qualifier*filename (F-cycle). The exception is when external name has been previously used in an earlier @USE command.

All internal filenames equated to an external filename are listed and maintained for the run. Once equated, the user can reference the file by its internal or external filename from within a program or the run stream. If a conflict of filenames exists, it is the user's responsibility to attach an internal name to the file (with the conflicting external name before any references to that file are attempted). The internal filename list is always searched first on file reference. If a no-find condition occurs on the internal names, the external filename list is searched. Multiple internal filenames can be attached to an external filename.

2.5.3 FILE CYCLES (F-C

The use of F-cycles ena
catalogued files withou

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No pensions: anger at Glenmore

GRAHAMSTOWN — A crowd of more than 100 angry pensioners besieged a reporter and a photographer in Glenmore resettlement camp this week, waving reference books and complaining bitterly about pension payments which had not been received.

Names and details were taken from 51 old men and women, 11 of whom said they had not received a single pension payment since moving to Glenmore early in 1979.

They learned that a reporter would be visiting Glenmore on Tuesday but by the time the message was conveyed back, it had become someone very high up who was coming to the camp to sort out their problems.

A small group of pensioners, who visited the Grahamstown Advice Office last Saturday, were told that since all other avenues had been exhausted in efforts to get their pensions paid, pressure publicity was their last hope.

When inquiries were made it emerged that due to an administrative bungle, the pensions had been transferred to Pretoria.

The last major problem with Glenmore pensions was largely ironed out a year ago, when people evicted from Klipfontein Farm in the Alexandria district, finally managed to get their pensions transferred from Alice to Glenmore.

Most said they supported large families on their pensions, which were supposed to be paid every two months in Glenmore.

According to the superintendent, Mr Dave Strauss, the problems mostly concerned people whose applications for pensions to be transferred to Alice were made "long ago," but the magistrate at Alice had never received them.

In an operation lasting over an hour, details were taken from 51 people. Those in the crowd were mostly old, and some frail.

"If we are having this much trouble with pensions after nearly three years at Glenmore, imagine what will happen when our pensions have to be transferred to the Ciskei," said Mr Tutu Gqukani, a spokesman for the pensioners.

The liaison officer of the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, said from Pretoria yesterday that steps had already been taken to ensure "as little delay as possible" in the transfer of pensions to the Ciskei when Glenmore people were moved after independence — DDC.

Some of these payments are still irregular however, and the pensioners believe that if they are

00 26/11/81
(271)

N. Mercury 26/11/81 (271)

Planned KwaZulu removal of 20 000 still on, says Govt

Mercury Reporter

A SPOKESMAN for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria says there is no question of a temporary halt being called to Government plans to move 20 000 people from Reserve Four near Richards Bay to Ntambanana.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, public relations officer of the department, said from Pretoria yesterday: 'I know nothing about a temporary halt being called. As far as I know, the plans to move the people from Reserve Four will go ahead.'

Mr Oosthuizen was reacting to reports this week that removals had been delayed because of opposition from the people in Reserve Four.

'In the 1975 consolidation proposals for KwaZulu it was decided that Reserve Four should be moved. I know of no change to the proposals,' he said.

Farmers and agricultural scientists described the proposed removals as the 'saddest and most senseless' in the KwaZulu consolidation programme.

Unsuitable

They said Reserve Four's level of economic and social self-sufficiency was uncommon in KwaZulu. While most people in KwaZulu earned a living from migrant labour, the majority of people in Reserve Four earned their living from their land and commercial activities in the area.

Agriculturists regard Ntambanana as arid and totally unsuitable for their kind of fruit, vegetable and timber farming.

The community of 6 000 from Richards Bay's Reserve Six, who were moved to Ntambanana in 1975, is now in a depressed state.

If 20 000 people from Reserve Six moved to Ntambanana, agricultural scientists predict the area would become a desert within a matter of years.

```
d.    @RUN,/TP          SECOND,12345,TRNG
      @ASG,AD           TAPEA.
      @ASG,CP           TAPEB.,T
      @COPIN,S          TAPEA.
      @ASM,USW          PROGRAM
      . . . .           CORRECTIONS
      . . . .
      . . . .
      @COPOUT,S         TPF$.,TAPEB.
      @CLOSE,I          TAPEB.
      @FREE,E           TAPEA.
      @XQT
      . . . .           DATA
      . . . .
      . . . .
      @PMD
      @FIN
```

These two examples (C and D) source element in TPF$
and saved on tape in element ram is collected into
an absolute element by the i postmortem dump is taken.
After the programmer has che s and determined the
necessary corrections, the s e original source into
TPF$ with the @COPIN. The c and the element is updated.
This new updated source is n ape. The first tape is
reset to scratch tape format eted from the Master File
Directory.

3.6 @PREP STATEMENT

The @PREP command is used to e on mass storage for
subsequent referencing as a r. The @PREP statement
causes an entry point table entry point table contains
all the entry points (extern relocatable binary (RB)
elements in the file.

A file must be prepared when are to be added to a program
collection from that file me entry point in the element.
The user defined file must a collector control state-
ment for the automatic inclu rogram File (TPF$) is
automatically specified as a red elements from the file
are included in the collecti cation on @MAP source
language statements, the fil .

400 Amaoti families may have to move

African Affairs Reporter,

MORE than 400 families who have lived on a farm in Amaoti near Inanda for more than 50 years may be forced to find new homes.

Their Indian landlord, Mr E. Nattan, has been ordered by the Department of Health to either evict the squatters by next week because of unhygienic living conditions, or face prosecution.

The squatters do not pay rent but supply custom to Mr Nattan's shop.

One of the local indunas, Mr Allison Ngwazi, said yesterday that the department should indicate what improvements it expected from the residents.

Pay rent

If it were a question of building according to approved plans, they would be prepared to comply.

He said if the Government built houses for them, they would be willing to pay rent.

'But we are not willing to be moved. We have lived here for more than 50 years,' Mr Ngwazi said some of the residents were old and would find it difficult to build houses in a new place.

'At least a thousand of the residents are members of Inkatha and are looking forward to help from the organisation to fight the removal,' he said.

The Department of Health could not be reached for comment yesterday.

b. @CHG,A PFA.ELTA/ABC,PFA.ELTA/V1

Change the absolute element ELTA version ABC to version V1.

c.
```
@ASG,AX   USERFILE/X17Y/W24X.
@CHG,Z    USERFILE.
@COPY,A   TPF$.NEWELT,USERFILE.
@CHG,V    USERFILE.
@FREE,X   USERFILE.
@XQT      USERFILE.NEWELT
```

These statements assign and change the program file USERFILE from a read-only file to read and write in order that a new absolute element could be added. It is reset to a read-only file without any changes to read/write keys (no NAME-2 parameter) and released from exclusive use.

3.9 THE @PRT STATEMENT

This statement with the proper options will list basic information about files in the Master File Directory, temporary files assigned to the run, files residing on a removable disc pack, the table of contents of program files or lists the text of a source element.

Format: @PRT,OPTIONS NAME-1,NAME-2,...,NAME-N

The NAME field can be any c

a. Name of a catalogued fil

b. Name of a program file.

c. Name of a source elemen

d. Name of a temporary fil

e. An account number.

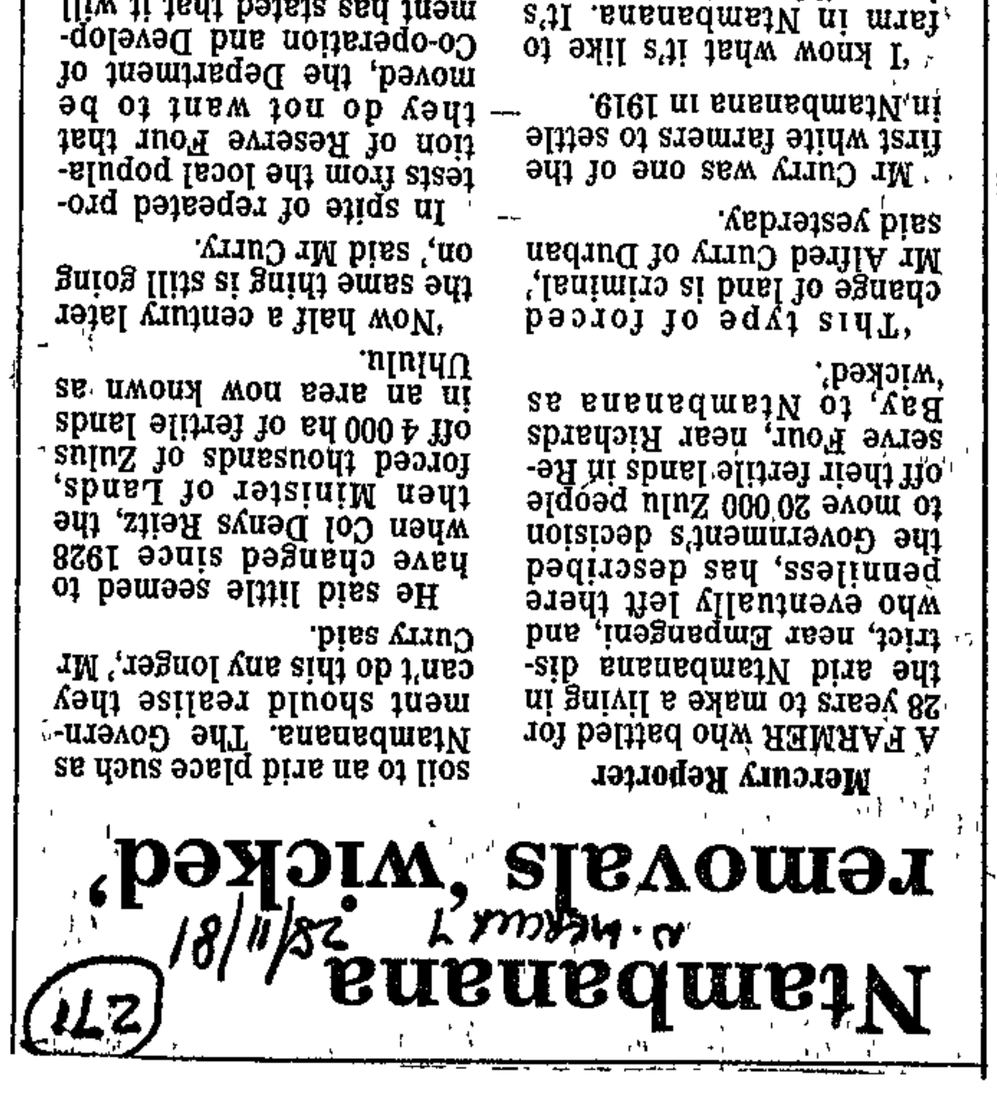
f. A Project-ID.

g. Remc

OPTIONS:

(none)

a privileged run.
public files in
umber, Qualifier
never printed and
replaced by slashes



Ntambanana removals 'wicked'

Mercury Reporter

A FARMER who battled for 28 years to make a living in the arid Ntambanana district, near Empangeni, and who eventually left there penniless, has described the Government's decision to move 20 000 Zulu people off their fertile lands in Reserve Four, near Richards Bay, to Ntambanana as 'wicked'.

'This type of forced change of land is criminal,' Mr Alfred Curry of Durban said yesterday.

Mr Curry was one of the first white farmers to settle in Ntambanana in 1919.

'I know what it's like to farm in Ntambanana. It's impossible. It is dry, thorn country with not one permanent running stream in the whole area.

'The soil is shallow, unfertile clay and the main river, the Enseleni, consists mostly of polluted pools unfit for humans or animals,' Mr Curry said.

After battling for many years to make a go of it, every farmer in the district had left without a penny.

'It's a downright shame to force these people from Reserve Four where there is plenty of clear water, an excellent rainfall and good soil to an arid place such as Ntambanana. The Government should realise they can't do this any longer,' Mr Curry said.

He said little seemed to have changed since 1928 when Col Denys Reitz, the then Minister of Lands, forced thousands of Zulus off 4 000 ha of fertile lands in an area now known as Uhlulu.

'Now half a century later the same thing is still going on,' said Mr Curry.

In spite of repeated protests from the local population of Reserve Four that they do not want to be moved, the Department of Co-operation and Development has stated that it will push ahead with the removals to Ntambanana.

ST 29/11/87 105 271

There'll be no celebrating in the village of the children's graves

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

ABOUT 230 families will not share the joy of next week's Ciskei independence.

They live at Keiskammahoek, where children's graves outnumber those of adults.

They were forcibly moved there four years ago and since then many people have died

Heat, hunger and thirst dominate their lives.

Their only means of survival is the meagre earnings of husbands or sons lucky to find jobs hundreds of kilometres away from home.

Other Ciskeians treat them as "outcasts"

These people — about 500 of them — are not interested in the coming festivities

All they want is to go home to the spaceous lands in the beautiful Tsitsikamma area, near Humansdorp, which they and their forebearers inhabited for more than 150 years.

It was land granted to this small Fingo community by Sir George Grey after they fought with the British in the frontier wars in 1835

Good land

Each family had about 4ha to themselves and the rest of the land, consisting of three large farms, was used as communal land for grazing cattle

For 150 years the Fingos lived happily The land was good and there was plenty of work close by.

Then they were told they were to be moved "home" to the Ciskei

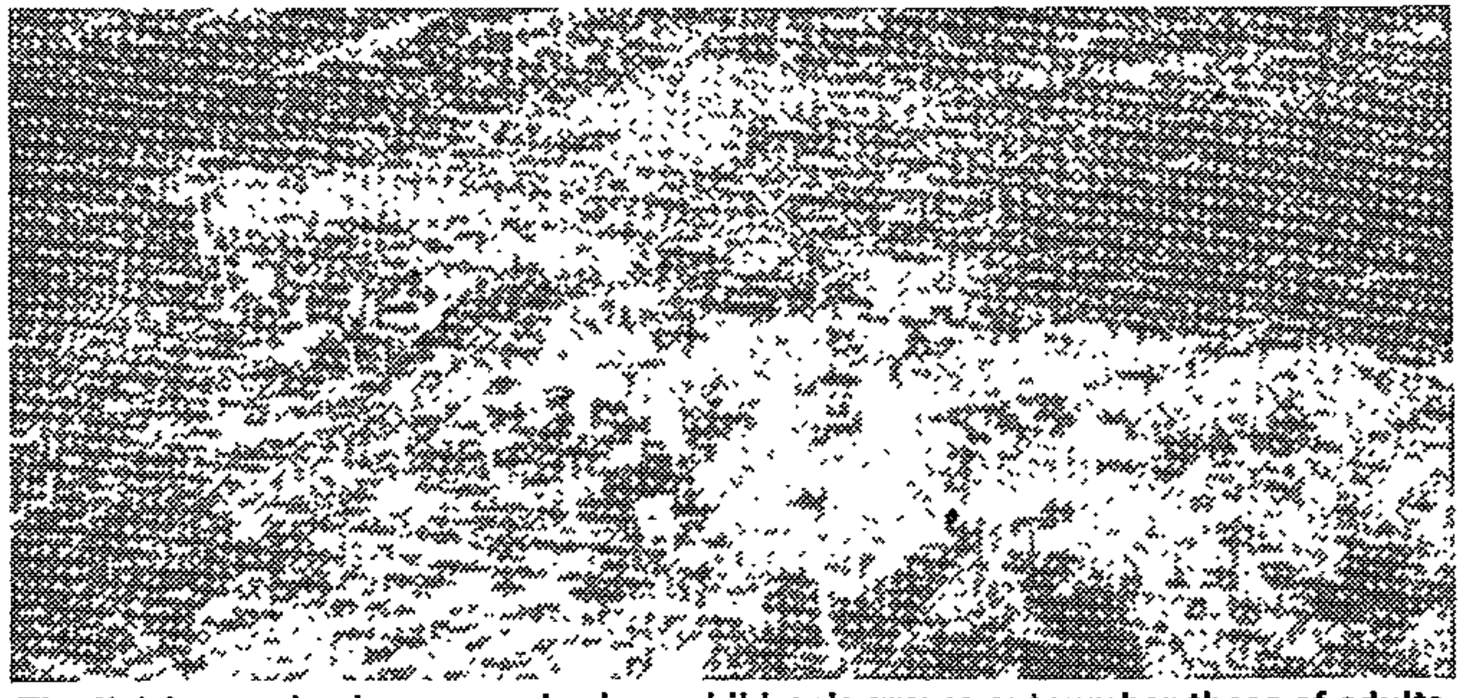
They refused to go and early one morning in 1977 they were woken up by scores of armed men wearing camouflage uniforms

Several of the Fingos were interviewed recently and relived their terrifying experience.

They told how the houses were surrounded The men were singled out and put into vehicles

Women and children were herded into other vehicles, belongings were loaded onto trucks and before their eyes their houses were bulldozed

The men spent the night in jail and the women and children were taken to their new homes .. tents erected at Keiskammahoek in a township they called Elukhanyweni — the civilised place



The Keiskammahoek graveyard, where children's graves outnumber those of adults

Lost stock

"We called it Greenland at first, not because of the trees and grass but because of all the tents," said one man

A month later wooden shacks were built for them and they have been living in them ever since

"The huts are so badly made that in bad weather the rain just pours in When there's wind you can't light a lamp

"They are so small that we have to keep most of our stuff outside," said one resident.

He said they lost all their animals during the move and were unable to keep any more as they were allocated only 20sq m of land each

The men work many kilometres away and come home once a month if they can afford to do so.

"The place is hot and dry and there is little food for a lot of people

"Our people are dying.

"In four years we have built up a large graveyard," said one Fingo.

He said the toilets between the houses stank and water gave them stomach cramps.

One tap was shared by 20 houses

"We also feel like strangers in the Ciskei The other people do not treat us well. They are not friendly," he said

A party of PFP representatives, including MPCs Mrs Molly Blackburn and Mrs Di Bishop, visited the township recently and were "shocked" at what they found

"We were horrified to see the poverty in which they live," said Mrs Blackburn.

Despair

Another shock was the number of children's graves.

"They outnumbered the adults' graves by far.

"The whole feeling there is one of despair because of the lack of work and the spiritual breakdown the removal has caused," said Mrs Blackburn.

Another member of the party, Mrs Bobby Melunski, described the graveyard.

"Adult graves stretched in a single line of 61 humps. About 100m away, lying parallel with their elders, are twin lines of little mounds like bumpy railway tracks,

"Small pieces of plank tell the name of the deceased and the date of birth and death."

RDM 30/11/81

Camp must pull out roots it had to plant

Mail Correspondent

THE Department of Co-operation and Development is tightlipped on the "sensitive and delicate political issue" of the looming removal of residents of the Glenmore resettlement camp on the Fish River for the second time in less than three years.

Veteran does not want to move

Mail Correspondent

A 70-YEAR-OLD Second World War veteran, with a tattered card saying "Welcome home to the Union of South Africa", and signed by Field Marshal Jan Smuts, is one of the Glenmore pensioners who does not want to move again

Mr Andries Tlale who served as a fireman in Egypt and Berlin and saw battle at Alamein and Tobruk, particularly does not want to go to Peddie.

Originally from Pretoria, he moved to Grahamstown after the war to work

He then moved to Klipfontein Farm, near Alexandria,

MR ANDRIES TLALE
Peddie is 'not my place'

where he worked as a labourer to support his wife and seven children

In 1979 he and his family were forcibly evicted and "relocat-

The department has administered Glenmore since 1979, when the Ciskei government refused to accept people uprooted from farms in the Alexandria and Kenton-on-Sea areas and dumped on the banks of the Fish River

The Wooldridge squatters at Kammaskraal, who are worst off at present, will be the first to move to the new resettlement camp at Peddie, according to a spokesman for the department

About 170 families, who were promised houses at Kammaskraal but found tents, have been told they will move in January.

Employed

According to the spokesman, they will have toilets and a temporary water supply and will be employed in developing the "infrastructure" for the other groups to be moved

Prefabricated houses would be provided, although other facilities would not yet be ready

He was unable to say when the 70 Alexandria families at Kammaskraal would be moved It would not be until the "infrastructure" was ready.

At Glenmore and Kammaskraal — which house about 5 700 — people are bitterly opposed to the pending removal to Peddie

They had believed they were there to stay and had made the best of their conditions

"How can we start from scratch, all over again?" asked a Glenmore pensioner, Mr Tutu Gqukam "We have just started settling down here We have gardens now and new classrooms Some are even getting jobs"

At Peddie, where they will move into a densely-populated closed settlement, there will be no land and few jobs

Peddie is deeper in Ciskei than their present homes and further from the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage complex where some Glenmore people find work

After moving to Peddie they will have to compete with thousands of rural poor for jobs in King William's Town and East London

But Glenmore's 4 200 residents occupy valuable arable land wanted by Ciskei for extensions to its Tyefu irrigation project

At Kammaskraal about 30km from Peddie on the Prudhoe road, there is a dam and crops, not people, are the priority.

like it here at first," he said, "but we are more settled now and do not want to move"

Mr Tlale is particularly proud of his returning serviceman's card, welcoming him back to South Africa

"Peddie is not my place, I don't want to go the Ciskei"

Mr Tlale receives an ex-serviceman's pension from the South African Government and, like the rest of Glenmore's many pensioners, fears that if they are forced to move to Peddie, payments of pensions, which took so long to be transferred to Glenmore, will stop once again

Improved

Glenmore people still occupy the "temporary" wooden homes that greeted them in 1979, but many have been painted and improved with extensions, gardens and vegetable patches

Six new classrooms, to relieve overcrowding in Glenmore's only primary school, are nearing completion

Sports and social clubs have started

The work situation has also improved at Glenmore and fewer people are now on rations

"There is nowhere near full employment here," says the superintendent, Mr Dave Strauss "But there are more job opportunities that they will have in Peddie"

The school principal, Mr M S Mzizi, wants to know why people must be moved now, "just when the irrigation project is bringing work opportunities here"

"People are more settled now and are starting to adapt to this place," he said "To move them again will be to destroy the community"

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be : 'qu'elle est perdue pour lui, elle
éritablement'
be : 'réels pour lui'
etrouvons chez lui' not 'constatons'
reuve de' wrong : 'possède aussi un côté
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ch' (spelling)

ique'

'Thousands 'will lose citizenship'

ARGUS 3/12/81

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TWO and a quarter million South Africans would lose their citizenship tonight when Ciskei attained its 'puppet independence,' Mrs Di Bishop, MPC for Gardens, said today.

Addressing the Union of Jewish Women of South Africa, Mrs Bishop said the past year had been a 'dreadful one' for her.

'It has, I believe, been a dreadful year for anyone who has devoted any part of themselves to the struggle for peaceful change,' she added.

'We have seen the rights of ordinary peace-loving, law-abiding citizens of all races, colours and creeds being whittled away.'

Mrs Di Bishop

'DESPAIR'

Speaking of her recent visit to the Ciskei, she said that it seemed as if 'we had learnt nothing from the tragedy of Hitler's racism.'

She had never seen such 'abject despair' as she saw among the discarded 'Fingo' people at the Elukhanywemi village.

Elukhanywemi is a village of wooden shacks 'for 5 000 people who were moved at the point of a gun from ancestral lands' in the Tsitsikama area near Humansdorp. This land was granted to them by Sir George Grey in 1835.

ON CONTRACT

Mrs Bishop said most of the men there were now contract workers in Humansdorp — the place from which they were removed.

They returned home once a month if they could afford it — the six-hour journey at the cost of R26 return probably took about a week's wages.

'It is 10 years of working as a social worker among the aged, sick and poor of the Cape Flats and the families of those in prison that has made me increasingly aware that the root cause of the misery around is apartheid,' she said.

Another group of people at Mgwali, near Keiskammahoek, were 'perhaps doomed to the same fate as those at Elukhanywemi,' she said, because 'they now form what is called by this mad government a black spot'.

CORRIDOR

Mgwali is in the so-so-called white corridor between the Transkei and the Ciskei and the people living there constitute part of the 250 000 people who are due for removal — 'all in the name of consolidation.'

Mrs Bishop said it was 'particularly poignant' to reflect on the origin of Mgwali, a Sandile granted to Soga and his white Scottish wife the right to live at Mgwali to demonstrate that white and black could live together in peace.

'I was born into an apartheid society — like many born after 1948. It is my fervent wish that I shall not die in an apartheid society,' she said.

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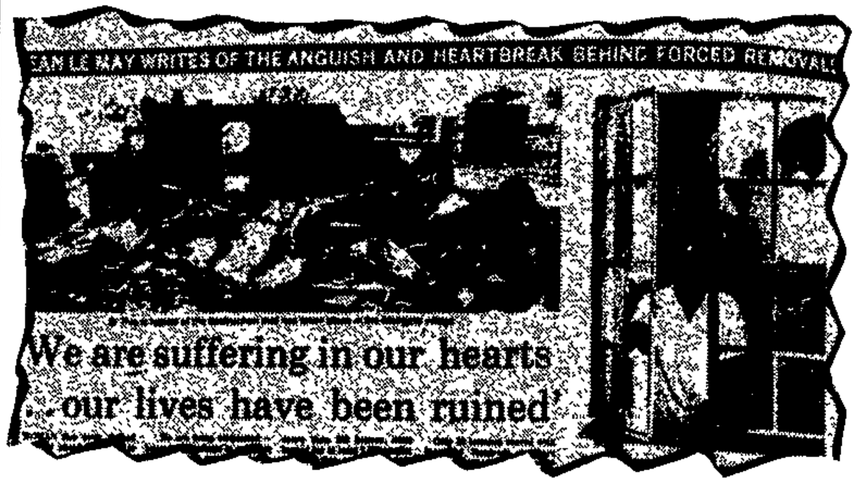
JEAN LE MAY tells a heart-wrenching Christmas tale

'The grapevine is still alive. Next year I shall start rebuilding the house.

Anna's back where her heart is....



● Flashback — the heartache of the Makgato villagers

"Look," said Mrs Anna Makgato. "The grapevine is still alive. Next year I shall start rebuilding the house."

The word for this woman is indomitable

Just before Christmas two years ago she and her husband — both school principals — packed their belongings and fled.

Soon their home lay in ruins, and throughout the villiage schools, churches, shops, clinics and houses crumbled into a rubble of dust

Now, newly widowed, she has joined the thousands of Batlokwa people who have filtered back to rebuild from the rubble of their former homes

They were removed by Government decree in late 1979, and during the removal, which evoked, widespread protest, thousands of people either ancestral Makgato village on the Dwars River near Bandolierkop in the Northern Transvaal

Now the "removal" order has been set aside, pending the report of the Van der Walt Commission of Inquiry into Homelands Consolidation, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development told me this week.

● Mrs Anna Makgato — is brimming over with hope and enthusiasm now that her tribe has been allowed to return to the village which was demolished by the Government two years ago.

Mr Josias Maila, chairman of the Makgato Community Council, said he and a colleague, Mr Edward Segole, travelled to Cape Town last year to see Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

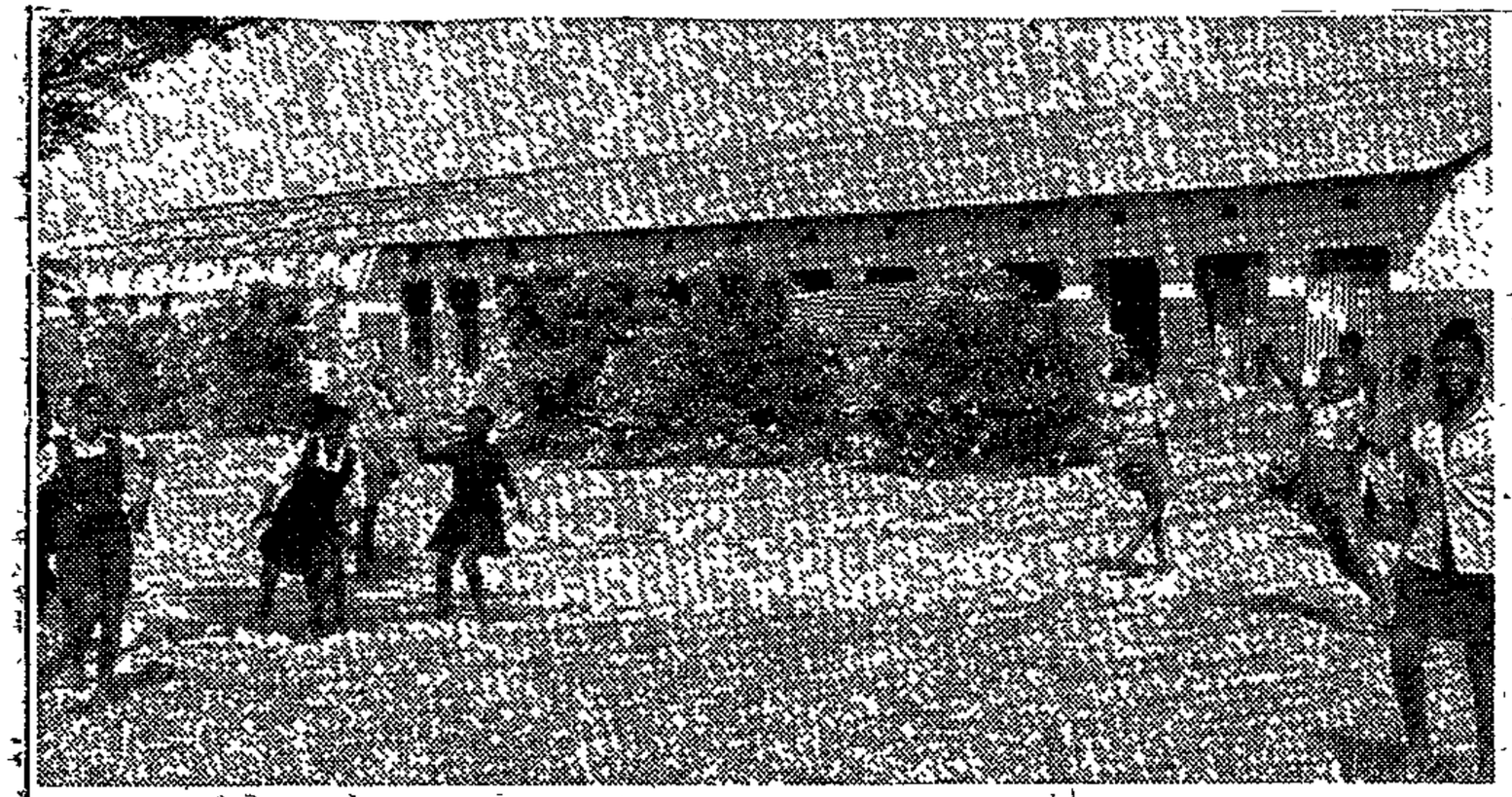
Since then, he said, the Government appeared to have washed its hands of the affair. The rebuilding of the village has been dumped in the lap of the Lebowa Government and the Lutheran Church, which between them have financed the restored water system, the clinic and the rebuilding and re-equipping of three schools.

The people themselves, sliping back to Makgato from surrounding villages, are slowly restoring their shattered houses, living in the ruins or in temporary shacks while they do so.

Early last year — soon after the "removal" — the Sunday Express photographed Mrs Makgato peering sadly from a shattered window of her once-beautiful house which had cost her husband R10 000 to build in 1963.

"We had a terrible Christmas," she told me at the time, weeping. "I want to come home. I lived here for 16 years, and my six children were born here."

This week we learnt how she met the challenge with courage and determination, drawing moral support from a cohesive community in circumstances which would have landed many



● Schoolchildren show their delight at being returned to their school. It now has a roof and window panes have been replaced. **Pictures: DOUG LEE**

6/12/81

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women in psychiatric care.

She put the older children in boarding schools and packed the four-year-old twins off to their grandmother. She and her husband accepted teaching posts at schools in widely separated parts of Lebowa.

The "removal" virtually broke up the family. But worse was to come. Early this year Mrs Makgato was sent for urgently — her husband, Mr Francis Makgato, had been taken seriously ill. He died from strain and overwork, she told me sadly.

A short while ago she and her family came home.

This week we found her back at her rebuilt Lefatane Primary School. About 400 small children milled around excitedly — it was the last day of the term — as she proudly showed us the classrooms, the storeroom piled with building materials and the new school hall.

"At first we taught under the trees, then the Lebowa Government gave us tents. A man came and saw us teaching in the tents and promised money for rebuilding. We moved in as the builders moved out of each classroom."

When the Sunday Express photographed the school on our earlier visit it was roofless and there were gaping holes where windows had been torn out.

This week the oleanders were in bloom again, and the new window panes gleamed.

Despite her mourning dress Mrs Makagato posed beamingly for us on the levelled ruins of her house, in front of the converted garage where she and her younger children live.

"Look," she said, "I am getting the garden going again — the grapevine is still alive. Next year I shall start rebuilding the house."

Anna Makgato and the Batlokwa people are home.

And they are staying there . . .

Magistrate probes Glenmore pension payment problems

Mail Corresondent

AN ALICE magistrate, MR L D Strydom, will visit the Glenmore resettlement camp today to investigate cases where residents are not receiving their pensions

The investigation follows an East Cape newspaper report 10 days ago giving details of about 50 pensioners who claimed they had not received their pensions - some since they were first resettled at Glenmore in 1979

Mr Strydom went to Glenmore yesterday afternoon to ensure pensioners with complaints would be present when his team of investigators arrive today

He said so far 20 pensioners had come forward with complaints and everything possible was being done

More than 100 angry pensioners mobbed a newspaper team which visited Glenmore 10 days ago to test reaction to the announcement that Glenmore was to be given to the Ciskei

Due to a misunderstanding, the pensioners believed the reporters were officials

Details from about 51 men and women were taken and passed on to the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft

Responsible

Mr Moorcroft said yesterday he had written to the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions

Mr Strydom, seconded to the Ciskei Department of Justice, said Glenmore was still in the Republic, and South Africa was therefore responsible for the pension payments

In due course the payments would be handed over to the Ciskei government he said

Blacks opposed to resettlement scheme

N. Mercury 8/12/81

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Shakaville delegation to ask Chief Buthelezi to intervene

By DEVEN MOODLEY

INDIANS and black people in Stanger are opposed to a Government move to resettle about 5 000 blacks from Shakaville, near the town, to Bulwer Farm in Doringkop – about 40 km away

Mr Tembiskosi Dube, acting chairman of the Shakaville Advisory Board said yesterday that his board had received a letter from the Chief Commissioner in Pietermaritzburg in connection with the resettlement of Shakaville residents

According to the letter, the people of Shakaville would be moved to Bulwer Farm sometime between 1983 and 1985

The reason for the resettlement, according to Mr Dube, is that Shakaville is situated in an Indian area

Mr Dube said a delegation from Shakaville would meet Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to ask him to intervene on their behalf

He said the residents in the location and the nearby shack dwellers had vowed they would not agree to be resettled elsewhere

'Although my board has been informed in writing that we would be resettled sometime between 1983 and 1985, we have heard from other sources that the resettlement would take place only in 1995

'This might be the position for the people who live in the location but what about the people who live in shacks outside the location? I cannot help being suspicious that these people would be forced out shortly,' said Mr Dube

Several prominent blacks in Stanger said yesterday that they would fight against the resettlement

'We have lived in Shakaville all our lives and the town is the birthplace of the Zulu nation. Stanger is of historical significance to blacks because King Shaka is buried in the town,' said Mr Upton Mkhizi, a spokesman for Shakaville residents

Opposed

Mr Yunus Moolla, a member of the South African Indian Council and vice-chairman of the Stanger LAC, said 'Not a single Indian in the town has asked for Shakaville to be handed over to Indians and neither would Indians want the area'

Dr E I Bhorat, Stanger's MOH and a member of the LAC, said the LAC was totally opposed to the proposed resettlement

'Shakaville has a clinic, community hall, schools and proper sanitation and I cannot see why the people have to be resettled at Bulwer Farm where such facilities do not exist,' he said, adding that Indians in Stanger had joined the Shakaville residents in objecting to the resettlement

Stanger's Town Clerk, Mr N Maree, would not comment on the Government move to resettle the residents of Shakaville He said the council only owned the land at the location

Officials of the Port Natal Administration Board in Durban were not available for comment yesterday.

KwaNdebele resettlement area north of Pretoria . . . no subsistence on one-sixteenth of an acre.

Tragedies by the million in resettlement

STAR 10/12/81 Z71

By David Braun

More than one-million South Africans, nearly every one of them black, have been "resettled" to conform with Government homeland policy.

At a conference in June the South African Institute of Race Relations examined the objects of the resettlement policies, and the agonies of people affected by such policies.

Particular attention was given to relocation of blacks from farms and "black spots" (areas in white South Africa where black peasants still have land) into, or close to homelands.

At the end of the conference the institute was moved to announce: "We know of no greater cause of human suffering in our land than relocation."

Tragedies

Papers delivered at the conference spoke of economic, political and ideological processes which "have their ultimate effect at individual level" and that "such actions by the State finally boil down to the tragedies of malnutrition, mental collapse and despondency." Even suicide was mentioned.

The history of resettlement was traced, starting with the first laws made to evict "squatters" so that land could be cleared to sell to white farmers.

As agriculture became increasingly mechanised large tenant labour became superfluous, so these people and their families too were removed.

People removed from black spots, the conference was told, were entitled to compensatory land only if they had owned more than 17,3 ha in the black spot.

All owners of smaller pieces of land, and the tenants on such freehold land, were deprived of land and had to get rid of their stock.

These people were given half-acre plots if they moved to a "closer settlement." If they were fortunate they found jobs in agriculture or industry. More often they joined the ranks of the unemployed.

Fundamentals

One speaker told the conference that some people measured the "death of apartheid" in terms of the number of restaurants open to all races, or the composition of the President's Council.

"But here, in the homelands," he said, the fundamentals of apartheid live on strongly, ensuring (or attempting to ensure) that stability continues in white South Africa, that migrant labour continues, that the unemployed, the old, the young, and the sick remain out of sight."

In closing the conference the institute resolved to:

"Seek to draw the attention of all South Africans to the evils that accompany so much of the relocation of our fellow citizens.

"Seek to contribute towards the elimina-

tion of relocation in the future.

"Seek to alleviate the effects of relocation wherever it occurs."

In the four months since the conference the institute has done much to carry out this resolution.

Hazel Moolman, deputy director of the institute says that while work is being carried out on the second part of the resolution — to contribute towards the elimination of relocation — the most overt action has been in making people aware and alleviating the suffering.

Documented

"Our research committee has compiled and published the first of three documents on resettlement. The first part, entitled African Population Relocation in South Africa is designed to inform people, particularly whites, as to what is going on in this country in this regard.

"The second and third parts, now being researched, will deal with selected areas and government 'betterment' programmes in these areas," she said.

Ina Perlman directs the institute's programme to alleviate conditions in the resettlement areas. The main vehicle for this thrust is the institute's Operation Hunger.

"Our ideal," she says, "is to help the people re-establish their subsistence economies.

"Our main task at this stage is feeding. In virtually all the homelands there are great numbers of people starving.

"We raise money by appealing directly to the public and in our first year, which has just ended (Operation Hunger was launched before the Resettlement conference), we raised more than R200 000. Two-thirds of this money was from small donors who contributed R5 or R10 a time.

No subsistence

She said that in kwaNdebele close on 200,000 people had been relocated into about a dozen villages. The people had been allocated one-sixteenth of an acre each and "there is no possibilty of subsistence agriculture or grazing.

"In these villages there is only one water tap in each street and the water is connected only for a few hours each day. People stand in queues for hours to fill their pails."

Mrs Perlman said that Ndebele women had been selling their beadwork to raise money for food.

Unscrupulous dealers from the white cities were swooping down on them and paying next to nothing for their work.

"But we put a stop to that by buying up R30 000 worth of beadwork at realistic prices and reselling them in our shop in Johannesburg.

"The kwaNdebele women now realise they have been taken for a ride by certain dealers and they have formed a co-operative through which dealers must buy.

"We are thrilled because they are earning money and not just taking handouts. That is the whole philosophy of Operation Hunger: First we feed the people, then we clothe them. Finally, we try and help them to their feet again.

No overheads

"Not one cent is spent on administration or salaries. These expenses are covered by a separate corporate donor who has specified that all other monies be used in the relocation areas."

But she said, the money raised so far was nowhere near enough.

Mrs Perlman has appealed to one million privileged South Africans to come forward and donate one rand each month to Operation Hunger.

An inflow of that magnitude would increase the effectiveness of Operation Hunger 60-fold.

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400 families to Tsakane or homelands

SOWETAN 11/12/81 271

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

MORE than 400 families still remaining in Brakpan old location will all be resettled in Tsakane early next year and those who do not qualify will be sent to the homelands.

This was announced yesterday by Mr F E Marx, Erab's chief director, who said that the board was at the moment still removing the families in groups and resettling them in Tsakane.

Brakpan old location, one of the oldest townships in the East Rand, will be developed into a white residential area within the next 10 years, after all the families have been resettled in Tsakane.

The Erab started removing families from the old location a few months ago and over 1 000 squatting families have been resettled in Tsakane near KwaThema.

Mr Marx said yesterday; "We are still busy resettling the families in the new houses in Tsakane and those families who do not qualify to be in Tsakane will be sent to their place of origin — homelands." He also promised to deal with squatters' problems as humanely as possible and said that the board would deal with each case accordingly.

He warned that no squatter could remain in the old location after the removals as the place would be demolished. He said he was not sure when all the families would be moved to Tsakane.

RESETTLEMENT F.M. 11/12/81 271

Axing Mgwali

The historic Xhosa village of Mgwali, near Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape, is the latest "black spot" facing relocation — in this case to the Ciskei. Its imminent uprooting falls under homeland consolidation in terms of the 1936 Land Act.

However, 152 land owners at Mgwali possess title deeds to their properties, a fairly prosperous agricultural area, and about 100 people live on mission grant land. The rest, about 4 700, are tenants who rent their plots for a nominal fee.

It is likely that the landowners will go to law to test their right to remain.

Mgwali is what government calls an "inappropriately situated" area. It was the early 19th century seat of the Great Chief Ngqika, whose wife Sutu, the mother of chief Sandile, is buried there. "That is what hurts us most," says Kidwell Gija, one of the landowners. Both he and his 90-year-old father were born in Mgwali where they attended the Cumming Memorial school, established nearly 200 years ago.

According to Gija, Ciskei President Lennox Sebe and his Justice Minister, Reverend Xaba, visited Mgwali in June and told the people they had to move to Frankfort by December 4, the date of the Ciskei's independence last week. They were told that Mgwali is "white man's land."

Gija claims that about eight years ago, former Cabinet minister, M C Botha gave the people "an assurance" they could remain. He says that since they are situated outside the Ciskei, there is still a chance of fighting the proposed resettlement. "We are not prepared to give up our rights. We are not keen, either, about the homelands. We would rather be under the SA government The SA government must observe our loyalty, humanity must prevail, this is sacred land," he told the *FM*.

Meanwhile, other areas in the "white corridor" that extends inland from East London are also under threat of resettlement.

Financial Mail December 11 1981

Blacks welcome Govt rethink on Shakaville

N. Mercury 11/12/81

By Deven Moodley

THE Government has agreed to reconsider the resettlement of more than 5 000 black people from Shakaville near Stanger on the Natal North Coast, to Bulwer Farm in Dormkop — about 80 km away.

In a statement issued to the Mercury yesterday the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr G. de V. Morrison said his department would re-investigate the whole question of Shakaville being returned as an urban black residential area.

Dr Morrison said the decision to reconsider the resettlement of the location's black people follows representations from the Shakaville Advisory Board for the township to remain a residential area for blacks and also for any move to resettle the residents in another area to be selected.

Indians and blacks in Stanger yesterday welcomed the move by the Government to re-investigate the resettlement of the people living in Shakaville.

Oppose

Indian leaders in Stanger said they would oppose any move by the Government to remove the residents of Shakaville to Bulwer Farm.

Mr Fembiskosi Dube, acting chairman of the Shakaville Advisory Board, said the people of Shakaville would refuse to be moved out of the location.

We have been promised by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that he would also make representations to the South African Government not to interfere with the settled communities of Shakaville he said.

Mr Dube said although the Government had agreed to re-investigate the question of Shakaville being returned as an urban black residential area he felt there was no need to.

"We are a settled community living at Shakaville for many years. There is no reason for a re-investigation because we have made it quite clear that we would not move out for any reason" Mr Dube said adding that Indians in the town were also opposed to the resettlement.

Glenmore not our responsibility — Sebe

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government did not accept responsibility for the Glenmore settlement near Peddie and its citizens, President Lennox Sebe said in a press statement yesterday

The conditions prevailing at Glenmore had been created by the Eastern Cape Administration Board and the Ciskei Government was only prepared to assume responsibility when these people had been properly housed at Peddie, President Sebe said

However, he said he was confident South Africa would continue to meet its responsibilities there The matter was currently under discussion at diplomatic level

President Sebe's comment follows the confusion which has arisen over which government is responsible for the payment of pensions at the settlement More than 50 pensioners had complained that they had not been paid their pensions

"The settlement at Glenmore was started through the activities of the Eastern Cape Administration Board and the settlement was never sanctioned by the Ciskeian Government, who at that time had no jurisdiction over the farm," President Sebe said

"However, the Ciskeian Government intervened in the resettlement activity in the interests of its citizens and secured an undertaking from South Africa that further resettlement would cease and that the resettled people would be accommodated in proper housing at Peddie

"This principle has now been embodied in an international agreement," he said

President Sebe said the magistrate at Alice had paid pensions in the area in the past as an agent for the South African Government This had been undertaken on humanitarian grounds and on the same grounds the government of the Ciskei had no objections to him continuing to do this

"Glenmore has, by virtue of a proclamation of the government of South Africa, now been included in Ciskei No discussions were held on the future administration and control of this settlement prior to incorporation," he said — DDR

A home built up over a century

D D 12/11/87

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EAST LONDON — The first known blacks to stay in the area now known as Duncan Village settled there about 1871, according to a history of Duncan Village prepared by the Border branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR)

The SAIRR history is based mainly on an article by T. J Gordon in Mdantsane, Transitional City, edited by Gillian Cook and Jeff Opland, an occasional paper of the Institute of Social Economic Research at Rhodes University

East London's growth was slow at first the article says. However, in 1857 the first of a group of 5 000 white settlers, mainly German, were to have a notable effect on settlement patterns in and around the town. The Xhosa were reduced from nearly 105 000 "resentful and warlike" tribesmen to 37 000 "pitiful refugees" by death or dispersion They abandoned their traditional homes and related lifestyle and began to sell their labour.

The black newcomers were settled in three locations surrounding the white settlement One, situated along the west bank of the river, later became known as the West Bank Location Another near the sea on the east bank was known as the Seaside Location The third was the Wesleyan Location near the present-day Braelyn — to the north of the then existing city

At first there apparently was no legal base for the exclusion of blacks from the settlement itself However, in January 1878 a municipal regulation was promulgated prohibiting all blacks except servants who had valid passes from their employers from being within the municipal area after sunset

Overcrowding plus a lack of services in the locations soon began to manifest themselves in attacks from a District Surgeon and by medical officers of health in the years to follow on health grounds The prevalent view was that "to move a location was at least temporarily to clean it up"

Thus, in December, 1879, the decision was made to move the Seaside Location to a site near the Wesleyan Location In 1889 another decision was taken to merge the two locations on the east bank into one large location

The inhabitants of the locations protested against their removal — a petition was presented to the Municipal Council in August, 1889 — but by November, 1889 a total of 147 dwellings (all round huts) had been completed at the new site This site with extensions has been occupied by the East Bank Location ever since

The first known blacks to stay in what is now Duncan Village were families who settled on what are now the sports fields in Duncan Village Extension. This was about 1871.

In 1895 the Cape Parliament gave the East London Municipality powers to establish locations and to compel Indians and blacks to live in or move out of them However it seems that this act did little to deter blacks coming to the towns, and building was unable to keep pace with the population growth in East London's locations

About 1899, dwelling construction changed from the traditional round wattle and daub huts to easily-erected, rectangular, wood and iron shanties There was a certain amount of status accorded to these, and they lent themselves to additions The result was that addition after addition took place until the buildings occupied the greater part of the plot, with little allowance for light and fresh air

Despite the poor conditions and the passing of the 1923 Natives (Urban Areas) Act the migration of blacks to the towns continued and even though the East Bank Location's area had increased from 20 hectares in 1889 to 108 hectares by 1923 it was more crowded than it had ever been

In 1925 a municipal housing scheme was introduced, and in 1927 a self-

Meat hawkers get together, perhaps to discuss the latest trends in prices. Many women in the Thula Ndivile area of Duncan Village sell vegetables, fruit, meat, corn beer and other essentials. A useful way to counter the ever-rising unemployment in East London

D.D 12/11/81

Removal opposed

The Duncan Village issue received some support this week when leading members of the PFP in East London met to discuss the township's future.

The following resolution was passed: "The PFP totally opposes in principle the forced removal of settled communities under the Group Areas Act.

"For very important reasons the residents of Duncan Village are opposed to their removal. In the interests of good race relations and the stability of this area, the PFP insists that the Government stops the removal

build-scheme was initiated. The self-build scheme added a considerable area of unwholesome dwellings to the nucleus of the location and African slum landlords "raised a storm of protest" at the "unfair competition" from the Municipal scheme therefore it was "quietly dropped".

After 1930 during the depression years the location was "invaded by outsiders."

This additional population, because of lack of money, was unable to occupy the newly built council dwellings and as a result many of these stood empty. At the same time overcrowding continued in the privately built black shanties.

In 1937 the East London City Council aware of the deterioration in living conditions and standards of health in its black re-

TO SAVE A TOWNSHIP . . . .

One of the nicer homes in Duncan Village Extension — the area in which most householders were on a 30-year lease. Original owners of this house which had extensions made to the original standard two bedroom house, have since settled in

DD 12/11/81

sidential areas, called for a government inspector of the East Bank Location The Thornton Commission which resulted recommended a major demolition and replacement scheme, involving all existing wood and iron buildings and large extensions to the location area.

Three years later these recommendations were partially implemented and, in August 1941, a new housing estate, which provided leasehold tenure was opened in the East Bank Location by the Governor General, Sir Patrick Duncan, who gave it his name The entire East Bank Location came to be known as Duncan Village in time.

Attempts of the East London City Council to give effect to the recommendations of the Thornton Commission proved inadequate and in 1947 a further investigation was called for. The Welsh Commission of 1949 was the result.

Their investigations indicated that the Duncan Village site was totally inadequate for the implementation of the Thornton Commission recommendations. The Welsh Commission suggested that a satellite township be built outside East London for the relatively wealthier blacks who could pay for transport.

Action on the recommendation was slow to materialise and only in late 1952, at the height of a nationwide defiance campaign, which had erupted into major rioting in the shack area of Duncan Village, was it decided at ministerial level that the location would remain where it was.

However, it was also agreed that, in deference to earlier requests from the Amalinda Ratepayers' Association, representing whites living adjacent to Duncan Village, the growth of the location would be curtailed, and a search would be made for a suitable location site elsewhere to absorb further black increases.

Transkei

In 1955 a further extension to Duncan Village was proclaimed to the south west. "By this time government ideas on black housing had begun to show a marked change and blacks were regarded as being capable of economic selfhelp.

Sub-economic loans for the development of the new extension were accordingly refused and building was commenced on a site and service basis. In 1957, after numerous discussions with the relevant state Departments, the City Council was instructed to submit a formal application for the establishment of a new township — both the Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs were included as members of a combined Government and City Council committee that investigated possible sites for the new township in 1957.

Apparently the concept at the time involved the building of a "dormitory township" which would eventually "become a magnet to draw away blacks from East London, not for work, but for dwelling purposes."

The first actual removals to Mdantsane began in 1964. Between 1964 and the beginning of October 1979, 15 110 families were resettled at Mdantsane.

From 1973 to 1979 an average of 442,5 houses per year were made available for disestablishment.

In the 1979 Financial year 255 houses were made available with a further 8 to be made available over the remainder of that financial year. This made for a deceleration in the pace of disestablishment.

DDR

RDM 14/12/81 (271)

A legacy of despair

THE people of Tsetse have a shining legacy from the South African Government: a set of silver-bright metal lavatory outhouses.

The outhouses were given to them about four years ago when they were "relocated" in the dry bush of the Western Transvaal, some 300km from Johannesburg.

Not much else was given to them. For Tsetse is a "resettlement" camp for blacks. The estimated 3 500 people who live there are victims of the giant process of people-shuffling that stems from apartheid.

They had no choice. They were simply ordered by the Government to move from where they were. They are but a tiny sample of the hundreds of thousands who have been, and are being, remorselessly uprooted

Hundreds of silver toilets in a desolate landscape

By BENJAMIN POGRUND

In some ways their conditions are perhaps a bit better than elsewhere, in others they are worse.

Previously, the people of Tsetse lived about 160km to the east, at Doornkop. They had been there for many years, perhaps since late last century. They were small farmers, with pieces of land to plough for maize and on which to graze cattle.

Most of their houses were humble but were seemingly reasonably substantial

If they could not grow enough food for their needs, men and women could usually get work in the nearby "white" towns.

But unfortunately for Doornkop, it was a "black spot". It was black-owned land in the middle of fertile farming ground owned by whites.

So the Government evicted the blacks. Indeed the entire area around the Western Transvaal towns of Ventersdorp and Lichtenburg was cleared of "black spots" and there are four other resettlement camps near Tsetse Altogether, they hold about 15 000 people.

There were no known local white protests against the removals They could hardly have been expected: in Lichtenburg, old racial ways remain in the sight of a white woman sitting alone in the cab of a bakkie she is driving, with a black woman sitting separately in the open back.

Back at Doornkop, a few piles of stones are all that remain of what were once the homes of the black people. A barbed-wire fence runs close to one of the ruins, enclosing ploughed land Cattle graze on other stretches of the land.

Dirt road

It's an infinitely more benign and hospitable area than the harshness of Tsetse.

As the people from the Doornkop area are of the Tswana tribe they were "relocated" in Bophuthatswana.

Tsetse itself lies on a flat piece of land between two small hills. It is reached by a dirt road which branches off another dirt road which in turn branches off the main tarred highway which runs from Johannesburg to the border with Botswana.

Although Tsetse is only about 20km from the town of Mafikeng it is largely isolated from the

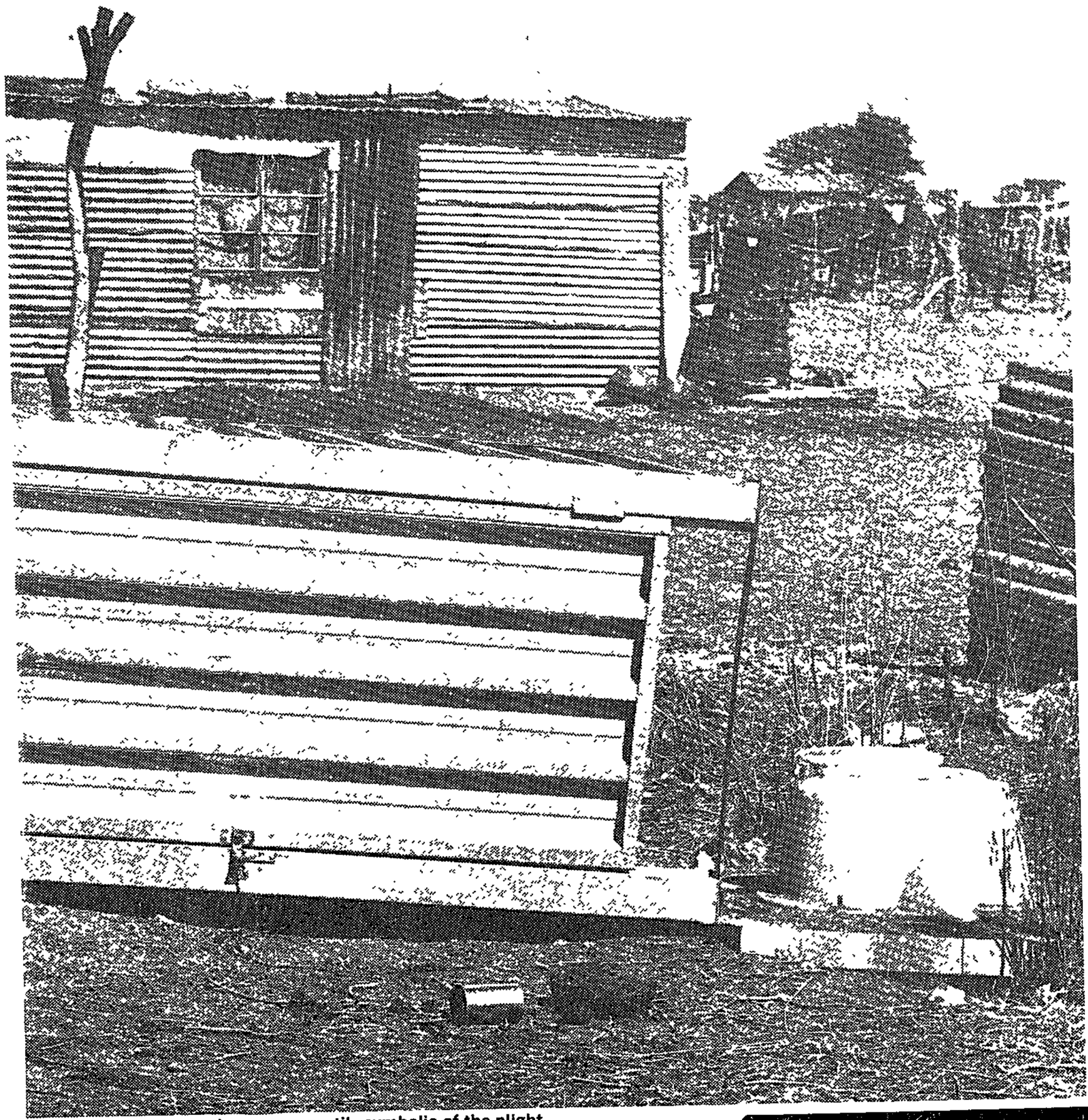
or two days. The water is pumped from elsewhere to a concrete reservoir. the cover was blown off by a high wind and remained unrepaired for some two months

There is not a single telephone and electricity does not exist. For cooking — and heating on sub-zero winter nights — people go foraging around, searching for cattle dung or making what use they can of the straggly bush.

They live in crude houses, the more substantial ones made from mud bricks, or otherwise from battered sheets of corrugated iron.

There is one other gift from South Africa: brick buildings for the primary level school on top of one of the hills. But there is an acute shortage of furniture and three to five children cram into desks meant for two. Or they sit on plain benches

In any event, the buildings cannot accommodate all the 1 108 children in the school, so nine of the 19 classrooms remain the original metal huts



UPROOTED . . . The outhouses are nastily symbolic of the plight of the people living there.

14/12/81

Resettlement: Ignore the human cost — just shift the people

SOME call it "resettlement" Others call it "relocation"

Either way it means the same thing. the forced removal of blacks from their homes and dumping them in a remote place.

They have no say in the matter. They are victims of apartheid laws.

Exactly how many blacks have been relocated over the years is unknown. What official statistics there are, are a jumble of overlapping dates and confusion as to whether the figures refer to individuals or families

But one researcher estimates a total of 1 200 000 blacks were relocated from 1960 to 1979. To this figure, however, considerable numbers, under linked categories, must also be added.

Another estimate, made in 1978, put another 400 000 onto that figure — even at that time. The total black population is 20 to 22-million.

It often means disruption for long-settled people.

● Blacks are moved from white-owned farms and are ordered to go to their appropriate tribal area. Until recent years, about [illegible] of the black population

Government — whether roads, hospitals or schools — meant that people lived in grossly-retarded conditions.

This has led to the striking discrepancies evident in South Afr[illegible] 9th Century conditions to keep up with the ideological overlay blacks have been described by government leaders as "temporary sojourners" in the towns, to be allowed there only while their labour is needed for white-owned factories, offices [illegible] homes. This particular con-

When the black people were moved to Tsetse the South African Government gave them the outhouses as well as huts made from the same galvanised iron material. The huts were removed after six months, the people say, but the hundreds of outhouses were left.

Not only do the outhouses perform a practical function, but they are nastily symbolic of the plight of the people there — to the extent even that the structures are unstable, and tend to fall on their sides when the wind blows strongly, to the obvious discomfort of anyone using them at the time.

Foraging around

Apart from the outhouses, the South African Government has left behind outdoor taps from which water can be drawn. There are about 750 houses, but a far smaller number of taps. Unfortunately, too, the water supply often dries up late in the afternoon, and sometimes fails entirely for one

The 20 teachers also live in metal huts.

'Another shanty'

The principal is an elderly bachelor, Johannes Rabaji. His office is a small metal hut, and so is his adjoining "house"

He is a gentle, quiet-spoken man and he speaks without bitterness as he sits in his steamy-hot office "I keep in this shanty all day. At the end of the day I go to another shanty to rest."

Another hut, also measuring about 3,7m by 3,7m, is home for three women teachers. One of them has a baby with her.

The huts are fiendishly hot in summer and freezingly cold in winter.

On a broiling summer's day, the inside bare metal walls of the huts cannot be touched To do so is extremely painful.

Several of the roofs are bent: they regularly get blown off by the wind.

In these conditions the teachers still struggle for some kind of a standard of living . a kitchen-dresser or a plastic-topped table and chairs, or sitting incongruously on a wall-strut, a row of consumer items — deodorant, toothpaste, hair oil, perfume

Grim and dreary as is the lives of the teachers, at least they have jobs. Many of the Tsetse people do not. There is little work to be had in the district so the men go far afield to find work, using the few buses which come by each day The women, children and old people stay at home

As with everything to do with relocation, statistics are often guesses: it is said there is 80 percent unemployment at Tsetse.

Certainly the health conditions bear out the rudimentary living and lack of food. Doctors who see some of the people at a clinic 6km away — which serves all the camps — say that 60 to 70 percent of those they examine have chest ailments, mainly TB.

One doctor says there is "a lot of malnutrition" among the children because of protein deficiency. Together with the poor living conditions, this results in a great deal of infectious skin diseases

At the primary school, teachers say that most mornings children faint during assembly as a result of lack of food.

About the old people, a doctor says: "They can't get to Mafikeng — the return bus trip costs R1,20 — and they can't get to the clinic. They just die."

The dying causes problems for the living. people say that when they have to prepare a grave, they start in the mid-afternoon, when it is cooler, and take turns through the night digging the hard, flinty ground Sometimes they are still digging when it's time for burial the next morning.

Not, in any event, that many of the living have much energy for anything. A torpor hangs over Tsetse speak to people, ask them how they like being there, or whether they would prefer to be somewhere else, and the invariable answer is a resigned shrug and, "What can I do?"

The spirit, or lack of it, is conveyed by the name of the village for, of course, Tsetse is the fly that carries the sleeping sickness that is widespread in Africa. It is not clear how the name came to be used here, because whatever else is wrong with Tsetse, there is no trace of the disease.

The one part of existence where there is some flicker of interest is in schooling

With its 1 108 children, the primary school is jampacked Even then, it is estimated that another 200 to 400 children are not at school because parents say they cannot afford the R3 a year fee

Sent to work

Despite this, there's been community effort to help build "middle" school, above primar level. The South African Goverr ment contributed three clas rooms and the people of Tsets are paying for another thre Families have each given abo R20 towards the cost; if they d not have the money they pulled child out of school and sent hi to work until the cash w raised.

The walls are standing but t money has run out for the cor gated iron for the roof, and plastering and painting.

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14/12/81.

The relocations occur under several different headings:

● The clearing of "black spots" — pieces of land held by blacks, often by freehold title, and stretching back for many years. But they are situated in areas declared for whites, so the blacks are ordered out and their land is taken over.

Only if someone has held land over a certain size does he get compensated with another comparable piece of land. Otherwise there is a small cash compensation.

Perhaps as many as another couple of hundred thousand must still be moved out of remaining "black spots".

● As part of the partitioning of South Africa, blacks of different tribal groups are being relocated. This is done so they can live in the correct "ethnic" area decreed by the Government.

Tenants

Since 1948, when the Nationalists came to power, it is thought that 707 000 blacks have been moved for this reason alone.

The numbers still to be shuffled around are unknown. The most recent estimate dates to 1975, when the figure of more than 1-million blacks was suggested.

The process is further complicated because of "consolidation" — the switching around of land in an effort to make geographical sense out of the "homelands".

lived on white farms — as tenants, sometimes loosely described as "squatters", or as labour tenants — families who exchange their labour at certain times of the year in return for access to plots of land and grazing.

In the ten years between 1960 and 1970, it is thought that 1-million or more blacks were evicted from farms, and perhaps as many — or even more — in the next ten-year period of the 1970s.

Poverty

● "Influx control" also takes its toll. The exact number of people "endorsed out" of the cities and ordered to go to the rural areas is uncertain. But an idea of the vast numbers involved, and of the gigantic bureaucracy at work to maintain influx control, can be gauged from the fact that from 1971 to 1979, the number of cases investigated or brought to trial totalled 3 579 055 — both men and women.

There is an additional underlying factor to do with the tribal "homelands" and relocation: for the homelands were once called "reserves" where only blacks could own land. At the same time they constituted labour pools for white employers in the towns and farms.

As time went on, many of the reserves became increasingly over-populated. Poor farming methods also contributed to large-scale poverty, while the lack of services provided by the

tions in black rural areas contrasting with 20th Century modernity in the cities.

The reserves were of inestimable benefit to white employers: any black worker who stepped out of line — by demanding more pay, for example, or protesting against working conditions — could have his employment contract summarily terminated. He would be "endorsed out" of the city and returned to rural poverty, where a never-ending supply of rural blacks desperately wait the chance to replace him.

It helped make for a docile black labour force, and to keep wages down.

Ideology

The Nationalist policy of separate development has put an ideological cast on this economic structure — which still, however, continues to serve its purpose. The reserves are now the homelands. All that has really happened is that controls have become more pervasive and are applied more rigidly.

One result of cramming greater numbers into the rural areas is that overcrowding has grown worse and, if anything, there is probably more starvation than before.

Efforts to improve the economic situation of the black rural areas lag far behind.

New language has also crept

cept has weakened of late, and there is now greater recognition of the permanence of blacks in urban areas, and hence attempts to upgrade their living conditions, even though the drive to keep down numbers continues apace.

Still in vogue, however, is the concept of what are termed "superfluous appendages" — those who are too old or ill to work, or women and children. There is particular concentration on keeping them out of the cities.

Damage

Naturally, none of this can be done without inflicting the most terrible damage on people. But only too often it is done out of sight: the resettlement camps in which people are dumped are invariably in remote places. Relocations occur in such widely separate areas that the Press, even if it wanted to report them, which is only partly the case, can only touch the occasional event.

There are also hazards to being too interested in resettlement: two major books on the topic have been banned by the Government. Father Cosmas Desmond, then a Catholic priest, was one of the authors, and he set out to expose resettlement camp conditions. He was banned

The message is that the Government is determined to press ahead with resettlement, whatever the cost, and that it will not brook any opposition.

A particular problem of Tsetse and its neighbouring camps is that, while they are situated on land transferred to Bophuthatswana, the administration of the area has not yet been handed over and remains in South African hands.

Abandoned

So the people of Tsetse are in a sort of no-man's land. They are an abandoned people. The only ones who seem to care are a handful of Mafikeng people — a priest, a teacher and a doctor — and officials of the South African Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg. The institute wants to help the people of Tsetse through the "Operation Hunger" scheme it runs to provide food for the starving in black rural areas But plans to send in soup powders and protein-rich biscuits (bread is too expensive) have had to be delayed because Tsetse's uncertain water supply means that the soup cannot be made.

Bophuthatswana's Minister of Health, Dr Patrick Mokhobo, acknowledges the problems. "The people belong to nobody so there's been no progress," he says.

He speaks about possible agricultural development in the future, and has plans for a clinic, or at least a health station.

Meanwhile, he says that when he has visited Tsetse he has also noticed those high, narrow outhouses. "They remind me of tombstones," he comments

Transvaal tribesmen refuse to be moved

STAR 16/12/81 271

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The Government's consolidation plans for Lebowa have been complicated once again by the firm opposition of thousands of Northern Transvaal tribesmen to resettlement proposals put forward recently by the Van der Walt Commission.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, told about 10 000 people of the Sekgopo tribe near Munnik, 50 km north-east of Pietersburg, that the commission had recommended they be resettled at Lorna Dawn, about 50 km east of their present homes.

Several community leaders, including Mr H M Leshabane, the Lebowa Legislative Assembly member in whose constituency in the area falls, replied amid loud cheers that the tribe was not prepared to move. They claimed it had occupied the area for two centuries.

RESISTED

The meeting was attended by Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi and members of the Lebowa Cabinet. Dr Phatudi said he hoped the wishes of the people would not be ignored.

The tribe is believed to number about 20 000 people. Members live near the Batlokwa tribe whose chiefs have repeatedly resisted resettlement moves.

A section of the Batlokwa tribe was moved to Kromhoek, about 100 km north-west of their original homes, two years ago. But the majority have remained at Matoks and Ramokgopa near the main Pietersburg-Louis Trichardt road.

Several hundred people who squatted in the veld to avoid resettlement at the time have returned to rebuild their partially demolished houses. They have received help from the Lebowa Government which has restored a school and built a clinic.

There are indications that the South African Government has decided not to move the Batlokwa people after all and that confrontation with the Lebowa Government is being avoided.

No recent eviction orders have been served on families who have returned, and it has been established that Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, recently conferred with influential Nationalists in the northern Transvaal in an attempt to gauge public opinion on the matter.

Amaoti squatte tanker water a

18/12/81 271

Mercury Reporter

HE Department of Co-operation and Devel- ›ment has restored the tanker water supply the squatters at Amaoti near Inanda

A department spokesman in Verulam said :ere had been staff problems and this had af- 'cted the water supply in the past three weeks

He said the problems had been resolved and the nker service had been resumed

The claim that the water had been discontinued to rce the squatters -- already served with eviction or- 'rs — to leave was incorrect

assured

Previously there had been fears of cholera or typhoid ıtbreaks in the Amaoti area because many residents .d been forced to use polluted river water

The acting regional director of the State Health De- artment, Dr Gwen Gregerson, said yesterday that she .d contacted the Chief Commissioner's office in etermaritzburg when she heard reports that the tank- service had stopped She had been assured that the pply now had been restored

This is the second time in recent months that the nker supply to residents of the Inanda and Amaoti ·eas has been stopped

In mid-October the service was halted but was resumed after urgent representations to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof

Meanwhile, the 400 squatter families who have been told to move from land owned by Mr L Rattan have briefed the Legal Resources Centre in Durban in order to establish their legal rights

A spokesman for the centre said yesterday that he had contacted the Commissioner at Verulam, Mr D J Durandt, and had advised him that he was representing the affected families.

Legal rights

The spokesman said it seemed unfair that the squatters were being forced to move out when the land in question was intended for black ownership and occupation in any case He said that this area was scheduled to be incorporated into KwaZulu

He said the centre was looking into the kind of legal rights the squatters enjoyed in view of the fact that some families were residents for 50 years.

'Wanderers' of Glenmore face uncertain future

w/e POST 19/12/81

~~105~~ 122

By SALLY KERNOHAN

FOR the forgotten "wandering tribe" of Glenmore, Christmas will be bleak and the new year a time of great uncertainty.

Even top government officials - in both Ciskei and South Africa - don't know where the people are going to end up.

Weekend Post inquiries this week revealed that neither government was prepared to inform those whose responsibility was the resettlement of Glenmore's 6 000 people.

Because Ciskei wants the land near Peddie for irrigation purposes, this will mean the second move in less than three years for the families who originally lived near Port Alfred.

Last week Ciskei President Lennox Sebe said South Africa must build them a new township.

But so far it has hardly passed by the South Africans this week.

The East Cape administration Board (Decotah) has nothing do with Glenmore.

"We merely acted as administration agents for the Department of Co-operation and Development," said Decotah director Mr Louis Koch.

"Our involvement in Glenmore has been refuse removal and other such administrations."

Political and diplomatic consultations are between the two governments and have nothing to do with us," he said.

He referred Weekend Post inquiries to Mr J P Reynolds, Chief Commissioner for the Eastern Cape of the Department of Co-operation for further comment.

Mr Reynolds in turn directed Weekend Post inquiries to Pretoria.

A departmental spokesman in Pretoria was equally vague.

He was firm however, on the one point that Glenmore now falls under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei Government but he would not state that there was an agreement between the two governments regarding the resettlement.

He admitted "I am not sure about this agreement, because nothing has been published yet."

"Why don't you wait till something is published?" he suggested.

Meanwhile the Ciskeian Government was far more vehement as to where responsibility lay.

Acting as spokesman in President Sebe's absence, the Vice-President, the Rev W M Xaba said the policy of his Government did not include the resettlement of any people.

When told the South African Government, at this stage, had made no commitment, he accused the South African Government of lying if they said Glenmore had nothing to do with them.

Asked "If it isn't Ciskei's business and it isn't South Africa's business, then whose business is it?" Mr Xaba retorted "Then it must be God's business."

He added, angrily "We want that land for an irrigation scheme."

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EXPRESSCOPE REVEALS THE PLIGHT OF THE BAKUBUNG

NEWS ITEM

"A PROSPEROUS family will soon be removed by force from the Western Transvaal farm its has owned since 1912 and dumped in the bush 100km away.

"Unfortunately the people will not be able to carry on farming, but their new home is near Sun City and they can all go and work there," said the man in charge of the eviction.

"They are not allowed to stay here because they have red hair."

We'll starve in the dumping ground, say tribe leaders

NONE of the above is true, of course. Imagine the uproar if a White farming family were "removed" against their will from their ancestral farm and dumped in the veld in tents.

But it becomes true in the Nationalists' South Africa — with only one change of phrase If you read "Black skins" for "red hair" it becomes frighteningly, horrifyingly true.

Millions of people have been "removed" and scores of reports on forced removals have appeared in the Sunday Express and other South African newspapers during the past 20 years. I've written many of them myself — more than I can recall offhand

This week Sunday Express Chief Photographer Doug Lee and I visited yet another small tribe living under the daily fear of forced removal for no other reason than its members are Black

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Reporter

The Government's obsession with 'Black spots' means that the self-supporting, 1 500-strong Bakubung tribe, of Mathopestad in the Western Transvaal, is to be picked up holus-bolus and dumped on a farm called Onderstepoort, in the Bophuthatswana bush near Sun City

We took Chief Arthur Mathope and two of his councillors, Mr Johannes Mathope and Mr Abie Rankoko, to Onderstepoort — an hour's drive from Mathopestad, and within sight of the kopje shielding the glitter of Sun City

On Onderstepoort we found scores of shiny tin lavatories planted in the veld, awaiting the tribe Labourers were digging ditches and tracks had been bulldozed through the thick bush, but there were no other signs of development no schools, no clinic, no shops, and of course, no electricity.

The three men paced off the size of the plots — 26 by 38 paces — and decided they were not big enough for cultivation.

They had been told that nearby land would be available "where you can grow fruit and vegetables for Sun City".

We were also told that an official had said "What are you complaining about? You can go and enjoy yourselves at Sun City."

The two councillors knelt down and ran their hands through the soil, crumbling it in work-hardened fingers.

It was totally unlike soil they had been accustomed to, they said.

"We're grain farmers How can we start growing fruit and vegetables? Where is the money for irrigation?" they asked, pointing towards a neighbouring White farm where water from a spray irrigation system rainbowed into the air

"There'll be strange animals and diseases here that will kill our crops. We shall become servants and and beggars, and our people will starve," they said

Back in Mathopestad we were told that some days ago "GG" (that is, men in Government Garage cars) had come and painted numbers on the doors of the houses — snug, well-built houses standing in their own gardens

Such numbering is seen by the tribe as a sign that their time is

● Bakubung leaders Chief Arthur Mathope, left, Mr John Mathope and Mr Abie Rankoko. In the background are the tin lavatories at Onderstepoort which will welcome the tribe if it is forced to move.

farm Elandsfontein — which date from 1912 when their grandfathers bought it from a White farmer — will protect them

But title deeds don't protect Black people in these circumstances and now the Legal Resources Centre of Johannesburg is fighting the eviction, too.

Chief Mathope, the worried young man who heads the tribe, went on, and the people would be allowed to take with them the doors, windows and iron roofing from their much-loved houses

Another letter to the centre said that removal was normally done on a "negotiation basis", but went on with a threat that the law allowed forced removal — which was "very reluctantly and seldom applied".

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running out, much as medieval people must have felt when crosses were painted on doors to signal that the dreaded plague had struck.

In the low land below the village tractors hummed, turning up the fertile black soil. Like all other Western Transvaal farmers, the people of Mathopestad were ploughing after the first rains.

The Bakubung have been fighting eviction since 1979 in the belief that the title deeds to their

showed me copies of correspondence the centre had had with the Department of Co-Operation and Development on behalf of the tribe,

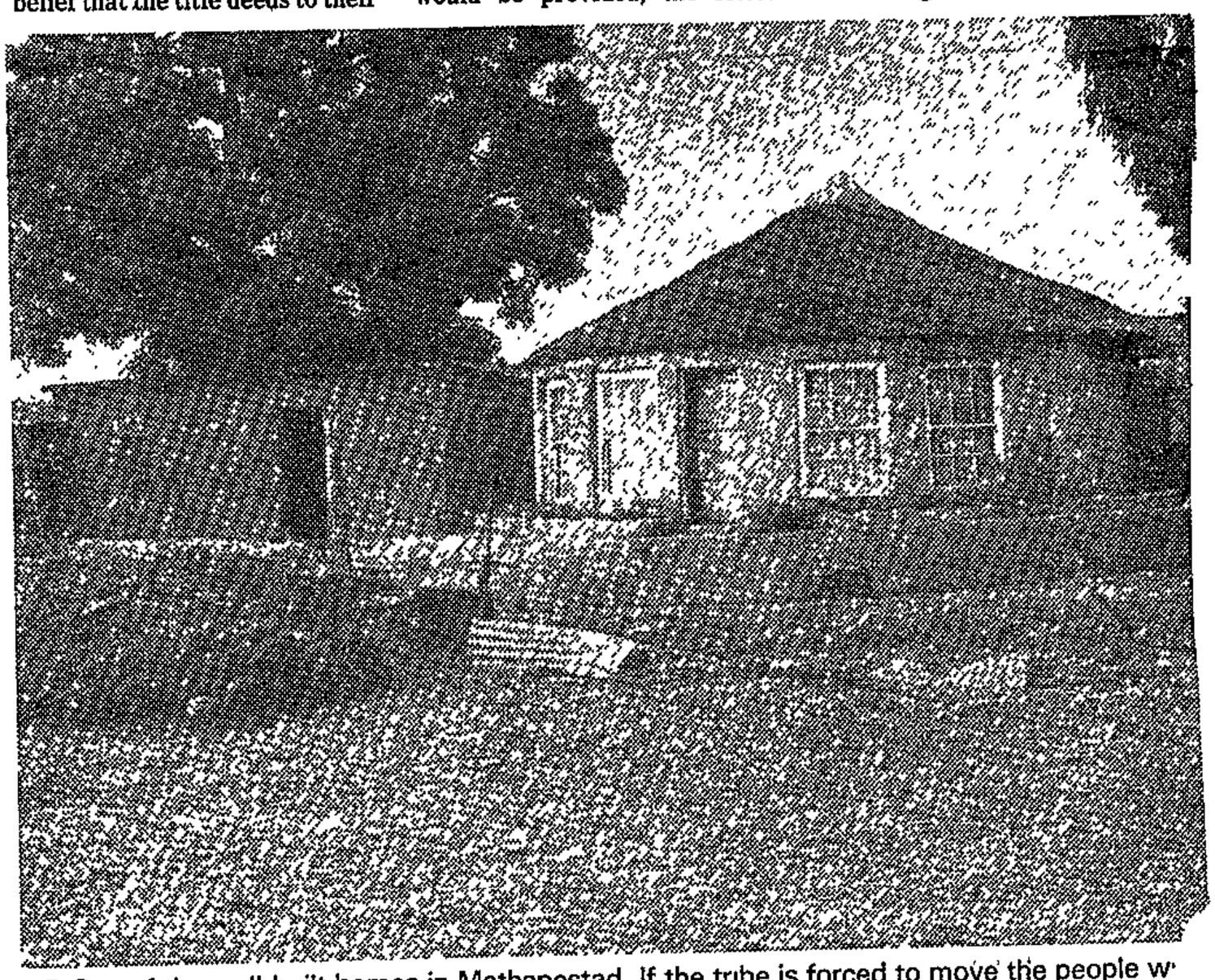
The department wrote that there was no possibility of the Bakubung remaining where they were, and that the tribe would be removed to land which would eventually be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

Schools, water, sanitary facilities and temporary housing would be provided, the letter

Lawyers at the centre have written to the department saying that the tribe does not want to move and if they are 'removed' it will be done against their will.

This is intended to pre-empt departmental statements usual in such cases — that the tribe has moved 'voluntarily'.

So any day now the Bakubung could be awakened before daybreak by police, loaded on to trucks — together with as many as their goods and chattels as



● One of the well-built homes in Mathopestad. If the tribe is forced to move the people w be allowed to take the doors, windows and roofing material with them . . .

Call for united front against forced removal

N. MERCURY
17/12/81

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17/12/81

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Mercury Reporter

SPOKESMEN for people living in 13 areas in Natal yesterday called for a united fight against the common threat of forced removals.

At a day workshop in Durban organised by the Durban and District Housing Co-ordination Committee under the chairmanship of Bishop Ken Hallowes, former Suffragan Bishop of Natal, people from all the threatened parts gathered to 'voice their needs'.

The spokesmen said they could not understand why they were being forced to move to uninhabitable areas, but were determined to resist the removals.

Mr A Z Mgathi, from Reserve Four, said Ntambanana, the area where they had been told they were to be moved to, was 'bad land'.

He said the only small river in the area had saline water and dried up in times of drought.

'People in Ntambanana do not plough the fields, they only keep cattle, whereas where we are is a fertile place and we plant different types of grain.

'In Reserve Four there is water — even in droughts.'

Mr Magathi said they had told the KwaZulu Government that they did not want to be moved, but it had replied that the matter was not in their power.

'All they could say was that when we are being removed we should call in someone from Ulundi to make sure we are properly compensated,' he said.

'If white farmers, with all their skills and their ability to get funds from the Land Bank, could not farm in Ntambanana, how are we meant to?'

'If we move to that place we and our children will die of hunger,' he said.

A woman, one of those already moved to Ntambanana, told the meeting that she had been paid only R10 compensation for her banana plantations.

She said she was a widow and was having to raise 11 children on this.

Also, many of their possessions had been damaged during the removals.

'Since we have been at Ntambanana we have all been sick and the two cattle I had left died after being bitten by snakes,' she said.

Dam

The only place in Natal where forced removals had been stopped was the Bergville area.

A spokesman for the area said that they had been told in 1975 that the people would have to be moved to make way for a dam. This would have meant the removal of more than 120 000 people.

A committee told Cabinet ministers that people were not prepared to move.

'We said that they should give us land for land in an adjoining area. They finally agreed, so they got their water and we got our land.'

He said Bergville had managed to succeed because the Government realised people were united behind the committee.

About 400 delegates in a resolution expressed their condemnation of the Government's 'unjust and inhuman' uprooting of people from areas where they were born.

They called on the Government to stop forced removals and to take immediate steps to provide water, clinics and schools in the following areas threatened by resettlement: Reserve Four, Reserve Six, Ntambanana, St Wendolin's, Amaoti, Amaotana, Shakaville, Matiwane's Kop, Steenkoolspruit, Malukazi, Bergville, Chesterville and labour farms at Weenen.

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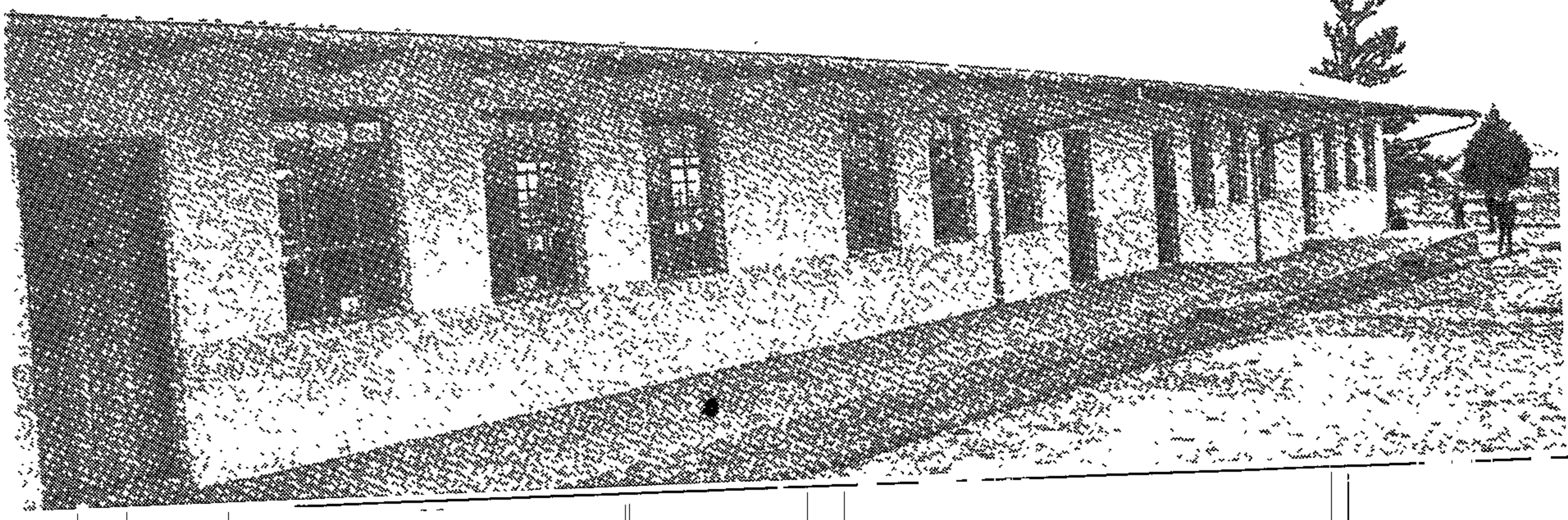
TRIBE: BACK TO THE BUSH UNLESS IT WINS REMOVAL BATTLE



● The 1 500-strong Bakubung tribe built this school at Mathopestad. There are about 500 primary and secondary school pupils. The tribe also bought materials to build a high school but had not been allowed to go ahead. Pictures: DOUG LEE

they can collect — and taken away.

They will leave their prosperous farm on which the tribe raises cattle and produces hundreds of bags of mealies, beans and sorghum annually.

"We don't want to move," said the chief's uncle, Mr John Mathope.

"The commissioner was here yesterday looking for the chief, but I didn't talk to him. Why should I? I have made no agreement with him. Anyway, I was

● Chief Mathope
... ominous signs

busy with a mechanic working on one of my tractors."

We saw the primary and secondary schools built by the tribe, attended by about 500 children. The tribe had bought materials to build a high school but had not been allowed to, said school principal Mr S J Lethhatlhe.

Mr Rankoko added: "What will happen to the old people? Here there are people who go every day to ask 'Are you all right, Granny?' And if anyone is sick, here is the chief with his bakkie to take them to hospital."

The chief showed me a letter

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● Mr John Mathope
... "We don't want to move."

from the commissioner's office in Rustenburg saying: "Head Office was not satisfied with the number of people who were prepared to move" and that a bus was coming to take people to look at Onderstepoort.

He had ignored the letter and the bus did not turn up, said the chief. The commissioner's office had already been told that the Bakubung were not interested in Onderstepoort.

But the ominous numbers painted on the doors could mean that soon the members of this prosperous farming community could become scavengers living in the bush, almost within sight of Sun City, where people with White skins — and even people with red hair — lounge in luxury on the terraces, squander millions at the gaming tables, and dine in the resort's restaurants.

Perhaps some of the leftover food might find its way to the Bakubung

Which might be just as well — the tribespeople could be pretty short of it.