

RESETTLEMENT.

1 JANUARY 1982 - 31 JULY 1982

RESSETTLEMENT
Temporary lull

Opposition to the forced removal of blacks in Natal is growing, and the concerted effort being made by some communities to stave off resettlement has been partly successful.

The latest removal area to be granted a reprieve is the St Wendolin's "black spot" near Pinetown. Several years ago St Wendolin's was declared an Indian group area and the 15 000 blacks living there were told they were to be "repatriated" to an adjoining portion of KwaZulu.

Eighteen months ago the community began to actively campaign against the threatened removal. Under the guidance of a church-sponsored group, the Durban and District Housing Co-ordinating Committee (DDHCC), a series of meetings and workshops were held at which various strategies were discussed. Action groups petitioned Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof, and lobbied other pressure groups to take an interest in their plight.

The activity appears to have paid off. The Port Natal Administration Board has announced that it will refer the question of St Wendolin's back to the Group Areas Board for reconsideration.

Paddy Kearney, a DDHCC organiser, says it is too early to be hopeful. But the board's decision could mean that at least half the residents of St Wendolin's will be allowed to remain. "People have become aware that if they put up a united resistance, government finds it very difficult to press ahead with its plans," he says.

According to Cheryl Walker, of the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), government appears committed to its 1975 consolidation proposals for KwaZulu. "At this stage there doesn't appear to be any deviation from that policy," she says, though there appears to have been a lull in the actual physical removal of people.

There are indications that the govern-

ment's removal policy is about to get underway again in earnest next year. Afra estimates that there are between 200 000 and 300 000 people in Natal facing imminent resettlement. The affected areas are the Sordwana and St Lucia districts, Reservoir Four near Richards Bay, other "black spots" in the Stanger/Groutville district, Inanda, Malukazi, Bergville, Weenen and Ladysmith.

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1/1/82



Daily Dispatch (271)

Glenmore people split over new resettlement

EAST LONDON — Residents of the resettlement camp at Glenmore, scheduled to be moved again to Peddie soon are divided over whether they want to make the move or not.

Mr William Nobhadula and Mr Clifford Mbengashi, both members of the residents committee which serves as a liaison with the camp superintendent, said some people were prepared to move but with the provision that work, housing, doctors, shops, schools and water were provided.

Both men said they had not wanted to move from their previous homes.

Mr Nobhadula, who was resettled from Colchester, said: "The land we lived on had been given to our people by Queen Victoria. I fought for seven years to stay but in the end they

moved me to this place that I had never seen before.

Mr Mbengashi said most of the people at the camp wanted to go back to the homes they had been moved from

He said: "I don't mind moving to Peddie as long as the place has been developed. Our people are poor, they have no materials and we cannot build our own houses"

Both men said the conditions at Glenmore were poor and they would like to move to a better site. They listed the problems of Glenmore as the difficulty in getting pensions, the existence of only one shop which they said was too expensive, the extreme heat, the distance from the secondary school in Tyefu and the lack of a hospital (there is a clinic which is

regularly visited by doctors)

Mr Mbengashi said the houses were rickety and were sometimes blown down during storms

Both men said there was enough water and there was wood from the forest to satisfy the community's needs

"The reason why many people are opposed to moving is that they do not want to become Sebe's people," Mr Mbengashi said "We are not personally opposed to Ciskei but there are many people who feel there will be no employment under Sebe and things will only get worse.

"But we would like to move as long as the place has been developed. The conditions at Glenmore are unbearable." — DDR

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Evening **

Post 2/1/82

Smallholder loses home and land to make way for casino

Weekend Post Reporter

THE first big loser at a new casino on the Wild Coast is a smallholder, Mr Romani Dlamini.

He used to live on the site and was moved off to make way for the complex without being given the R100 compensation handed out to similar tenants.

Before the roulette wheel started to spin, he lost his home and the vegetable patch which kept him alive.

Mr Dlamini, 67, and others were told to leave their homes when the Transkei Government leased their land to the Holiday Inns for the new casino.

Their homes were directly behind where the main building of the casino and hotel now stands.

Mr Dlamini said most of his neighbours were given R100 compensation by the Transkei Government but when he and at least two others had not been paid, he was told by an official that the money had "run out".

Now Mr Dlamini and his two wives live in a "humble abode" near the complex and in sight of the luxury cars and wealthy guests.

While fortunes are lost and won at the call of a number or the turn of a handle, Mr Dlamini struggles to scrape a living by selling chickens.

He said life used to be easier at his previous home where he grew vegetables on the communal land. To supplement his family's diet he is again trying to grow crops.

It was reported that a spokesman for the Holiday Inns said they had no liability to compensate homeland citizens who had lost their homes.

Money for *ex gratia* payments of R100 each had been given to the Transkei Receiver of Revenue, who handed it on to the Bizana District Commissioner for redistribution.

A Bizana District Commissioner's office spokesman said the matter would be investigated.

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Mgwali: Countdown to removal starting

KING WILLIAMS TOWN — On Monday officials will start counting people and stock at Mgwali near Stutterheim in preparation for their move to Frankfort

A member of the Mgwali Planning Committee formed to negotiate with the Department of Co-operation and Development in a bid to make the removal as painless as possible. Mr R Faba, said the committee would meet with department officials next Wednesday

The 12-member committee includes five Mgwali landowners (there are 152 in the community), a Ciskeian MP Mr William Mafefane, and Mgwali's Paramount chieftainess Nolzwe Sandile

Mr Faba said committee members had also been appointed to evaluate land

in the 125-year-old community of some 5000 inhabitants

Landowners will definitely be compensated, he said. The planning committee is concerned with ensuring a smooth removal

Attempts by some of the residents to prevent the move from this black spot in the white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei have failed

One said people were afraid to actively resist the move because they feared reprisals

Mr Faba said the move would probably be made in June or July. But he has visited Frankfort and doubts whether there is enough land to accommodate the Mgwali farmers

"This is a problem — we will have to ask for more

land. Water is also in short supply and several boreholes have been sunk without results

Mr Faba said not everyone would be allowed to take their stock with them and this would be discussed later

He said everyone would be provided with a temporary shelter in Frankfort, but would be expected to build their own homes, shortly after arrival

Ciskei's vice president, the Rev W M Xaba, said yesterday his government had nothing to do with any of the removal schemes of thousands of people from Glenmore, Mooiplaats, Kwelela and Newlands also face resettlement in Ciskei

We don't agree with removals, Rev Xaba said. They are entirely in the

hands of the South African Department of Co-operation and Development

King's NRP member of parliament, Mr Pat Rogers said it was in everyone's interests to re-plan the move and avoid heartache and disruption

Removals create instability and unemployment. However, under the mantle of government policy it is extremely difficult to prevent them. Manpower, money and compassion are needed

People involved should be adequately compensated and provided with the same conditions they previously enjoyed

Mr Rogers said a short-term solution would be to employ resettled people in creating and building their own infrastructure

— DHR

...al difficulties. ... said the Cabinet had also

Resettlement film appeal today

By ANNE SACKS

AN APPEAL against the censoring of the controversial South African documentary film on resettlements will be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court this morning

The appeal was lodged by Mr Kevin Harris, producer of the film, "This We Can Do For Justice and For Peace". The 52-minute political docu-

mentary is sponsored by the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

The appeal follows a Publications Control Directorate decision to pass the film for viewing by general audiences — provided 12 cuts are made.

One of these is a series of emotional sequences on forced population removals in South Africa, including references to homelands as

"dumping grounds", and a statement that people are being made to starve for ideological reasons

Mr Harris was also ordered to remove a reference to inferior education for blacks, and a sequence showing coffin-shaped sleeping quarters for migrant labourers in Johannesburg.

Several statements made by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the

SACC's general secretary, also have to be cut out.

These statements are that the Bible is subversive to oppressive regimes, that black people are being deliberately made to suffer through forced removals, and a reference to Christ as the God of liberation.

Bishop Tutu's appeal to whites to join the winning side must also be edited out.

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(300M)

ADM 7/1/82

Film on resettlement: 'Let whites see and understand'

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

THE South African Council of Churches' film on resettlement could give whites a better understanding of black peoples' problems, Professor John Dugard told the Publications Appeal Board in Pretoria yesterday.

Prof Dugard, of the University of the Witwatersrand law faculty, was appearing for Mr Kevin Harris, who directed and produced the film, "What We Can Do For Justice and Peace". He is appealing against the 12 cuts ordered by the Publications Control Board.

Prof Dugard said if whites could empathise better with blacks who had to face problems of poverty and famine in the homelands, the chances of peaceful co-existence in South Africa would be much better.

The Board reserved judgment.

Yesterday's hearing was attended by the Rev Peter Storey, president of the SACC, and Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary, who both appear in the film.

Concern

Prof Dugard said the film reflected Christian concern for the afflicted and said he had no doubt people would be upset by what they saw.

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He denied the film was overtly political and said the issues on which the film dwelt were often covered by the Press. He handed in some Press clippings to support his contention.

Among the cuts ordered is a narration by Bishop Tutu about a young girl in a resettlement camp who told him that if they could not "borrow" food, they drank water to fill their stomachs.

Prof Dugard said this was a "pitiful description which would leave a mark in the mind of even the most complacent person".

Concerning a cut ordered in a scene where Bantu education is referred to as "inferior", Prof Dugard said this claim was supported by the Government's appointment of the De Lange Commission

Balanced

With regard to a statement by Mr Storey on conscientious objection, Prof Dugard said the issue was not beyond debate and he described Mr Storey's statement as "a balanced plea for reconciliation".

Mr A Badenhorst, appearing for the committee, said South Africa was a "society in transition" and he claimed there was an "honest endeavour by whites in the country to create harmonious race relations".

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AVANGUARD COMMUNITY IN LIMBO

EAST LONDON — The community of Glenmore, the resettlement camp on the banks of the Fish River, is in a state of limbo

Forcibly removed from their homes at Kenton on Sea, Alexandria and Klipfontein in 1979 the 4 000 strong community has been told it must move again — this time to a camp being constructed near Peddie. But no-one, not even senior government officials, seem to know when

Not only is there confusion over the future but there is doubt over whether Glenmore is the responsibility of Ciskei or South Africa

Glenmore was incorporated into Ciskei or December 3, but the responsibility for administering the camp seems to have remained with the South African Department of Co-operation and Development

According to Mr Ray Mali, the Ciskei Minister of Design Affairs, the status of Glenmore has been regulated in terms of an agreement with South Africa. Mr Mali says the camp is the entire responsibility of South Africa until the people have been moved to Peddie

"The South African government moved those people to Glenmore against our advice and we have refused to take responsibility for them. It is also South Africa's responsibility to see they are not moved to below standard housing in Peddie

"Glenmore is not our creation. We inherited this

Glenmore residents await another move

canter from the South African government"

The liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Oosthuizen, would only say his department had undertaken to assist the Ciskei government with the development of a township near Peddie which is being built for the people who are to be moved from Glenmore

And the Chief Commissioner of the department in the Eastern Cape, Mr G P Reynolds said Glenmore was a part of the Ciskei and as far as he was aware would only be administered by South Africa until the end of the financial year

The reason why the people of Glenmore must move this time is because the Ciskei wants the land for the Tyefu irrigation scheme

Mr Mali said the Ciskei wanted the Glenmore land before the people were moved there. "We need that land, it is fertile," he said

But though the Ciskei wants the land it does not accept the responsibility of the removal of people from one part of the country to the other. "We are against resettlement against the will of the people, especially when it is badly handled, as has

been the case at Glenmore," Mr Mali said.

The people of the camp have not jointly decided whether they would like to go to Peddie or not but there is a strong feeling that they would have preferred to have stayed in the squatter camps they came from in the first place

Professor Mike Whisson of Rhodes University estimated that the average income of people dropped by half when they were forced to move to Glenmore. "I follow the reports of

Report by Phillip van Niekerk
Pictures by George Luse

starvation at the camp, the South African government has been sending food rations in to the community

Prof Whisson said the move had resulted in people losing what few sources of income they had and were now reduced to relying on the not always reliable payment of pensions and remittances.

"Women at Kenton could get work during the holiday season or work on the chicory farms. The men worked as gardeners or casual labourers and people kept animals and had plots to grow vegetables

"With the move their animals died because they could not adjust to the inland vegetation they had no land and they were pushed into an area where there was no chance of employment. Given a choice the people of Glenmore would rather move back to their shacks at Kenton on Sea"

Administrative problems with pensions had led to much suffering, Prof Whisson said. "Delays were sometimes intolerable and this meant people were faced with starvation in one start-up pensioner being transferred from Grahamstown to Alice got lost in Pretoria for a few months"

The pension controversy came to the fore again recently when the Black Sash Advice Office in Grahamstown sent a list of 54 documented cases of faulty pension payments to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kóornhof, and Mr Reynolds, the Chief Commissioner.

Yesterday Mr Reynolds said the cases had been investigated and that a number of the complaints

had proved groundless. He did concede that there were several valid cases and that these were receiving attention

Glenmore, with its rows of wooden structures dumped on the dusty veld from potential employment, major centres or other amenities, is for all that quite reasonable as far as resettlement camps go in Ciskei

It has a school going up to standard six, a clinic, approximately every 20 houses. The three-roomed wooden houses on their tiny plots have a sense of orderliness and cleanliness

But while the people seem to be united in their desire to go back to Kenton or Alexandria, there does not seem to be any unified stand on the issue of moving to Peddie. People interviewed at the camp differed in their feelings towards the second removal

Mr Mali said the Ciskei government had plans for the township at Peddie to alleviate the suffering of the community. "There will be agricultural jobs for them such as a 10 000 hectare maize growing project nearby and of the Tyefu scheme in agriculture one needs very little

capital input to provide jobs"

Mr Mali said the Ciskei government would do everything in its power to ensure that the people of Glenmore, along with another 1 000 odd to be moved from Kammaskraal, would be better off at Peddie

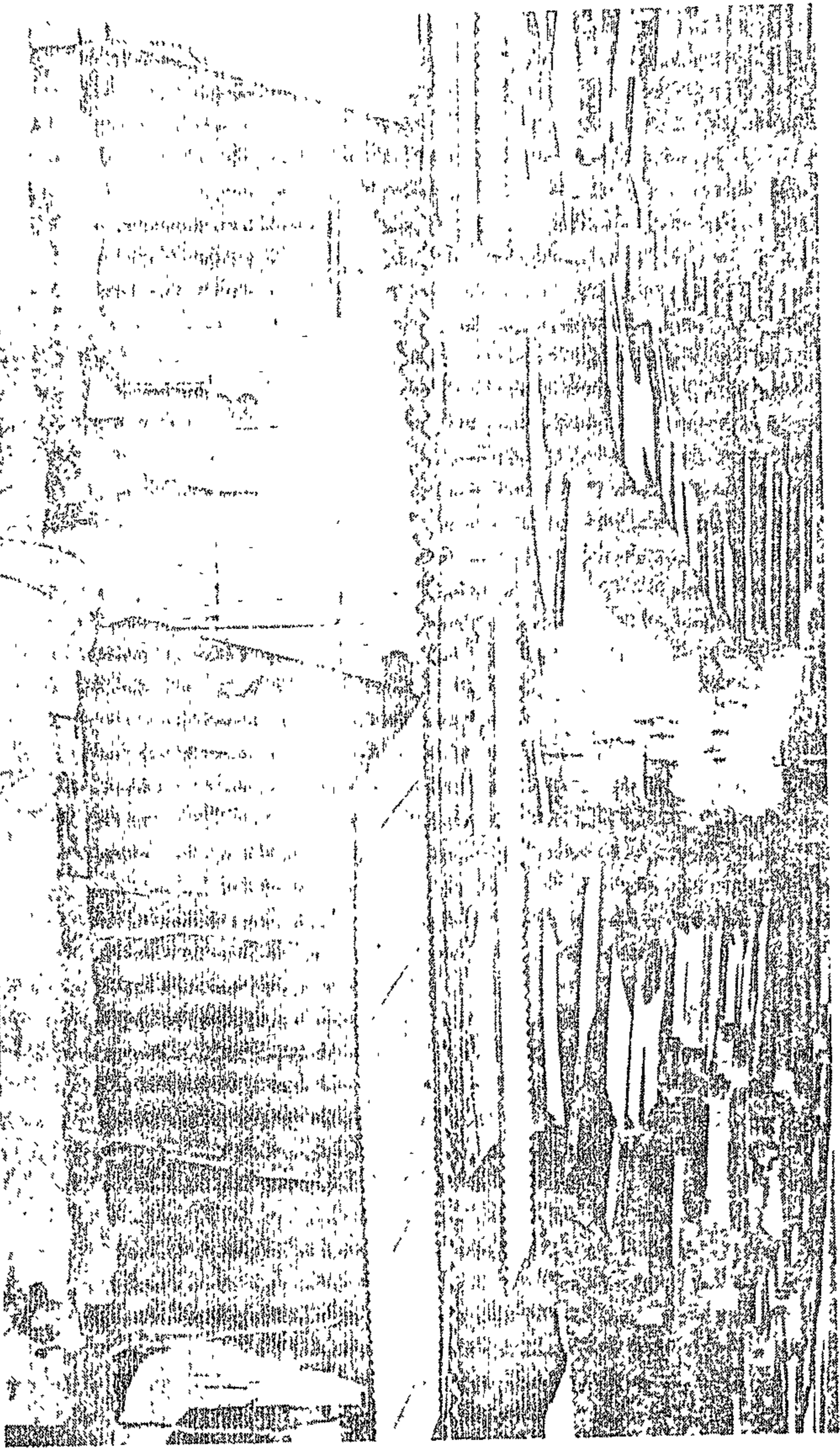
He said that if the community did not wish to move it would be up to the South African government to convince them that it was in their interests to move again

He estimated that the South African government had been supplying the people of Glenmore with food rations to the value of R20 000 a month but did not know whether this would continue after the camp was relocated.

"If the money does continue we will make other uses of it. We don't believe in handouts. We believe the people of Ciskei must work for a living"

But Prof Whisson was not so sure that there would be employment opportunities for the population, many of them too old, infirm or too young. "There is no obvious advantage in the move to Peddie and it will in fact create social problems beyond the people's comprehension"

It is believed that if the community moves to Peddie now they will be moving away from everything they have been able to establish over the past two years



A view of the camp in which 4 000 people have been living since 1979.



Buthelezi discusses removals with Koornhof

Mercury Reporter 27/11/78

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the weekend to discuss removals of blacks from St Wendolin's near Pinetown, it was revealed yesterday.

Chief Buthelezi said in a Press statement that he had made representations to Dr Koornhof on behalf of the people of St Wendolin's.

He said Dr Koornhof had told him the matter had been referred to the Department of Community Development for a decision. The area concerned had already been zoned for Indian occupation and re-zoning was the responsibility of this department.

He said the Minister had told him the Department of Community Development was being requested to re-zone the area for blacks again so that the black people of St Wendolin's did not have to move.

The Minister was quite sympathetic, in my view, towards the people of St Wendolin's, the Chief Minister said.

There was no doubt that, if it depended on him and his department, he would not remove the people from St Wendolin's.

Plight of 200 families will get urgent attention — Sebe

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EAST LONDON — The community of Quru, near Mount Coke, made up of more than 200 families, most of whom settled there from other areas, is concerned about its poor water supplies.

And the Director General of the Ciskei Combined Forces, Major General Charles Sebe, yesterday said their plight would receive "the most urgent attention from the Ciskei Government on its rural development programme."

The only supplies of water for the area are dams from which cattle, pigs, geese, other animals and people get their supply

"The last time we heard something from the government was when officials of the Ciskei Department of Health and Wel-

Report by LESLIE XINWA Pictures by GEORGE LUSE

fare visited us and inquired about our problems," said a spokesman for a group found at a circumcision party yesterday.

He added that although some residents had lived there for many years, the majority had only resettled there in 1979.

"And it was then that the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief Sebe, told us to hang on under a bush (Masigobityholo) as he would come back to sort out problems out.

"We have been hanging on under that bush for

more than two years now but as government supporters we are not so much concerned about the general living conditions. What we want is water and we hope the government will build boreholes and windmills as soon as possible," he said.

They had put this matter forward through their headman several times but had had no action although there had been several promises. "Also promised by the Chief Minister when he was here was the fact that we should not go into heavy expenses building homes because

the area was to be properly surveyed and sites for homes provided," one man cut in.

The Ciskei State President, Chief Lennox Sebe, was not available for comment yesterday but Major General Sebe said he knew the community at Quru was made up of law-abiding people and that although there were many areas needing attention in rural development, he would make it his duty to ensure that the matter was given the most urgent attention

"The only way a government can have a meaningful existence to the people who give it the right to rule is for its positive actions to be seen in places like Quru, not just Zwelitsha and Mdantsane," he said. The best water supply at

Quru is a large dam — which would grace some of the smaller plateland towns — about 3 km from the majority of residents

It has no piping and was built some years ago by a farmer who used it for the irrigation on his farms.

"The problem with that dam is that it is too far and our wives have to go uphill for that long distance when they go to fetch water," the spokesman said.

One woman said many would rather drink the water from which animals drank than travel the long distances from their homes to the large dam.

Another source for clean water is a small fountain near the upper area of Quru but it only supplies sufficient water for those who live close by after some good rains. — DDR.

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Mission

acts in *D. Dispatch* Mgwali *14/1/82* transfer

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Church of Scotland Trust, which owns a 230 ha mission station in Mgwali, has briefed a local attorney to ensure it is adequately compensated for the land.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is buying out landowners in Mgwali near Stutterheim for the resettlement of the town's 5 000 inhabitants at Frankfort.

Some 60 families live on mission property, which comprises a large section of the Mgwali residential area and includes a school and church.

The attorney, who has represented missionary institutions in several similar property transfer and sale negotiations, said the Church of Scotland Trust, a missionary wing of the Presbyterian Church, wanted to ensure people living on their ground also received adequate compensation.

"Normally fair compensation, based on current market values, is agreed to," he said. "Property owners are entitled to submit their own evaluations, which are negotiated once government evaluations have been made."

He said he expected it would "be quite some time" before figures were agreed to.

The 12-member Mgwali Planning Committee, formed to negotiate with the Department of Co-operation and Development, is also handling land compensation.

The Mgwali people will probably be moved to Frankfort in June or July, according to a committee member. — DDR

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19/1/82

Crossroads, the squatter camp of corrugated iron houses built by black labourers and their wives, began to grow on the outskirts of Cape Town in 1975. At the time it seemed likely that the government would eventually demolish this camp as it had destroyed others. I decided to film Crossroads and to document the lives of some of the people before it happened. The film was completed in July 1978 when Crossroads housed approximately 20 000 people.

The film shows how they built their schools and churches and negotiated self-government. It attempts to explain from a sociological and economic viewpoint why Crossroads came into being and why it is part of a repetitive pattern.

I particularly wanted the implications of the Pass Laws to be explained by the people affected, to enable them to articulate why they felt compelled to remain in Cape Town with their families, and to bring this evidence on to South African TV so that people could judge the issue for themselves.

1 South African TV

In 1977 the University of Cape Town held a documentary film festival at which Jenny Barraclough of the BBC was the special guest. In a discussion panel she asked a senior South African Television (SATV) producer why he didn't show documentary material that was more analytical and critical. His reply was that nobody ever offered it to him. If good enough he would welcome it and broadcast it.

Spurred on by this, I submitted the film to him, suggesting that the screening might be

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STAR

19/1/82

How the censors are 'guarding'

followed by a panel discussion.

The Publications Board. SAIV is not obliged to submit its material to the Publications Board, but any film to be screened elsewhere has to be passed by the Board. In submitting the film I included a memorandum, stating, among other things, that all statements and still photographs used in it had previously been published in South Africa in books and newspapers. I also stated that I had waited for over seven weeks to interview the Chairman of the Administration Board in charge of Crossroads before his final refusal. The views expressed by expert witnesses were evenly divided between those who favoured declaring the film undesirable and those who did not. There seemed to be a tendency amongst the witnesses to argue the merits and demerits of the removal scheme rather than those of the film itself (my italics).

This statement submitted on September 1978 that the film was 'undesirable' and that the committee has rejected it unconsciously within the meaning of Section 47(2) and 2e of Act 42 of 1974. The following is the official summary of the decision.

(a) Undesirable, as it is calculated to incite citizens of a foreign country in confrontation with, and illegal action against, South Africa.

51 The film is cleverly produced to persuade the black viewer that he is the victim of ruthlessness, brutality and statutory violence to which breaking the law would be an acceptable alternative.

Comment: Nothing in the film suggests that the squatters in Crossroads are immigrants from Transkei, the film is also calculated to incite citizens of a foreign country in confrontation with, and illegal action against, South Africa.

The recent documentary on Crossroads has been denied public viewing to avoid an undesirable image of the Government at national and international level. This decision, says Linda Wilson, denies South Africans information at a time of transition when the implications of the laws need debate.

The issue of Crossroads is presented in a blatantly glaring one-sided and prejudiced manner. This type of presentation in an extreme form is calculated to prejudice black-white relations, disturb the peace and cause international reaction which could prejudice the safety of the State.

(b) Undesirable Content: Present: While Crossroads is in existence, the film will be calculated to inflame black frustrations real or alleged, and to prepare the way for a dangerous confrontation with the authorities.

(c) Undesirable Content: Future: The film indicates, with tact approval, that residents of Crossroads would defy the authorities by illegal action should the latter proceed with the demolition of the camp.

(d) Undesirable White Reaction: The film is calculated to inflame white reaction through its accusations, actual or implied, of heartlessness, cruelty, brutality and ideology, racial obsession against the authorities.

(e) Undesirable and prejudicial international reaction: The film is calculated to provoke international hostility of an extreme kind against the Republic.

(f) Undesirable inciting of foreign workers: Since the majority of

Your mind

breaking the law is acceptable. People merely say, for example, 'I came to Cape Town because of a sick child; to join a husband; for medical care; to support the family; to live a normal family life.' If the law prevents this, the choice is difficult. Those blacks whose children watched a man in a bulldozer single-handedly, wilfully, destroying their homes, do not need to be persuaded by a film.

Obviously a great deal of time and consideration went into writing the censors' report. The Board has carefully argued its viewpoint, but only to me, a single member of the public. Because South Africa is in a state of change and transition it is more urgent than ever that the public be kept informed of all sides of its current history and the implications of its laws.

If an ensuing debate is to have any meaning, it must include those who suffer under the law as much as those who implement it.

● This edited version is republished from Index on Censorship.

Protest at black school age bars

Star
25/1/82

By Langa Skosana

Thousands of blacks face a bleak year because they have been forced to leave school by a ruling of the Department of Education and Training that pupils over 20 will not be admitted.

A meeting of parents, teachers and pupils at the weekend was told that even pupils who have to re-write exams because of the leakage of papers face the prospect of non-admission.

They will have to attend adult education centres.

The meeting, called by leading Soweto figures to look into the state of black education in the wake of the high matric failures, decided to explore the possibility of taking the DET to court on the question of exam re-writes.

A former headmaster, Mr Legau Mathabathe, said many pupils

wanted to continue with their education, but had been told it was "time-up."

The Rev Simeon Nkoane, Anglican Dean of Johannesburg who chaired the meeting, said the authorities should be pleased that children who were over-age still yearned for education. Instead they were forcing them out of school.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, proposed that the possibility of seeking an interdict against the DET on the question of exam rewrites be explored.

A statement last month by the director-general of the Department, Mr G J Rousseau, said no person older than 16 years would be permitted to attend a primary school without official consent, nor those over 18 allowed to attend Standard 6, 7 or 8 classes, nor those over 20 allowed in Standard 9 and 10.

Bassets stung to death

By Erik Larsen

Two of South Africa's top basset hound breeders, Mr and Mrs Peter Muller, of Alberton, had a horrifying experience when seven of their top dogs were stung to death by bees.

The Mullers were also badly stung. Mrs Muller spent two days in hospital and her husband had over 200 stings on his body.

Four of the dead bassets had been champions and the others, eight-month-old male puppies — all potential champions, according to Mr Muller.

Four other bassets were also stung but have recovered.

On January 2 Mr Muller heard the dogs

yelping "When I went outside to in a strange swarm of bees attacking

"My wife and I ran to their each grabbed a dog and ran but attacked us. The air was absolutely enraged bees"

Mr Muller said it was strange attacked only their bassets and 19 dogs boarding at their kennels

Mrs Muller collapsed and she was taken to hospital.

"It was an absolute disaster selective line breeding was destroyed," said Mr Muller.

'Mugged' trickster arrested

An Indian man has been arrested in a Johannesburg clothing store after several businessmen had last week given large sums of money to a man who claimed he had been mugged.

The man rushed into Eric's Manshop on the corner of Pritchard and Harrison Streets claiming he had been mugged.

The shopkeeper recognised the man from descriptions given him by other Indian businessmen and locked him in a room before calling Mr Gulay Mayet of End Street, who had previously lost R200.

Mr Mayet also recognised the man and the police were called.

Families pack up brick by brick

Star 25/1/82

Own Correspondence

BLOEMFONTEIN — Ninety families living in two villages near Groothoek Dam, just outside Thaba Nchu in the Free State, have to move out today to make way for a game reserve.

The order to move off the former Bantu Trust land comes from the Bophuthatswana government, which is turning 2 000 ha around the dam into a game reserve.

Groothoek village, a community of some 60 families, and Moroka's Hoek, with 30, are the two settlements directly affected.

Inhabitants were told in November they would have to move. They are moving to established settlements South of Thaba Nchu.

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Tomorrow The

Taste of the shivers

Europe and America have had polar climates recently, now it's Star's Topic Today page tomorrow the North and South polar region with a television program evening — Oorlewing — on the Arctic Also — on Friday, Topic colour chart of the ice caps

Villages cleared for game reserve

Argus 25/1/82 271

Argus Correspondent
BLOEMFONTEIN.

About 90 families in two villages near Groothoek Dam outside Thaba Nchu in the Free State, have to move out today to make way for a game reserve.

The order to move off the former Bantu Trust Land comes from the Bophuthatswana Government, which is turning 2 000 hectares surrounding the dam into a game reserve.

Work on fencing the area began in mid-December and the reserve will have 100 each of blesbok and springbok according to Mr Johnson Maoka, the nature conservation official for the Bophuthatswana Government.

Sixty families in Groothoek Village, and 30

in Moroka's Hoek, are affected.

Inhabitants were first told they would have to move in November to several established settlements in Bophuthatswana, South of Thaba Nchu.

The Bophuthatswana Government will transport roofing, furniture and window frames free of charge, but they must move bricks, and livestock themselves.

Mr Maoka said the people would be compensated.

Many dismantled their homes brick by brick on Friday. They said they would live in corrugated iron shacks at the new settlements until they had rebuilt their homes.

Duncan Village:

council wants more talks

^{30/1/82}
D. Dispatch
EAST LONDON — The Duncan Village Community Council has told the Government that many issues concerning the disestablishment of Duncan Village need to be clarified to avoid dissent and conflict.

The call for continued discussion at high level is contained in a memorandum to the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G. Morrison which has been received by the Daily Dispatch. The memorandum is in response to one sent by Dr Morrison confirming the government's decision to go ahead with the resettlement of Duncan Village residents in Mdantsane.

The Community Council memorandum says Duncan Village residents are opposed to moving and have asked the community council to continue representations to the government to save the township

It refers to an assurance by Dr Morrison that Duncan Village residents would enjoy "preferential rights" which would be guaranteed administratively and asks how "a legal residential qualification can be safeguarded with an administrative guarantee of preferential rights."

The council says this appears to confirm fears that, once resettlement takes place, a very basic legal right at present enjoyed by the residents of Duncan Village in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act of 1945, would be negated

Consequently a further basic right enjoyed in terms of Section 26 of the Administration of Black Affairs Act of 1971, whereby a person qualifying in terms of Section 10 of Act 25 of 1945 has free movement to sell his labour within the boundaries of the East Cape Administration Board area, would be forfeited and such a person would only be able to work in East London under the contract system, the memorandum says.

Further clarification on this issue is asked for.

On the question of migrant workers, the memo says the Deputy Minister is aware of the Ciskei Government's opposition in

given by Ciskei that dwelling units would be allocated for such a purpose, the views expressed by Dr Morrison are unacceptable.

The memo says that, in view of the critical housing shortage in Mdantsane, not much hope is held for such an assurance from the Ciskei Government

It says the 'community council has never been in a position to advise the Mdantsane Control Committee on any facilities to be created in Mdantsane.

"If this had been the case the council would, from the onset, have identified the need for single accommodation."

It is claimed the Deputy Minister had promised that the Community Council would be co-opted to serve on the control committee and advise on the needs of Duncan Village people but this had not been done

"This lack of action only supports the suspicion the council has that, once there is acceptance of the resettlement decision, there will be no platform for negotiating conditions on behalf of the residents of Duncan Village."

On housing, the memo states that about 8 000 houses have to be built for Duncan Village residents, which means that 4 000 units have to be built annually for removal to be effected in two years.

It is felt the removal of Duncan Village would be a prolonged and agonising exercise, considering the time taken to construct a similar number of houses in other areas.

The memo suggests that the government consider resettling only lodgers and people living in shacks who are willing to be moved to Mdantsane, as well as residents at present living in formal housing and willing to move.

It is further suggested that houses occupied by the latter group be not demolished but rather allocated to residents of shacks and lodgers who are unwilling to move.

The announcement of moves to improve incentives for the location of industries in the Border area by the Prime Minister is likely to lead to

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30/1/82

accommodation" as it is "specially degrading and a threat to the fabric of healthy family life."

"With single accommodation having in the past been provided in Duncan Village, there has been no need to provide this type of accommodation in Mdantsane.

"If, however, Duncan Village is moved, this single accommodation (in which men who have wives in the rural areas are accommodated in hostels) will have to be duplicated in Mdantsane and the council foresees problems if the stand of the Ciskei Government is taken into consideration."

The memo says the utilisation of family dwelling units for the purpose of single accommodation — suggested by the Deputy Minister in his memo — is questionable as the allocation of such dwellings is the prerogative of the Ciskei Government and, unless written assurance is

an increase in the number of people moving into the area.

The council calls for action to have present obstacles resolved before this influx creates further problems in the area.

On protection of trading rights, the memo points out that it would be easy to protect the employed but the self-employed would enjoy no protection when moved to Mdantsane.

It is also points out that Transkeian residents in Duncan Village would suffer in Mdantsane because the Ciskei Government has no obligations to them yet Transkeians in other urban areas enjoy full rights.

"This makes the position of Transkeians untenable as it means that those Transkeians at present owning their homes and trading premises will be forced to rent homes and business premises in Mdantsane." — DDR

'Progress' is being moved into a squatter camp from a slum

MORE than 1 500 Black families on the East Rand are living in appalling conditions in a squatter camp established by the East Rand Administration Board near Tsakane township, Brakpan.

The newly established camp — known to its inhabitants as Silvertown — is intended for scores of people who are being moved from Brakpan's Old Location. Meanwhile the 300 remaining families in Old Location are living in fear and uncertainty as bulldozers gear themselves up to destroy the remaining homes in the township.

Mr Frans Marx, chief director of ERAB, said the board was carrying out the decision by the Brakpan Town Council, which earmarked the removal more than 20 years ago, because the location was unhabitable.

Mr G E Swart, Brakpan's town clerk, said Old Location was established in 1930 to accommodate migrant labourers who worked in the nearby gold mines.

When it became apparent that the location was being used for residential purposes after the mines closed down another Black township — Tsakane — was built in 1945. Another reason for demolishing Old Location, he said, was that it was near a White

Shanty town set up after homes razed

Report: MURRINISI MAKARINGE, Picture: DOUG LEE

It is within walking distance of the city centre while Tsakane is more than 10km away.

Besides that there was not enough money to upgrade the township when Dr Piet Koorhof (the Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Development) visited the location he said all residents should be moved and the location be demolished by the end of March, Mr Swart said. Although a decision to de-



● Silvertown squatters — their camp was set up near Brakpan by the East Rand Administration Board

molish Old Location was taken in 1960, removals only started in 1973 as housing became available in Tsakane.

Mr Marx said tenants of the 247 houses and 75 single-rooms which are still standing in Old Location would be removed at the end of March and would be accommodated in some of the 763 houses built during the financial year ending March 1982.

The 1 663 people who have been uprooted since November last year are being tem-

porarily accommodated in the squatter camp where they will stay for at least two years while ERAB builds more houses.

In interviews with the Sunday Express families voiced strong objections to the move and said the authorities should have left them alone until proper alternative accommodation had been arranged.

Mrs Lucy Shabe, a 73-year-old pensioner who has lived in Old Location since

1942, is still waiting for an official notice to vacate her three-roomed house.

She told the Sunday Express she was strongly against the authorities' plan because she had been happy where she was.

"There is nothing wrong here I paid R22,90 for rent. But now I'm told we will pay more in Tsakane. Most of us are not going to afford the rent there," an angry Mrs Shabe said.

Mr Joseph Dlamini, 30, a panelbeater, said the move might affect his business. "I was born and bred here and became used to this

there is nothing we can do because the Government says we must go," she said.

The Sunday Express visited the squatter camp and discovered that residents had erected shacks with their own material without help from the authorities.

The site allocated to each shack is so small the homes are about a metre apart — and there are 16 rows of them.

Four families share one bucket-system toilet, one water-tap and one rubbish bin which is provided by the authorities. There is only one high-

"I think the whole thing has been designed to keep us as far away from town as much as possible," he said.

Another resident, Mr Mandla Mngomezulu, said he thought it was not necessary to pay the R7,50 rent because shack-dwellers erected their own structures without any help from the authorities.

He said Silvertown's residents walk long distances to buy groceries because there were no shops in the vicinity of the squatter camp.

Mr Marx said more than 2 000 people were on the housing list in Tsakane, but

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7/2/82

where to find me But as soon as I move I will lose them

"People are also going to suffer because of the critical shortage of buses to transport people to work now they have to live far away from their places of employment," he said.

Miss Miriam Madonsela, 20, said she was born and bred in the township and identified with it.

"It's a nice place. But

the squatter camp.

Residents of the new township pay R7,50 a month for a plot.

The Sunday Express team went to a well-furnished shebeen and spoke to a regular patron, Mr Veli Rampou.

"It's really tough here. Workers wake up as early as 3am to catch the earliest bus because they are now living far from town. We did not experience transport problems at Old Location.

given to people who have been removed from Old Location.

"The plan to move these people is an honest effort to help them get away from poor living conditions. We hope it will be over soon," Mr Marx said.

He said he was aware of the appalling conditions in the new township but conceded that they were far better than those in Old Location.



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Vol. 200]

PRETORIA, 12 FEBRUARIE 1982
 FEBRUARY 1982

[No 8022

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
 ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 216

12 Februarie 1982

ADMINISTRASIERAAD VIR DIE OOS-KAAP-GE
 BIED.—REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE ADMINI-
 STRASIE, INSTANDHOUDING, SANITASIE EN
 GESONDHEID VAN DIE NOODKAMPE. VIR
 SWARTES GELEE—

- (1) IN DIE SONDAGSRIVIERVALLEIGEBIED,
 LANDDROSDISTRIK KIRKWOOD, EN
- (2) TE KEIMOND, LANDDROSDISTRIK KOMGA

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van
 Samewerking, vaardig hierby, namens en in opdrag van die
 Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling kragtens die
 bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op
 die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52
 van 1951), die regulasies uit wat in Bylae 3 hiervan vervat
 is en verklaar dat genoemde regulasies van toepassing is in
 die noodkampe soos omskryf in Bylaes 1 en 2 hiervan, wat
 opgerig is vir die huisvesting van daklose Swartes.

G DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van
 Samewerking.

(Lêers A6/5/2/S70 en A6/5/2/K12)

BYLAE 1

KEIMOND-NOODKAMP

'n Sekere stuk grond, ongeveer 28,5 hektaar groot, synde
 'n gedeelte van die meentgrond van die Keimonddorps-
 gebied, distrik Komga, geleë op die Plaas Km6.

Die beginpunt A is geleë langs die grensheining in 'n
 wesnoordwestelike rigting ongeveer 87 meter van die muni-
 sipale wateropgaartenk af.

Vanaf punt A, ongeveer 457 meter in 'n noordnoordoos-
 telike rigting tot by punt B; daarvandaan ongeveer 405 me-
 ter in 'n noordwestelike rigting tot by punt C, daarvandaan
 ongeveer 232 meter in 'n wessuidwestelike rigting tot by
 punt D; daarvandaan ongeveer 210 meter in 'n suidweste-
 like rigting tot by punt E; daarvandaan ongeveer 227 meter
 in 'n suidelike rigting tot by punt F, synde die westelike

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
 DEVELOPMENT**

No. R 216

12 February 1982

ADMINISTRATION BOARD FOR THE EASTERN
 CAPE AREA —REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE
 ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE, SANITATION
 AND HEALTH OF THE EMERGENCY CAMPS FOR
 BLACKS SITUATED—

- (1) IN THE SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY, MAGIS-
 TERIAL DISTRICT OF KIRKWOOD, AND
- (2) AT KEI MOUTH, MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF
 KOMGA

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-
 operation, on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of
 Co-operation and Development, under and by virtue of the
 powers vested in him by section 6 (1) of the Prevention of
 Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), hereby make
 the regulations contained in Schedule 3 hereto and declare
 that the said regulations shall apply in the emergency camps
 defined in Schedules 1 and 2 hereto, which have been estab-
 lished for the accommodation of homeless Blacks.

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of
 Co-operation.

(Files A6/5/2/S70 and A6/5/2/K12)

SCHEDULE 1

KEI MOUTH EMERGENCY CAMP

A certain area of land, approximately 28,5 hectares in
 extent, being a portion of the commonage of the Kei Mouth
 municipal area, District of Komga, situate on the Farm
 Km6

The point of commencement A is situated along the
 boundary fence in a west-north-westerly direction approxi-
 mately 87 metres from the municipal water reservoir

From point A, approximately 457 metres in a north-
 north-easterly direction to a point B, thence approximately
 405 metres in a north-westerly direction to a point C, thence
 approximately 232 metres in a west-south-westerly direc-
 tion to a point D; thence approximately 210 metres in a
 south-westerly direction to a point E, thence approximately
 227 metres in a southerly direction to a point F, being the

REGRESSION TITLE
 DEPENDENT VARIABLE
 TOLERANCE
 ALL DATA CONSIDERED AS A SINGLE GROUP

MULTIPLE R
 MULTIPLE R-SQUARE

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

| SOURCE | SUM OF SQUARES | DF | MEAN SQUARE | F | PROB > F |
|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|----------|
| REGRESSION | 113043.475 | 4 | 28260.869 | 170.64 | .0000 |
| RESIDUAL | 120407.749 | 744 | 161.84 | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | |

COEFFICIENTS

| VARIABLE | COEFFICIENT | STL. | ENFCR | STL. | CUFFS |
|-----------|-------------|------|-------|------|-------|
| INTERCEPT | 1.1154 | | | | .117 |
| OCNHH | 1.111 | | | | .124 |
| ENT | 1.0072 | | | | .521 |
| PSED | 7.0033 | | | | .130 |
| HED | .345 | | | | .174 |

MP to speak in PE on the implications of relocation

E. Post
 15/2/82
 271

Post Reporter

Ciskei in August.

THE Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, will address a public meeting on the social and political implications of relocation at the William Perry Hall, in Rink Street, Port Elizabeth, on Wednesday at 8pm.

The spokesman urged people to come to the meeting to acquaint themselves with the "enormous cost in human suffering" caused by the policy of relocation.

One of the organisers of the meeting, who did not wish to be named, pointed out that Mr Moorcroft's constituency embraced a number of communities which had been moved or had lived under the threat of removal.

● The latest survey by the Institute of Race Relations contains a report by the Catholic Bishops' Department of Justice and Reconciliation, in which it is stated that two million Africans have been moved since 1948 in the process of implementing the policy of separate development.

Not only was he an expert on the subject of relocation but he was committed to helping people who had been resettled, she said.

The report says a further one million people will be moved before consolidation is complete.

Mr Moorcroft led a party of 10 PFP MPs on a visit to resettlement camps in the

It is estimated that removal costs R2 133 a family, making a total expenditure of R380 million on relocation.

17/2/82. E. Post
**Removals
a crisis,
says PE
cleric** (271)

Post Reporter

THE relocation of blacks has reached crisis proportions, the Anglican Archdeacon of Port Elizabeth, the Venerable Peter Bowen, said today.

The archdeacon, who is associated with a church group that gives aid to communities suffering from the effects of relocation, has urged members of the public to attend tonight's meeting on relocation communities.

Mr Errol Moorcraft, MP for Albany, will be addressing the meeting at 8pm at the William Perry Hall, Saint John's Gate, Rink Street.

"It is not a party-political meeting. With the officially declared speeding up of black 'spot' removals, the continuous relocation of communities and impending destruction of nine villages in the white corridor, the removals have reached crisis proportions," Mr Bowen said.

"People must learn of the devastation wrought by the relocation policy. No one should be able to say in the future that 'we did not know'."

Fingos want to go back to their land

271
E. Post
18/2/82

Post Reporter

"WE want to go back to our land".

This statement by a spokesman for a group of displaced Fingo tribesfolk brought home the anguish of resettlement to those who attended a public meeting yesterday more than the cold statistics quoted by speakers.

Ten members of the Fingo tribe who were moved from Snykclip in the Tsitsikama, near Humansdorp, to Elukhanyeni, near Keiskammahoek, in Ciskei, about three years ago attended the meeting.

A spokesman, Mr Isaac Tembani, said his people had been moved "like criminals". Whereas they had owned land before, in Elukhanyeni they had nothing.

"People are dying there every month. This never happened before. We want to go back to our land," he said.

The PFP MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, who has visited the settlement, said she counted 72 children's graves there.

The people were living in misery and there seemed no hope for them. Their makeshift homes were crumbling, she said.

The meeting unanimously adopted a motion that the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who had spoken earlier, should organise a delegation to meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to sort out the problems of the Fingo people moved from Tsitsikama to Keiskammahoek.

19/2/82 D. Dispatch

Removals will cost R6 000m

PORT ELIZABETH — It will cost South Africa R6 000 million over the next 10 years to resettle all the people now living in "black spots".

This figure had been estimated by Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Van der Walt Commission, Mr Errol Moorcroft said at a meeting here.

But even when this money had been spent, the government would not have improved the viability of the homelands by one half of a per cent, continued Mr

Moorcroft.

"The policy is one which does not even have an end to justify the means," he said.

Mr Moorcroft said that for the policy of separate development to work, as outlined by Dr Verwoerd, three points had to be fulfilled

The first was meaningful consolidation of the black states. The second was economic viability and the third that they should act as magnets to draw blacks back to them

Mr Van der Walt had said that even after 32 years, the only conclusion was that the scheme was no longer possible.

A government research institute had told the government economic viability was "an impossible dream."

On the homelands acting as magnets, Mr Moorcroft cited the example of Nyanga. "Thousands were fleeing the homelands. They would rather face almost certain arrest than stay in the homelands." — DDC.

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Elco CORPORATION

Duncan Village: ~~127~~ ~~87~~ new council move ~~271~~

D. Diepater 23/2/82

EAST LONDON — The city council last night voted in favour of retaining Duncan Village as a black residential area — but that all illegal residents be removed

The new resolution, which followed strong debating and was adopted only after the mayor, Mr Errol Spring, used his casting vote, accepted the principle that there must be a black residential area within the municipal boundaries

The decision reversed an action committee resolution that the status quo of Duncan Village remain until the council had met the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, his deputy minister, Mr P Cronje, and the deputy Minister of Co-operation Dr George Morrison

The discussions the committee decided, would be on the possible establishment of a separate residential township for black workers in East London, "which should be located outside Duncan Village and the homelands"

The committee motion meant, in effect, that the removal of Duncan Village residents to Mdantsane would continue until the council met the

ministers. An amended motion proposed by Mr Rob Snodgrass was defeated by four votes to eight in committee — but the same motion scraped through last night's council meeting

The adopted motion is

- That the council adopt the view that it is in the city's interest to retain Duncan Village as a black residential area.

- That the council agrees to support the (Duncan Village) community council's request to have Duncan Village retained as a black residential area to accommodate those who are entitled to live there in terms of section 10 (of the Urban Areas Act) rights, Transkeians lawfully in East London and other blacks who are not Ciskeians and who are legally entitled to live and work in East London, and, if necessary, land within the white metropolitan area be allocated for black residents.

- That urgent steps be taken by the government to remove squatters and those residing illegally in Duncan Village and that money be made available urgently by the government to upgrade Duncan Village into an acceptable black residential township

- That the council advises the government and the Duncan Village Community Council of its viewpoint on this matter

Voting for the motion last night were councillors Errol Spring, Donald Card, Brian Snell, Rob Snodgrass and Fred Stakehire

Against the motion were councillors Vossie Bezuidenhout, Robbie de Lange (Jnr), Willem Morris, Tony Reeser and Ivan Zulman

Not present at the meeting were councillors Robbie de Lange (Snr), Neville Randall, Elsabe Kemp, Glen Warner and Joe Yazbek

The council resolution closely follows recommendations made in a private study of Duncan Village by Professor Wallace van Zyl of the University of the Orange Free State, who said that the proposed demolition of Duncan Village would eliminate sound housing, destroy private initiative and drive out a stable population.

"The socio-economic costs are too high without any matching benefits," Prof Van Zyl said

He recommended that the authorities make a declaration of intent which should cover the

halting of demolitions and the removal of blacks, an alternative housing plan drawn up with the residents, assistance with the upgrading of existing housing, either by means of core housing or medium-density housing, and that about 200 hectares of land be made available to the west of Duncan Village for modest expansion

Prof Van Zyl's report was completed in December last year

In an address to the council last night, Mr Spring announced that the council, together with the councils of Gonubie and Beacon Bay and the Kaffraria Divisional Council had met and expressed "concern that East London would be the only city in South Africa without a black residential area"

He said the meeting had resolved "informally" that a black residential area be retained for the East London area, that an informal committee be established to consider the advantages and disadvantages of upgrading Duncan Village or establishing a new township for non-Ciskeians and that Prof Van Zyl's document form the basis of the committee's investigation —

Income Statement Dec 31: 300

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense Bank being payment of premium 300

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

SOLUTION TO: QLS

(271) Hansard Q. Col. 191-192
Trustfeed prescribed area
24/2/82

(107) *18. Mr. P. C. CRONJE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

- (a) What is the surface area of the Trustfeed prescribed area and (b) how many people are residing there at present?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (a) 209 hectares.
(b) Approximately 2 218.

FEBRUARY 1982

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Trustfeed prescribed area

*19. Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

Whether any arrangements have been made for the relocation of the residents of the Trustfeed prescribed area, if so, (a) what percentage of the residents are to be relocated, (b) when will the relocation take place and (c) where are the residents to be relocated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

No.

- (a), (b) and (c) Trustfeed is a Black spot which has, for control purposes, been declared a prescribed area in terms of section 9bis of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) Due to the proximity of Trustfeed to KwaZulu, the Department of Co-operation and Development is presently busy to investigate the possibility to resettle the residents of the area concerned within KwaZulu. No alternative site has yet been identified for this purpose.

Resettled are dying — claim

Argus
25/2/82

271

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — One child had died every 2½ weeks since the forced removal of people from the Tsitsikamma Region to Elukhanyeni near Keiskammahoek in the Ciskei 3½ years ago.

This was said by Mrs Molly Blackburn, Progressive Federal Party's MPC for Walmer, at a meeting here.

Mrs Blackburn revealed the figures after a spokesman for a group of Fingos, who had been removed from Snyklip in the Tsitsikamma Region, asked that the meeting arrange a delegation to see Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, because many people were dying in their resettlement area.

Mrs Blackburn said she had visited Elukhanyeni recently.

'I was confronted with a feeling of total despair on the part of those who live there,' she said.

She forced herself to count the number of children's graves and totalled 72, which meant that a child had died every 18 days since the people had moved there 3½ years ago.

'Most had died from a combination of reasons — including malnutrition — and in a small community of 5 000 people, this must have a devastating effect.'

What was worse, said Mrs Blackburn, was that the people were living in 'packing-case' homes which were now crumbling.

'There is just no hope for these people who only want to get back to their rightful homes.'

Resettlement: (271) Mgwali people seek advice

*D. Bishatch
25/2/82*

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EAST LONDON: — Several Mgwali landowners who face resettlement in Frankfort have briefed a Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre attorney.

The 5 000-strong Mgwali community is expected to be removed to Frankfort in June or July. The attorney said he did not know whether the move could be prevented or whether the matter would ever reach court.

He had, however, writ-

ten to the melican Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P. Koornhof, asking for information about the proposed move and compensation

Mgwali stock owners have been told to sell their animals, but the attorney warned they did not have to sell anything until notices had been served on them.

Various procedures also had to be followed before land could be expropriated, he said. —
DDR

East London; if so, (a) how many families will be moved and (b) when will the move be completed,

- (2) whether alternative accommodation (a) has been or (b) will be provided for such residents; if so, how many houses (i) have been and (ii) will be provided,
- (3) whether the translocated residents of Duncan Village will be allowed to retain their rights under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes
- (a) A definite figure is not available but from official sources it is estimated that between 37 000 and 40 000 residents are to be moved.
- (b) Depending on the availability of funds the removal is expected to be completed within the foreseeable future.
- (2) (a) and (b) Alternative accommodation is provided on request to all families that are moved from Duncan Village to Mdantsane
- (i) The South African Development Trust has thusfar constructed 19 483 housing units at Mdantsane of which ±16 123 have been allocated to families from Duncan Village.
- (ii) It is estimated that a further 7 000 to 8 000 housing units will be provided.

(3) The Residents of Duncan Village

have been advised in writing that the Department of Co-operation and Development is prepared to state administratively that such residents will not be worse off than at present and that they will retain their preferential rights in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945) This will also apply to their children.

For written reply:

(271) Hansard

Duncan Village, East London Q W.

26/2/82 227-229

56. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to translocate the residents of Duncan Village,

271 Daily Dispatch 1/3/82

Springs, Card lash removals plan

EAST LONDON The Mayor of East London Mr Errol Spring and a fellow city councillor Mr Donald Card have reacted angrily to the government's decision to go ahead with plans to move Duncan Village residents to Mdanisane. They also condemned an attack on the "PFP element" on the city council by Mr Peet de Pontes the MP for East London City.

The city council had decided to ask the government to retain Duncan Village as a black residential area but on Friday the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, told Parliament it was still the government's intention to move the residents.

Mr De Pontes said it was regrettable that the PFP element on the council had turned its back on the council's committed stand (for removals) because of pressure from its radical youth movement. He accused PFP members of trying to drag a sensitive issue into the political arena.

Both Mr Spring and Mr Card called for Dr Morrison to be removed from office.

Mr Spring said Mr De Pontes' statement reflected "nothing more than the efforts of an ambitious young politician making the noises he knows his masters like to hear, whether or not they reflect the interests of the community he represents".

He said he and Mr De Pontes had agreed after the council's decision that Duncan Village was a sensitive issue which needed urgent discussion and they should avoid it becoming a political football. Mr De Pontes had dragged the issue into the political arena to the detriment of East London and Duncan Village.

"I reject with contempt his spurious interference that Council's stand is because of pressure from a radical youth element. The day I how to pressure from anywhere and agree or support something that I know is not in the best interests of our city, is the day I get out of local government. I reject radical elements whether they be from the left or the right," Mr Spring said.

He said Dr Morrison had stated categorically one year ago that Duncan Village would be cleared within two years, but instead the population was growing at an alarming rate, squattling was out of hand and the Fast Cape Administration Board was unwilling or unable to do anything about it.

Because of the government's intention to disestablish Duncan Village, no money had been spent there for a number of years and existing services were disintegrating to the extent that the City Medical Officer had warned of a real threat of cholera breaking out there.

Mr Spring said the Indian community, for whom Rraelyn extensions four and five were being developed had objected to having to live next to a slum area but would have no objection to living next to a black community, provided Duncan Village was upgraded and the undesirable element removed.

"The Indian community has now submitted a petition to the city council quite rightly refusing to move into the new areas until something is done about the slum conditions," Mr Spring said.

The Duncan Village Community Council had persistently petitioned the government to clarify the position of non-Ciskei workers living and working legally in East London in terms of Section 10 rights.

Dr Morrison's statement that his department was prepared to "guaranteee administratively" that residents would not be worse off than at present and that they would retain their preferential rights, stretched credibility too far when one realised that they were to be moved to a foreign state over which South Africa had no control, Mr Spring said.

Local authorities of East London, Beacon Bay, Gombhe and the Drivisional Council had expressed concern that the whole area would be dependent upon a labour force that lived in a foreign country.

"These local authorities unanimously express the view that a black residential area should be retained in the metropolitan area.

"With the greatest respect, we are in a far better position to determine the needs of our area than the politicians who are far removed from our situation," Mr Spring said.

"The situation in Duncan Village is intolerable. It is becoming an ever greater threat to the security and well-being of our city. It is a situation that I as mayor can no longer ignore and if, by pointing out the facts and pleading for a more practical and humane alternative to a policy that is not working, I am accused of involving myself in politics, so be it.

"I ask the community of East London to decide," Mr Spring said. Mr Card said 1982

He said the city council wanted the existing substantial homes in Duncan Village to remain and an area within the metropolitan area of East London to be established to accommodate those who did not want to go to Mdanisane. Duncan Village should also be upgraded and squatters removed.

Mr Card said he had been one of the prime movers for the disestablishment of Duncan Village in the past, but at the same time he had always supported developing another area.

"Times however have changed and so should decisions," Mr Card said.

DDR

'Building a church condones Govt policy'

~~105~~
271
E. Post
2/3/82

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

THE Moravian Church won't build a church in the Ciskei resettlement camp of Elukhanyweni because they oppose the policy of resettlement, a member of the Moravian Church Board, the Rev B Lottring said.

Although a site would soon be available, the church had scrapped its project, as to go ahead would be to condone resettlement, he said.

Elukhanyweni is a settlement near Keiskammahoek to which several thousand Fingos were moved in 1977 from the Tsitsikama reserve near Humansdorp where they had occupied land granted to them by Sir George Grey in 1834.

This land had been taken over by the Department of Forestry and was now hired out to farmers.

The plight of the Fingos was highlighted recently by the Progressive Federal Party's MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, who counted 72 children's graves on a visit.

The "packing-case homes" of the people were crumbling.

In one of many attempts to go "home", the secretary of the Tsitsikama Reserve Fingos, Mr Stanford Mtselis, wrote to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Piet Koornhof, in 1979 on behalf of the head of the tribe, Mr Esekiel Msizi.

"I am writing this letter on behalf of my people

originally from the area of Humansdorp. We are the families that were moved by force by armed policemen and soldiers to Keiskammahoek where we are now dying of hunger and starvation.

"My people said I must kindly ask you to allow them to go back to their native land where the bones of their forefathers are," the letter reads.

Their grievances were listed as follows:

- Old pensioners don't get their grants.

- Difficulties they referred to the magistrate were referred to Pretoria.

- Belongings were damaged during the removal and no refunds offered.

- There were no pastures and the animals had died.

- They could not get work because their reference books were endorsed in Humansdorp.

The letter was sent in March 1979. A reply was received in June written on behalf of the then Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr F Hartzenberg.

It read that: "The removal of residents of black spots is Government policy and is carried out to give effect to the consolidation of the black states. To allow your people to return to the area from which they were removed for resettlement will, therefore, defeat consolidation aims and cannot be permitted."

Board takes over squatter camp

(271) (240) D. Dispatch 2/3/82

EAST LONDON — The East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) has taken over the administration of the Kei Mouth squatter camp, the chief director of the Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, confirmed yesterday

Mr Koch said the fact that the government had gazetted the take-over of the camp was proof that the Ecab recognised it as a residential area.

He said the Ecab would improve facilities once they had finances available.

"It is the board's policy to improve facilities in all areas under its jurisdiction depending on priority and finances," he said.

Asked how high this area was on the board's priorities, he said it would not be easy to give that information off-hand

He added however that they would be spending R2 500 during the 1982-83 financial year on improving water supplies to the camp's residents.

Mr Koch said the regulations promulgated for the area were the normal regulations applying to all areas under the jurisdiction of administration boards.

He said the area would be controlled from the Komga superintendent's office and officials would visit the area "fairly regularly".

"We can't have a full-time office there because of the expense involved."

Asked about one of the regulations in the Government Gazette which sets out regulations, he said: "We will not be involved in issues involving livestock and other animals because we do not have a commonage in the area."

"The board area in which the township is situated has no facilities for grazing and the only commonage available belongs to the local authority."

He said the keeping of animals there would have to be regulated by the local authority and individuals wanting to keep animals would have to make arrangements with them.

Other regulations — the availability and use of the cemetery, for instance — would have to be settled with a committee which the Ecab hoped to set up when full arrangements for the running of the area had been finalised, Mr Koch said. — DDR

NEWS
SERVICES

1987

Blacks moved to Black states 3/3/82
 270
 188 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black States during the second half of 1981 and (b)(i) from which Black spots and (ii) to which Black states were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
 AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 470

(b) (i) Lot FP 334, district of Himeville

- (ii) To the Compensation settlement area, district of Himeville, KwaZulu

Blacks moved to Black states

202 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (a) How many Blacks were moved from urban areas to Black states in the second half of 1981 and (b)(i) from which urban centres and (ii) to which Black states were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
 AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 3 410

(b) (i) Cape Town
 Alexandra
 Germiston
 Johannesburg
 Durban

(ii) Bophuthatswana
 Ciskei
 Lebowa
 Gazankulu
 Transkei
 Venda
 Qwaqwa
 KwaZulu

Mali: council too late

EAST LONDON — Mr Ray Mali, the Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, has accused the East London city council of "stirring up" the Duncan Village issue

Mr Mali was commenting on a decision by the city council to ask the South African Government to retain Duncan Village as a black residential area

Following this approach, Dr George Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, told Parliament that the government intended going ahead with the removals to Mdantsane in Ciskei

Mr Mali said the city council was standing up 20 years too late "All along the city council has been content to let the removals go ahead

"In fact the Mdantsane Special Organisation, which is run by the council, is an agency for the removal of people from Duncan Village to Mdantsane."

He said the city council was now stirring up the issue after it had agreed to the removals being carried out.

Mr Mali said Ciskei washed its hands of the Duncan Village issue "It is not something we wish to soil ourselves



MR MALI Ciskei washes its hands of Duncan Village issue.

with," he said

He said the decision to disestablish Duncan Village had been taken 20 years ago Ciskei had had no say in the matter

Commenting on the position of Transkei workers, who will be forced to live in Ciskei if the removals go ahead, Mr Mali said "That is their own indaba If they don't wish to live in Ciskei they must take it up with the South African Government"

Mr Mali said there were many Transkeians who were living quite happily in Mdantsane

that as Duncan Village was restricted in size it would be worth considering building another area to serve the same function

Mr Orsmond said the chamber was concerned with the health hazards in the area "We find this very disturbing and steps must be taken to control the situation correctly," he said

Mr David Saunders, the president of the Border Chamber of Industries, said the BCI believed the resources at Duncan Village should be more fully utilised rather than move the people of the township elsewhere

"Purely on the level of viability — without even considering humanness — our attitude is that Duncan Village must remain"

Mr Willem Kruger, the chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer said the matter had not been discussed at all by the sakekamer

"That does not fall under our portfolio," he said, "but we will certainly be discussing it in the near future" — DDR

already

Meanwhile, both the Border Chamber of Industries and the East London Chamber of Commerce have supported the retention of Duncan Village or the development of another black residential area within East London's municipal boundary

Mr George Orsmond, the president of the chamber of commerce, said the chamber supported the establishment of an area where middle class blacks could reside and own free-hold titles He said

Accused says she was told of police assaults

JOHANNESBURG — Allegations about how arrested people were being treated by the security police at John Vorster Square were

the 60th anniversary of the banned South African Communist Party (SACP), and also that they were pursuing the

were given electric shocks, made to undress, had sacks placed over their heads and they were also assaulted

Transkei will oppose removal of nationals

103

271

D. Dispatch
4/3/82

UMTATA — Transkei would object in the strongest possible manner if its nationals in Duncan Village were forced to live in a third state

This was said here yesterday by Transkei's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtuzeli Lujabe, as he outlined his government stand on the black area in East London scheduled to be disestablished and its more than 40 000 residents moved to Mdantsane in Ciskei.

The area has come sharply under focus as the East London city council, backed by commerce and industry, try to petition the government to halt the removal which has been on the cards for the past 20 years.

On Tuesday the Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Mali, said his government had washed its hands of the issue and hit at the city council for its belated attempts to save Duncan Village.

Mr Mali also said the matter of Transkeians living in Duncan Village was their own indaba and if they did not want to live in Ciskei, they should take up the matter with the South African Government. He



MR LUJABE

pointed out that there were many Transkeians living quite happily in Mdantsane

Mr Lujabe said: "People working in another state on contract cannot be compelled to stay in a third state

"In this case our nationals are the responsibility of South Africa in the same way South Africans would have been our responsibility were they working here"

Mr Lujabe said Transkei could not interfere in the internal decision of South Africa if it decided to disestablish a place "but we have to look after the interests of our nationals."

"We object most strongly to our nationals being forced to live in another state either by compulsion or implication and we will take the strongest possible action

if this was to happen."

Asked what Transkei's demands were where Transkei nationals were involved in a South African decision to disestablish an area, Mr Lujabe said: "All we demand is that they be given alternate suitable accommodation

"If our nationals feel they want to go and live in Mdantsane, then well and good. As long as they are happy and are not being forced to move, we have no objection."

Mr Lujabe said Duncan Village was not the only area where Transkei nationals were involved in such a situation.

"We have an area near Bophuthatswana where there is a similar situation and our nationals are supposed to go and live in Bophuthatswana. There is also a place near Durban where our nationals have to live in KwaZulu.

"We are working on all these matters and watching the situation. I must point out that with the recent raids in Duncan Village, we expressed our extreme displeasure to the South African Government through diplomatic channels." — DDR.

Editorial opinion, page 12.

JUST

Daily Dispatch 4/3/82

From
BARRY STREEK

Oxton gets first R1,25m

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CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has allocated the first R1,25 million of a five-year R15 million development plan for the settlement area of Oxton in Ciskei.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, during the additional appropriation debate.

The R15 million plan, as recommended by the Wentzel report, was instituted after the committee's investigation and after the area had been visited by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood.

Dr Koornhof said the R15 million would be spent over five years to improve the quality of life of the people living there. The R1,25 million allocated during the current financial year was for the provision of an

infrastructure and housing for 2 100 families, although this would be extended over a number of years, and R500 000 for the purchase of foodstuffs by the Ciskeian Department of Health and Welfare.

"Also, serious consideration was given to the employment of the maximum possible number of people rather than that machinery be used to a great extent.

"I want to emphasise that it is now part of an on-going programme to put the Oxton township in a healthy position," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof was replying to Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) who said "Those of us who have seen Oxton can certainly

testify to the fact that there is great need for improvement in conditions."

After his reply, the MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, asked Dr Koornhof whether he was satisfied that the amount of R15 million over five years was adequate to cope with the situation.

He said the area between Oxton Manor and the Swart Kei was "in an extremely retrogressive stage".

"The amount allocated does not appear to indicate the sense of urgency with which this area has to be stabilised.

"This is an extremely delicate and sensitive matter. It is a very highly populated area which, in


regard to agriculture, is retrogressing at a dreadful rate, and it appears to me that an amount of that nature over five years is really extending the problem and will not bring about an initial brake on retrogression," Mr Rogers said.

Replying, Dr Koornhof said the R15 million was for Oxton and Silver City while more than R27 million had been recommended for Potsdam and other areas.

"We humbly believe that if this amount could be ploughed back again as recommended by the Wentzel commission, we would be able to bring about the necessary stability there and accomplish an improved quality of life for the people in that region."

By ploughing back something like R7 million 13 000 employment opportunities had been created last year, he said.

UJCT

1271  Umgeni River: dams 5/3/82
Household Q Col. 270-271
16 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

Whether any large dams are being planned on the Umgeni River downstream of the Nagle Dam, if so, (a) where will such

Elukhanyeni: 'We have been brought here to die'

By Barbara Hart

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The "packing case" resettlement camp near Keiskammahoek in Ciskei has been called Elukhanyeni, "the place of light and brightness." But anyone visiting the camp to find the happiness and contentment that the name implies, is in for a rude awakening.

An old-timer who has been without a source of income for the four years he has lived in the camp and who is still waiting for his disability grant to the paid

out has no doubts about his new home.

"Elukhanyeni. What nonsense! There is no light here. People are dying of hunger. We have been brought here to die."

The 5 000 Fingoes now living in "packing case" shacks on parched veld outside of Keiskammahoek were moved at gunpoint by police and the army from the Tsitsikamma reserve near Humansdorp in December 1977, says a member of the township council, Mr Ephriam Sgula.

"We were rounded up in the middle of the night and forced to move here. We brought

what stock we could, but many animals had run off and they were left behind."

Ancestors of the Elukhanyeni people had been granted land in the Tsitsikamma reserve by Sir George Grey in 1834. The land has been taken over by the Department of Forestry and hired out to farmers.

The old-timer, who had four morgen of land at Tsitsikamma, says the people were promised they would be given land at Elukhanyeni. "But not one person has land. Look how crowded we are," he says, pointing to the packing case shacks that stand barely 50 m apart.

In the tiny gardens, people have endeavoured to grow vegetables — but little will be harvested if the critical drought in Ciskei does not break soon.

It is not only the animals that have died since being moved to Elukhanyeni.

In the open veld nearby two cemeteries bear testimony to the hardships the Elukhanyeni people have suffered since moving in 1977.

In the children's cemetery, two rows of earth mounds mark the resting places of children who have died since 1977. There are more than 70 graves.

At the far end of the rows, spades and

shovels lie in a grave being dug.

"Four men work here all the time," the old-timer said. "They are always digging graves. We need them."

Mr Sgula says 11 people have died since the beginning of the year.

"People die of hunger and sickness," Mr Sgula says. "Many have no work and we don't get land to cultivate. Others don't get the pensions they used to live on."

People are housed in two-roomed and three-roomed shacks made from packing cases. The shacks leak and are overcrowded as extended families have to live in one house, Mr Sgula said.

JUST

Fingo land being offered for sale as cheap farms

E. Post 6/3/82

~~105~~
271

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

LAND in the Humansdorp district, which was granted to the Fingo tribe in perpetuity in 1834 and which is still scheduled as black land under the 1913 Black Land Act, is being offered for sale to white farmers at "give away" prices.

A Government notice, describing the land as State land, has been published saying that applications are invited for the purchase of farms in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1966.

The area involved includes Fingo reserve 653, The Gap 655, Snykip 653, Witte Kleybosch 674 and Witte Els Bosch 673.

The Fingoes were forced to move from this area in 1977/78 and were resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek in Ciskei.

Crops were left to perish in the fields and stock disposed of at low prices.

The Black Sash yesterday called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Pietie du Plessis, to halt the sale to white farmers of lands that had not been removed from the schedule of the Black Land Act of 1913.

The lands, Black Sash stressed, were still contained in the current schedule of the Act.

For scheduled land to be deproclaimed, an Act has to be passed by both Houses of Parliament and signed by the State President.

All Weekend Post efforts to find out from the Departments of Co-operation and Development and Agriculture and Fisheries whether the land had actually been deproclaimed proved fruitless.

A spokesman from the Department of Co-operation in Cape Town said that he had a telex saying the land had been deproclaimed, but said the matter had to be confirmed by the department in Pretoria.

From then on, Weekend Post was referred from one person to another and nobody was able to give a firm statement on whether the land had been deproclaimed.

In an interview today, the PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, said the Government appeared to have acted very quietly on the issue because it was the first he had heard of the land being offered for sale.

He described the offering of the land to white farmers as a "gross repudiation of a moral obligation to the Fingo people who have lived there for generations".

He said he intended raising the matter in Parliament

According to the Government notice, the land has been divided into 23 portions, the smallest farm is 186 hectares and is priced at R60 075 while the largest is 651 hectares at R90 695.

Mr Savage said he had sold a farm in the district recently and it appeared to him the land was being sold at prices "very substantially below market price".

The Black Sash pointed out that the Fingoes were removed from the land in question in 1977 and 1978, many forcibly after they had refused to leave.

"The land was given to their ancestors by Sir George Grey and held in trust," the statement said.

The Black Sash has requested Dr Koornhof to look to the interests of Fingo people removed by his department from trust land to which they hoped to return.

It called for the direct intervention by his department in the sale of land until the "human issue" had been solved.

The chairman of the Eastern Cape Region of the Black Sash, Mrs Bobby Melunsky, said: "Although prices are said to be low because of tree clearance, whole farms are being sold for the price of town houses.

"They were trust lands supposed to have been held in perpetuity for the Fingo people.

"The Government took the land in December, 1977, and shortchanged the Fingoes, who got nothing except summary compensation for their houses and what many consider to have been a raw deal in compensatory settlement.

"Now they are selling black land at give-away prices. It is a situation where 'farms for friends' could well be a factor.

"Even if the selling is done on an impartial basis, it is still immoral. The sale should be cancelled immediately."

Attention was focused on the plight of the Fingo people at their resettlement camp at Elukhanyweni when a meeting on relocation was held in Port Elizabeth recently.

A spokesman for the Fingoes, Mr Isaac Tembani, told the gathering that people were suffering there and that the Fingoes wanted to go back to their land near Humansdorp.

In 1979, a letter was written on behalf of the Fingoes, asking Dr Koornhof to allow them to go "back to their native land where the bones of their forefathers are".

The answer the Fingoes received was that the removal of "residents of black spots was Government policy" and was carried out to "give effect to the consolidation of the black states".

The Fingoes have recently expressed the wish to be able to put their case to Dr Koornhof again.

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Elukhanyweni: Fingo community ^{10/3/82}
~~199~~ Hansard Q 61.331

*8 Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether he has received any representations from members of the Fingo community at Elukhanyweni; if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) outcome of such representations?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) and (b) Yes. Representations have been received that the Black community concerned be allowed to return to the land originally occupied by them. The representations could, however, not be favourably considered.

From 23h00 on 2 January to 04h00 on 3 January.
 From 06h00 to 09h00 on 3 January.
 From 12h00 to 15h00 on 3 January.
 From 18h00 to 21h00 on 3 January.
 From 23h00 on 3 January to 04h00 on 4 January.
 From 06h00 to 09h00 on 4 January.
 From 20h25 on 1 February to 00h25 on 2 February.
 From 14h38 to 16h20 on 5 February.
 From 06h41 to 17h05 on 10 February.
 From 19h26 to 20h32 on 10 February.
 From 08h03 to 08h31 on 11 February.
 From 10h46 to 10h56 on 15 February 1982

(ii) The power interruptions during January were the result of load shedding by SWAWEK because the coal conveyer system at the Van Eck Power Station in Windhoek broke down. The power failure on 1 February was caused by the explosion, presumably as a result of lightning, of an auxiliary transformer at Omaruru.

The power breakdown on 5 February was caused by lightning the two power failures on 10 February occurred when the main coupling transformer at Omaruru broke down. The short power failures on 11 and 15 February were caused by a temporary shortage of power.

248 Howard Q. 6.1. 327
 Universities for Blacks: salary scales
 10/3/82
 *3. Dr. A. L. BORRAINE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether any steps were taken in 1981 to narrow the gap in salary scales for White and for Black lecturers at the universities for Blacks; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

Yes, parity was accomplished as from 1 April 1981

30 Small Business Development Corporation
 Howard Q. 6.1. 328 10/3/82

*4 Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether the Small Business Development Corporation was able to meet the demands made upon its funds in the 1981-82 financial year in respect of granting loans to applicants?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

The Small Business Development Corporation is registered as a private company in terms of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973). The State has a shareholding. The Corporation is responsible to its shareholders. The Managing Director of the Small Business Development Corporation can be approached for information and can supply the information according to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1973.

Effluent discharged into sea

*5 Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Whether his Department lays down standards for the composition of the effluent discharged into the sea off the coast of the Republic; if so, what are these standards?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

No general standards are laid down by the Department of Environment Affairs as each effluent discharge is considered on merit in view of certain factors arising from the surrounding circumstances. After consultation with these factors and after consultation with oceanographic specialists and marine biologists, conditions for discharge are stipulated with a view to ensuring minimum damage to the marine environment.

Sewage outlets

*6 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

Whether his Department applies certain criteria in respect of sewage outlets in the cities situated along the coast of the Republic, if so, what are these criteria?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

Yes, Sewage discharges of coastal cities are normally required to comply with general effluent standards in cases where discharges occur into public streams.

The discharge into the sea of settled sewage would be considered provided that the Department of Environment Affairs, after consultation with marine specialists and health authorities, is satisfied that no hazard to the marine environment or public health would be caused by such discharges.

In considering applications for the sea discharge of sewage effluents, close attention is paid to the composition of effluents. In the case of all effluent discharges into the sea, water and bottom sediments as well as the marine environment in the vicinity of discharge points are continuously monitored.

271 Howard Q. 6.1. 329
 Tsitsikamma area: Fingo people
 10/3/82
 *7 Mr. E. K. MOORROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether his Department effected the removals of the Fingo people from

the Tsitsikamma area during December 1977 and the latter half of 1978, if so, (a) who (i) was in charge of and (ii) carried out such removals, (b) what form of transport was used and (c) at what time of day were the removals carried out;

(2) whether his Department requested any assistance from the (a) Police and (b) security forces; if so, (i) what form of assistance, (ii) how many people were involved and (iii) under whose authority were they operating;

(3) whether the personnel involved in these removals were armed, if so, for what reason?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) Yes

(a) (i) The Department of Co-operation and Development

(ii) The Department of Co-operation and Development

(b) Government trucks and busses.

(c) The removals were carried out during normal working hours.

(2) (a) No. The South African Police was only responsible for the execution of the State President's Order in terms of section 5 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), if necessary. The Department of Co-operation and Development, however, executed the resettlement action as such

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

(b) No

(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away

(3) No. The officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were not officially armed

10/3/82
Humansdorp: labour bureau
Humansdorp Q 61 33
*9. Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any Black work-seekers from Elukhanyweni have applied to register at the labour bureau at Humansdorp; if so, how many;
- (2) whether the applications made by such work-seekers were accepted; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) Yes. 33
- (2) Yes.

Russell hits at 'protective attitude'

Religion Reporter

CENSORSHIP policy and the Steyn and Rabie Commission reports are symptoms of a Government attitude that South Africans must be protected from knowing the harsh realities of the situation in this country.

This is a view of the Most Rev Philip Russell, Archbishop of Cape Town, who criticised the Government in his monthly newsletter, Good Hope.

Archbishop Russell said the South African Council of Churches film and video tape, entitled This We Can Do For Peace, had been cut by the Publications Board to remove an episode quoting Bishop Desmond Tutu. After an appeal by the SACC, the episode was restored.

In this portion, Bishop Tutu visited a resettlement camp outside Queenstown, during which a little girl told him people drank water to fill their stomachs in the absence of food.

'First of all it is astonishing that an episode which Bishop Tutu has quoted on more than one occasion, and which has been pretty widely publicised, should suddenly become so offensive that it had to be removed from the script,' Archbishop Russell said.

ECHOES

'Secondly, and this is far more important, I find the whole thing completely symptomatic of what seems to be the mind of the authorities in this land at present — something of which I find echoes in both the Steyn and Rabie commissions — namely, that South Africans must not be exposed to the harsh realities of the situation that is going on around us.

'We find ourselves rather like children whose parents tell them only what they, the parents, believe we ought to know. And we are also made to believe, of course, that the fault lies not in the situation, but with those who report it.'

Archbishop Russell said the Christian was concerned with truth. Jesus said he was the truth.

FACULTY OF

MUSIC SCHOOL

Tenure

Removals: bid to return home rejected

D. Dispatch
10/3/82
271

From Barry Streek

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has turned down a bid by people who have been resettled in Ciskei from Humansdorp to return to their homes. But 33 of the people have been allowed to register at the labour bureau at Humansdorp as work-seekers.

These facts emerged yesterday when the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, replied to a series of questions which had been tabled in Parliament by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany).

The Humansdorp people were resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development during December 1977 and the latter half of 1978.

Dr Koornhof said the removals were carried out in government trucks and buses and that they "were carried out during normal working hours".

Asked if his department had requested any assistance during the removals from the police or the security police, the Minister replied "no".

Dr Koornhof explained that "the South African Police was only responsible for the execution of the State President's order in terms of section 5 of the black administration Act, 1927, if necessary".

"The Department of Co-operation and Development, however, executed the resettlement action as such".

Asked if the department officials were armed during these removals Dr Koornhof replied "No, the officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were not officially armed".

He also told Mr Moorcroft that his department had received representations from the Fingo community at Elukhanyweni that "the black community be allowed the land originally occupied by them".

"The representations could, however, not be favourably considered".

The minister said in reply to another question that 33 black work-seekers from Elukhanyweni had applied to register at the labour bureau at Humansdorp and that these applications had been accepted.



DR KOORNHOF



MR MOORCROFT

showing course a degree, te in the

Ballet

MISS M A Dip Ball

MISS C E Dip Ball

Music

M DUBY, B Mus (Mu)

MISS I A H B Mus (Per)

MISS I M M B Mus (Mus)

MISS B RAVENSCROFT, B Mus (Gen) II

MISS F P SLACK, B Mus (Ed) II

P W SMIT, B Mus (Gen) I

MISS Y F STOCKWELL, B Mus (Gen) II

FRIDAY, 12 MARCH 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply.

271 ~~105~~ Hansard
 Elukhanyweni 12/3/82
 Q 61.355
 † Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
 Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether (a) he has and (b) officials of his Department have received complaints regarding the water supply at Elukhanyweni, if so, what was (i) the nature of the complaints and (ii) his response thereto;
- (2) whether Elukhanyweni is a cholera danger area, if so,
- (3) whether steps are being taken in regard to the matter; if not, why not, if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

- (1) (a) and (b) No; Elukhanyweni is situated in Ciskei and does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Republic,
- (2) and (3) fall away

Mercury
15/3/82
271
125

250 000 'faced with eviction' from Inanda

Mercury Reporter
MORE than 250 000 people presently living in Inanda are to be systematically evicted over the next 18 months, according to the Black Sash's report to their national conference held at the St Thomas Church in Musgrave Road at the weekend.

The report claims that Government officials have indicated that they will resettle people who they regard as 'legal residents' of Inanda in the new township which is being planned.

According to the report however officials 'believe that this only constitutes 4 percent of the present population. Ninety-six percent of the people will be systematically evicted over the next 18 months.

'As the unofficial population estimate is 300 000 this means the eviction of roughly 250 000 people.'

The Black Sash claims that, 'contrary to what officials would have us be-

lieve', the majority of people living in Inanda have been in the greater Durban area all of their lives

'Some were evicted from Cato Manor in 1958, other from Newlands East. Some have moved out of their parents houses in Kwa Mashu and many were born in Inanda. They are all now threatened with eviction'

According to the statement, the first group of

tenants have already been given their eviction notices.

At the national conference the Black Sash also released statements condemning the 'practice of arbitrary arrest and detention', and expressed support for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the 57 people fasting in St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, in an effort to be granted permanent resident rights in the area.

(271) (5)
National park plan
for Border denied
D. Dispatch 16/3/62

CAPE TOWN — The government has denied any intention to turn one of the black spots in the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei into a national park.

The Minister of Environment Affairs, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said in Parliament yesterday that no application had been received from the National Parks Board of Trustees to establish a national park in terms of the Act in one of the black spots.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Pat Rogers

(NRP, King William's Town), Dr Van der Merwe said there were no decisions pending in regard to turning one of the black spots into a national park.

The minister also refused to make a statement on the matter.

Mr Rogers had asked him whether it was the intention to establish game reserves or parts in the Queenstown-East London corridor in areas of Kwelera, Mowplaas, Mgwali, Newlands, Wartburg and Heckel. — PC.

271
Hunmond Q. Col. 389 ~
Cape Peninsula: removals 390
16/3/82
91. Mr. C W EGLIN asked the Minister
of Community Development.

(1) How many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in the Cape

5 MARCH 1982

390

Peninsula were moved from their homes in terms of proclamations under the Group Areas Act from its commencement to 31 December 1981;

(2) how many (a) families and (b) persons in each race group in this area remained to be moved as at 31 December 1981?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

| (1) (a) | White | Coloured | Indian |
|---------|-------|----------|--------|
| | 248 | 28 829 | 1 465 |
| (2) (a) | 24 | 1 727 | 510 |

(1)(b) and (2)(b) The number of persons affected is not kept

The Honourable Member's attention is directed to the fact that more than 90% of the families involved formerly lived under such dilapidated and slumlike conditions that their rehousing can hardly be termed removals from "houses" Better dwelling units were provided in each case

Sowetan (271) 8/3/82

Pensioners resettled

THE inmates of Katlehong "Transit Camp", near Germiston, have been removed and resettled in eight four-roomed houses in Ncala and Maphanga Sections, in the township.

The camp, situated next to an ash dump, in Jlahatse section, served as an old age home for the past ten years, but in the past few years became an eyesore and health hazard to the more than 30 occupants and their children.

Inmates of the camp had complained that doors could not be locked, roofs were leaking, surroundings were a health hazard, the fence around the place had fallen down and that the premises had not been painted for years. They

also complained that they had to scavenge for food at the nearby ash dump because the pension money they are receiving from the Government, and the food parcels they were receiving from local social workers once a month, were not sufficient to keep them going for the whole month.

The inmates who were not paying any rent at the camp, are staying free of charge in their new four-roomed houses.

Mr A P Khumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, said yesterday that the camp, also known as Mzilikazi, was not fit for habitation and that it would be demolished soon. He also said the

council was at the moment busy converting the men's hostel in Maphanga section into an old age home.

He said: "We hope to be through with our renovations by the end of the year. We also hope to accommodate about 300 aged people when renovations at the hostel are completed."

Mr Khumalo said the 40 people living in the eight four-roomed houses, which are serving as a temporary old age home, will again be removed and resettled in a new old age home the council is busy renovating. He said the aged people are receiving food parcels from the local social workers once a week and not once a month as before.

271 ~~101~~ ~~102~~ ~~103~~ ~~104~~ ~~105~~ ~~106~~ ~~107~~ ~~108~~ ~~109~~ ~~110~~ ~~111~~ ~~112~~ ~~113~~ ~~114~~ ~~115~~ ~~116~~ ~~117~~ ~~118~~ ~~119~~ ~~120~~ ~~121~~ ~~122~~ ~~123~~ ~~124~~ ~~125~~ ~~126~~ ~~127~~ ~~128~~ ~~129~~ ~~130~~ ~~131~~ ~~132~~ ~~133~~ ~~134~~ ~~135~~ ~~136~~ ~~137~~ ~~138~~ ~~139~~ ~~140~~ ~~141~~ ~~142~~ ~~143~~ ~~144~~ ~~145~~ ~~146~~ ~~147~~ ~~148~~ ~~149~~ ~~150~~ ~~151~~ ~~152~~ ~~153~~ ~~154~~ ~~155~~ ~~156~~ ~~157~~ ~~158~~ ~~159~~ ~~160~~ ~~161~~ ~~162~~ ~~163~~ ~~164~~ ~~165~~ ~~166~~ ~~167~~ ~~168~~ ~~169~~ ~~170~~ ~~171~~ ~~172~~ ~~173~~ ~~174~~ ~~175~~ ~~176~~ ~~177~~ ~~178~~ ~~179~~ ~~180~~ ~~181~~ ~~182~~ ~~183~~ ~~184~~ ~~185~~ ~~186~~ ~~187~~ ~~188~~ ~~189~~ ~~190~~ ~~191~~ ~~192~~ ~~193~~ ~~194~~ ~~195~~ ~~196~~ ~~197~~ ~~198~~ ~~199~~ ~~200~~ ~~201~~ ~~202~~ ~~203~~ ~~204~~ ~~205~~ ~~206~~ ~~207~~ ~~208~~ ~~209~~ ~~210~~ ~~211~~ ~~212~~ ~~213~~ ~~214~~ ~~215~~ ~~216~~ ~~217~~ ~~218~~ ~~219~~ ~~220~~ ~~221~~ ~~222~~ ~~223~~ ~~224~~ 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Whether it is the intention of his Department to expropriate the farm Newlands, which adjoins the township of Richmond in Natal, if so, (a) when and (b) where will the present occupants be moved to?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes Newlands is a badly situated Black area which must be removed in terms of consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

- (a) As soon as compensatory land has been acquired, planned and the necessary services have been provided.
- (b) To compensatory land earmarked in the district of Richmond

†Mr G. B. D. McINTOSH. Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, what does he mean when he says that that area is badly situated?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I mean exactly what I say I do not know what other description the hon member wants. [Interjections]

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES: Just as badly situated as all those people who squatted on his plot.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how I should put it differently The area is badly situated and that is all I do not know what more the hon member expects of me.

†Mr G B D. McINTOSH Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he perhaps mean that

that area is situated on a slope, that it is too close to a White area, or something of that kind. Why does he call it a badly situated area?

†The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Speaker, I am not now in a position to reply to the question. I request the hon. member to place his question on the Question Paper [Interjections]

(271) ~~(103)~~ Hansard Q.61.
Tsitsikamma area: Fingo people 429 -
19/3/82 430

*5. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the officials of his Department who effected the removals of the Fingo people from the Tsitsikamma area during December 1977 and the latter half of 1978 (a) were accompanied by any other group who were armed and (b) were themselves carrying firearms?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) No.

(b) No.

The hon. member is also referred to the reply furnished on Wednesday, 10 March 1982 on Question No. 7.

Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, is he aware that there was evidence given to the effect that armed people had been present on that specific occasion?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am aware of the evidence. I did reply, however, to the hon. member on Wednesday, 10 March, in connection with the

MARCH 1982

430

people who had accompanied those people. I cannot take the matter any further than that.

271 ~~107~~ Hansard Q. Col. 433
Natal: Indaleni 19/3/82

11 Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether it is the intention of his Department to remove the inhabitants of Indaleni, which adjoins the township of Richmond in Natal; if so, (a) when and (b) where will these inhabitants be moved to?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes. Indaleni is a Black spot which must be removed in terms of consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

- (a) As soon as land has been made available for the resettlement of the people concerned.
- (b) To land to be acquired for the purpose of resettling the people concerned.

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Deputy Minister, is he aware of the fact that Indaleni has as much sentimental and religious significance to the Zulu people as, for instance, the Hugonote-kollege has to the people of the Cape?

The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like the hon. member to give notice of his question.

Must Matjiesfontein residents just disappear?

THE 200 'coloured' inhabitants of the Karoo town of Matjiesfontein have been told to move from their homes to make way for sheep — but they have nowhere to go.

The land on which they live is owned by Major G. Buis, a grandson of the original owner, Baron Alexander Logan.

Major Buis has leased the ground to two farmers, Mr Hendrik Botes and Mr Piet van der Vyler. These two have told the coloured residents to move, that the area can be used for sheep grazing.

To compound their problems, alternative accommodation in surrounding areas is at a premium and even the divisional council has to provide temporary accommodation for its workers.

Many of Matjiesfontein's residents work at the nearby historic Lord Vilier Hotel and a move could see them facing serious transport problems.

STAFF

As the owner of the hotel, Mr David Rowdon, told Cape Herald: 'We really will have problems if the coloured workers have to move. You can't run a hotel without staff.'

One of the farmers, Mr Botes, told Cape Herald this week that he was not prepared to comment on the issue.

The other, Mr van der Vyler, could not be contacted for comment.

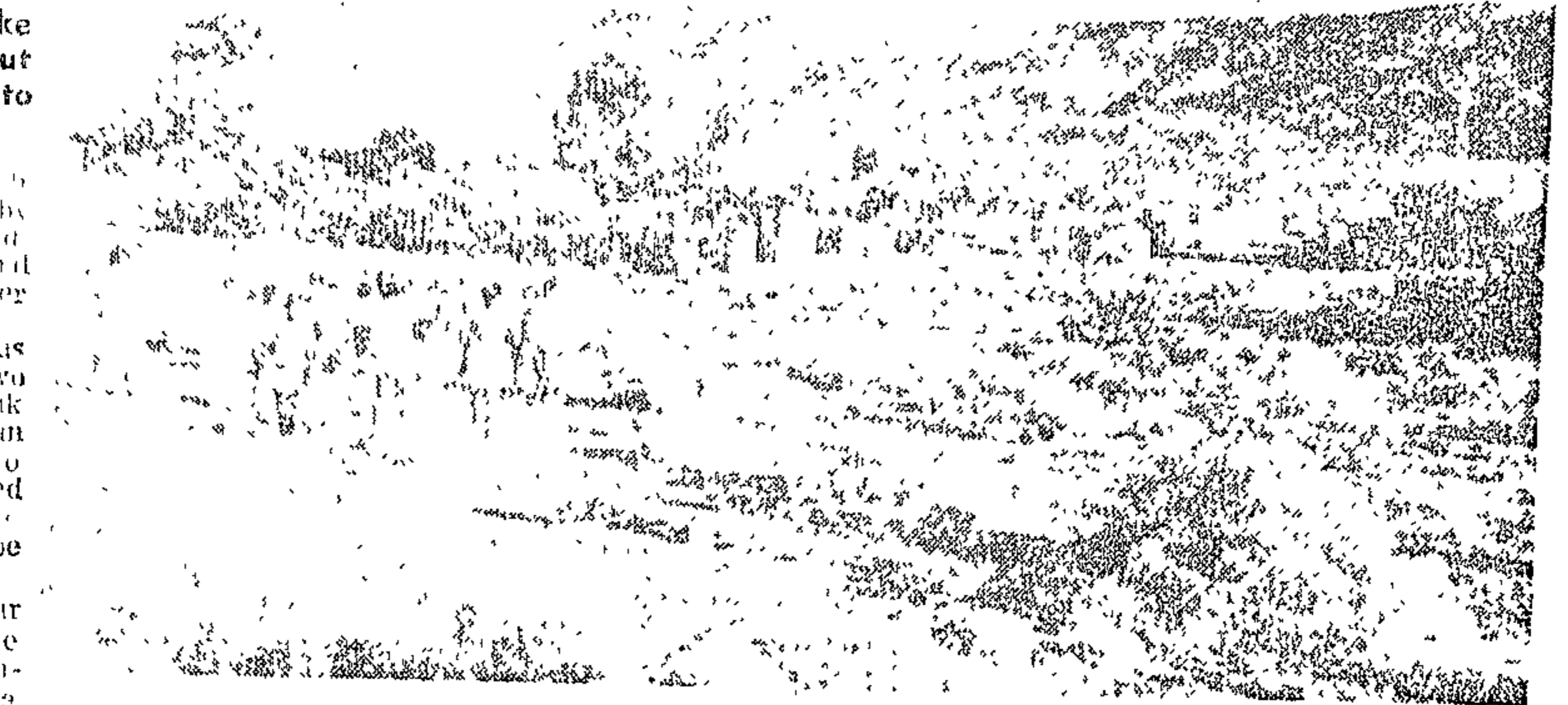
Since their mutual visit to the people, when they told them to leave, Mr Botes and Mr van der Vyler have not returned.

This has compounded the residents' uncertainty. At one stage it seemed, however, as if the residents would have new homes built for them by the Murrumbidgee Divisional Council.

FREE

Major Buis had offered the council the land free of charge, provided they built the homes.

After an investigation, however, the council dropped the idea. A spokesman said this



THIS is home for this group of children, but two farmers at Matjiesfontein want the area for sheep grazing.

200 must make way — for sheep



MR John Chelan.



MRS Sarah Chelan.

council spokesman said that even their workers have to be housed in temporary accommodation.

MEETING

The chairman of the Karoo region of the association of management committees, Mr Solly Essop, has also been approached by the residents and recently addressed a public meeting at the settlement.

An action committee, headed by Mr John Chelan, has since been formed.

DISAPPEAR

Mr Essop said that Major Buis has no objection to the people living there, but as he has let the area he has no further authority.

Mr Essop said: 'The whole problem here is that the State has no ground on which to build, while in Langsburg there are no homes.

'So these people have to disappear into thin air.' The move will also affect the State maintained school at Matjiesfontein, which has 78 pupils.

The principal, Mrs Sarah Chelan, pointed out that the area concerned was in any case unsuited for sheep grazing.

According to a popular song the train stops at Matjiesfontein but for 200 people living there in uncertainty it could well be time to move on.

SOME LIKE IT HOT

PERI-PERI
HOT SAUCE

PE 52/EL/76

GRAHAMSTOWN — Police yesterday stopped the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Right Rev Kenneth Oram, took his name and searched the boot of his car as he was on his way to a day of prayer at Mgwali, where about 6 000 people are threatened with removal to the Ciskei

On Thursday seven members of the Mgwali community, who had ex-

D. Dispatch 20/3/82 (271)
Bishop's car searched

pressed opposition to the move, were briefly detained by security police and questioned about the purpose of the service.

At least four other vehicles containing clergy were also stopped at the roadblock, on a dirt road near Stutterheim,

about 20 km from the village

Security police in East London and King William's Town, as well as Lieut-Colonel Z. Makuzeni, second in command of the Ciskei security police, all denied knowledge of the questioning and alleged

detentions last night

Most of the inhabitants of Mgwali are strongly opposed to leaving the land granted to their forefathers by the British Government in 1857.

Bishop Oram said the service was held "to express sympathy and brotherhood with the

people there, to pray with them, and to ask God to help them in their time of trouble"

He said the police were polite, and had described the block as a "routine check."

"However, I think a roadblock is only a pin prick compared with the supreme indignity of the way in which people are being moved around as if they are things and not human beings." — DDC

S. Times 2/13/82

Fingos claim land 'for sale' is still theirs

LAND vacated by several hundred Fingos "at gunpoint" several years ago has been put up for sale by the Government

But, according to Black Sash investigations, the land is not the Government's to sell

They claim the land near Humansdorp, in the eastern Cape, was granted to the Fingos by Sir George Grey in 1858

By DEVIS FAIRBROTHER

And, going by the latest land schedules available, it is still in trust to the Fingos as stated in the 1913 Bantu Land Act

"We have made intensive investigations and so far we can't find any legislation which has deproclaimed the land," said Black Sash member Bobby Melunsky

Sunday Times inquiries were also fruitless

Meanwhile, leaders of the Fingo people, who are now housed in dilapidated "box" huts in the Ciskei, are trying to arrange a meeting with Dr Piet Koornhof.

With the help of PFP MP Mr Errol Aborcroft, they want to give their version on how they were forcefully removed from their ancestral land in 1977

Dr Koornhof stated in Parliament recently that as far as he knew the Fingos left of their own free will and that "officials were not officially armed".

Mr Ezekiel Msizi, who claimed to be chief of the Fingos, said his people were intimidated into offering little or no resistance by the presence of men in camouflage uniforms carrying guns and surrounding their houses

Mr Msizi said people had described to him how their doors were broken down in the middle of the night

He said the Fingos also wanted Dr Koornhof to realise the conditions they lived under in the resettlement camp, F'ukhanyweni, in the Ciskei

PFP MPC Mrs Molly Blackburn counted 72 children's graves at the camp

Charton condemns Mgwali removal plan



MRS CHARTON

GRAHAMSTOWN — Rhodes political scientist, Prof Nancy Charton, this weekend condemned the proposed move of the people of Mgwali, — a prosperous, 130-year-old community — to Frankfort as “insane”

Prof Charton, accompanied by a group of Grahamstown clergy and divinity students, went to Mgwali at the weekend for a special day of prayer. The service was also attended by people from Ciskei and East London.

Mgwali, an ongoing, vi-

able community of about 5 000 people is earmarked for removal to Frankfort, one of the settlements planned to absorb thousands of people from Pkamsa, Goshen and Wartburg as well.

Prof Charton, who is co-author of An Empty Table, a report on resettlement in the Ciskei said the historic church built by Rev T. S. Soga, founder of Mgwali, was filled with prosperous looking people for the service.

“It was a moving ex-

perience. The place is impressive, set in a beautiful valley. The houses are solid and in good repair as is the church”

Prof Charton said of the community: “The last thing you could describe it is as is down at heel.”

These were people who faced a future in a settlement where they would be deprived of their farms and homes and offered two-roomed plank dwellings as alternatives. — DDC.

MONDAY, 22 MARCH 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hansard Q. 61-441
 (271) Blacks: relocation
 22/3/82

187. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What (a) procedure is followed in regard to the payment of compensation to, and (b) provision is made in respect of housing for, Blacks while being relocated from urban centres and Black spots to Black States;
- (2) whether alternative employment is provided for Blacks who are unable to retain their jobs as a result of their being relocated; if so, on what basis is such alternative employment provided;
- (3) whether there are allowances for subsidizing the travelling expenses incurred by relocated Blacks in respect of commuting to and from their places of employment; if so, what allowances?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) The properties and improvements concerned are valued by Valuers of the Department of Co-operation and Development and the valuations considered and approved by the Department of Community Development. Payment is effected on removal of the people to the place of resettlement.
- (b) Temporary housing (fletcher huts) is provided free of charge.
- (2) Generally the Department of Co-operation and Development does not make provision for alternative employment because the people concerned are allowed to retain their employment and may continue to work on contract basis. Where people have

difficulty in finding suitable employment they are assisted as far as practicable. The development of housing schemes and infrastructure is in such cases an important source of employment.

- (3) Workers commuting between their homes in the national states and their places of employment in the R.S.A. are subsidized by the Department of Transport.

Work provision for relocated

CAPL 710 US 23/3/A2
Political Staff (271)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The government did not "generally" make provision for alternative employment for people who had been relocated, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He also said that his department provided "temporary housing (fletcher huts)" free of charge to people who had been relocated.

Replying to a question tabled by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany), Dr Koornhof said "Generally the Department of Co-operation and Development does not make provision for alternative employment because the people concerned are allowed to retain their employment and may continue to work on contract basis.

"Where people have difficulty in finding suitable employment they are assisted as far as practicable," he said.

He also said that workers commuting between their homes in the national states and their places of employment in South Africa were subsidized by the Department of Transport.

Dr Koornhof said that for the payment of compensation "the properties and improvements concerned" were valued through the Department of Community Development.

Silence

27/11
on plan

Mercury
'to evict

23/3/82
250 000'

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has refused to comment on the Black Sash's report that 250 000 people are to be evicted from Inanda over the next 18 months.

A spokesman for the department said that they 'were not prepared to comment on the report'.

The spokesman, however, would not deny the contents of the Black Sash report, but said that the department had not yet taken a definite decision on Inanda.

According to the Black Sash report, 250 000 people are to be evicted from Inanda when the new township is established.

It said officials had indicated that only 4 percent of the present population were regarded as legal residents. The remaining 96 percent, which according to the unofficial population estimate constitutes about 250 000 people, will be systematically evicted over the next 18 months.

Eviction

Mr Alan Mountain, regional director of the Urban Foundation, said that, to the best of his knowledge, 'no decision had been taken yet in respect of the greater Inanda area'.

Jillian Nicholson, supervisor of the Black Sash advice office, said the Black Sash's legal adviser had obtained the information about the proposed eviction of Inanda residents from a source within the Department of Co-operation and Development.

She added that, according to her information from local residents, about 200 families from the Psankwe area had been served with eviction notices by the Natal Administration Board which would come into effect on April 1.

Mr G E Bhengu, Kwa-Zulu Government member, yesterday confirmed that the families had been served with eviction notices.

Psankwe is an informal settlement on South African Development Trust Land, bordering on Inanda.

D. Dispatch (271)
23/3/62

Alternative work not provided for relocated

THE ASSEMBLY — The government did not "generally" provide alternative employment for people who had been relocated, the Minister

of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, said yesterday

He also said that his department provided "temporary housing" (Fletcher huts) free of charge to people who had been relocated.

He was replying to a question tabled by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany).

"Where people have difficulty in finding suitable employment they are assisted as far as practicable," Dr Kroonhof said.

He also said that workers commuting between

their homes in the national states and their places of employment in South Africa were subsidised by the department of Transport

Asked what procedures were followed in the payment of compensation to people who were relocated, Dr Koorhof said: "The properties and improvements concerned are valued by valuations considered and approved by the Department of Community Development.

Payment is effected on removal of the people to the place of resettlement," he said. — PC.

Winterveel — a festering sore

271

Star 24/3/82

From Pretoria a dirt road winds into the resettlement area of Winterveel, and the dust almost chokes you as soon as you leave the tarred road. Two flags belonging to a religious sect flutter lazily in the hot summer breeze next to the road.

On the whole, seen from a vantage point, Winterveel looks like any other residential area reserved for blacks.

One does not immediately see the squalor and filth that are hidden by the new four-roomed "match-box" houses that greet a visitor entering the township.

But deeper into the township, one is confronted on either side of the road by structures of every make and kind — including ruins that are said to have been left by despairing tenants.

This is the resettlement area of Winterveel — an island of poverty bordering an emporium of opulence — and power. More than 500 000 people live at Winterveel.

A report compiled jointly by the South African and Bophuthatswana governments on housing in the slum township of Winterveel, near Pretoria, is expected to be released soon. JON QWELANE visited the area recently.



Used for washing that is, if the drawer is able to pay a landowner across the street the 10c for a five-litre bucket — otherwise the water from a tank is used for drinking and cooking.

The drinking holes themselves are within metres of the makeshift toilets, some of which are either uncovered or are collapsing.

The landowners derive very good profits from their tenants. It is not uncommon to find between five and 10 families on a piece of land owned by an individual, who will lease it for between R4 and R7 a month to people on which to build their shelters.

The utter desolation, squalor and filth that are Winterveel may be things of the past with the coming inter-governmental report, which, it is predicted, will recommend more houses for these discarded people.

But until proper houses are built, Winterveel will remain a festering sore in the hearts of its residents — and one to plague the conscience of South Africa.

They come from far and wide — Witbank, Standerfont and even Witziesshoek in the Free State.

They live in mud huts, rondavels, tin shacks and buildings made out of glass fibre. Their houses contrast with the homes of the more affluent, who in most instances also happen to be the landlords.

The toilet facilities cry out to high heaven, and residents claim there is no garbage removal.

Ash heaps and shallow furrows are testimony to that claim.

What toilets there are are built by the residents themselves — a hole a few metres deep and a few boards for privacy make a latrine that will stand for a few months.

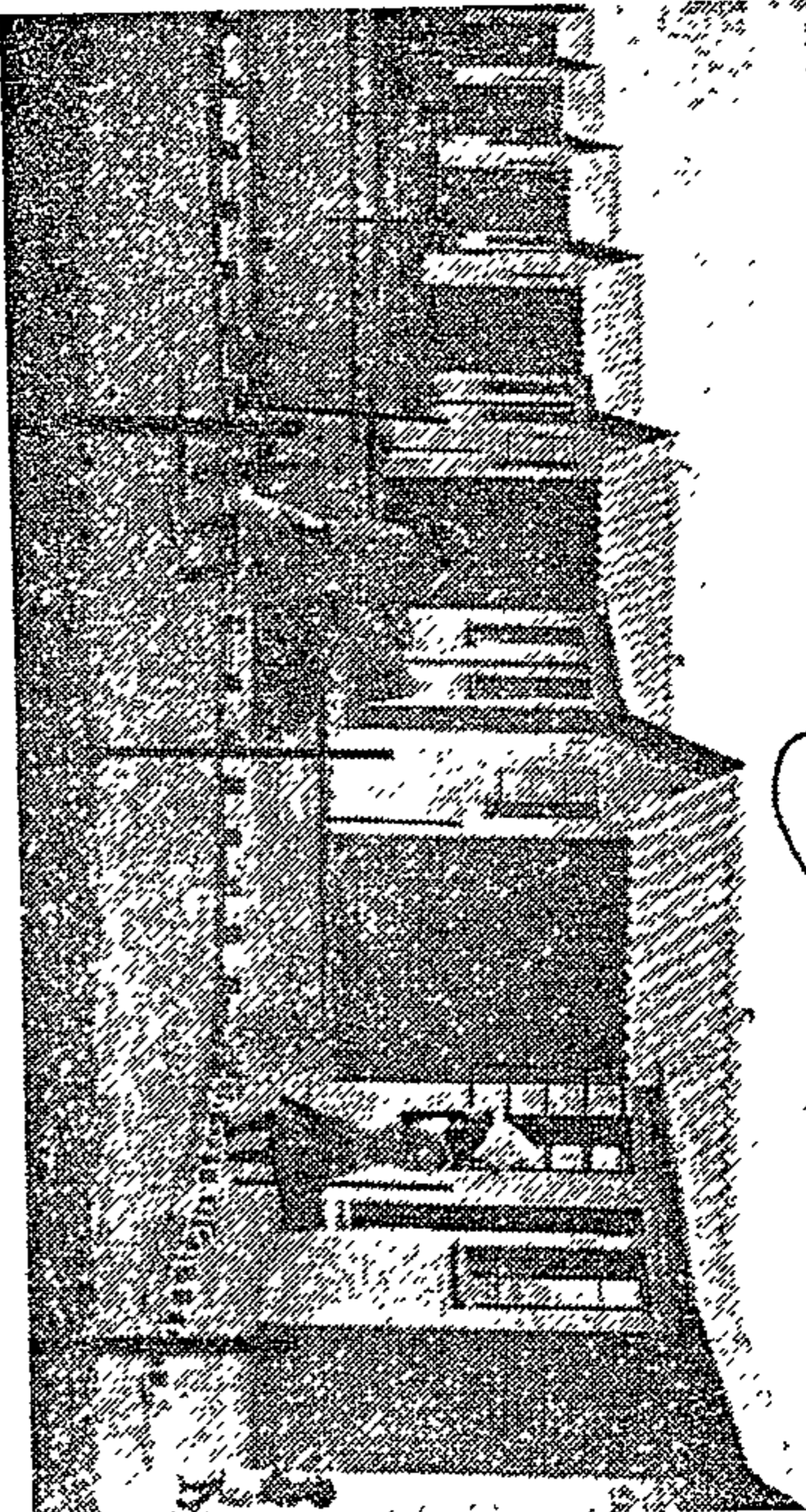
There is no running water in Winterveel houses — communal taps serve the purpose.

Water for drinking is another problem in Winterveel.

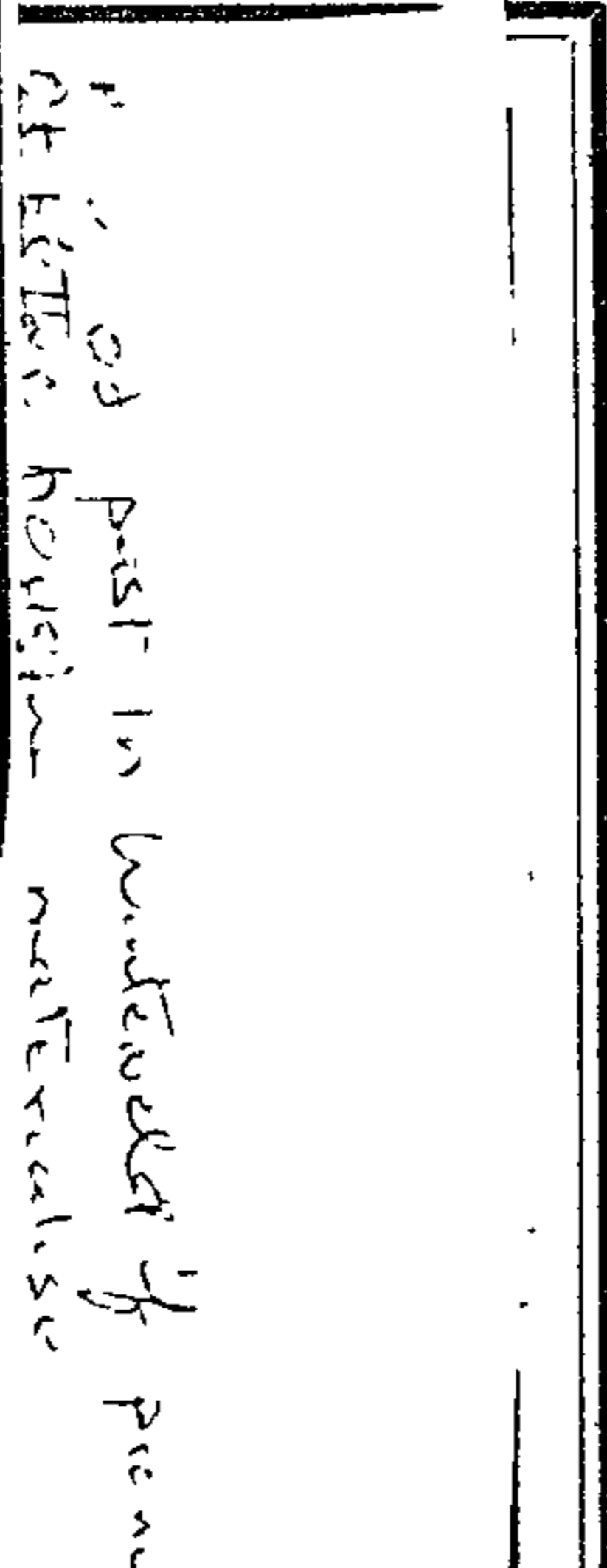
Pits, which are invisible to the unwary eye, are to be found in some parts of the township, and at the bottom of these one can see the debris which the township's children deftly avoid with their petrol tins, which have been modified by the addition of a long cord to reach the water.

Such water is used to wash clothes and water gardens.

A row of the "match-box" houses built for some Winterveel residents.



Winterveel residents line up for water at one of the few communal taps in the township, left. Below, shacks like these will become a thing of the past in Winterveel if present housing materials are used.



271

Richmond meeting opposes removals

Mercer 24/3/82

Political Reporter

A SPECIAL meeting held at Richmond has unanimously opposed the Government's plan to remove 30 000 people from a 'black spot' adjoining the town

Mr Ralph Hardingham, MP for Mooi River, said yesterday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said in answer to a question in Parliament last Friday that the Government intended going ahead with the removals at Indaleni

No date had been set for the operation, nor had land been bought on which to resettle the people.

He had tabled questions about the Government's

intention to remove people from three areas which adjoin Richmond.

His second question, which would be answered today, related to the removal of between a reported 20 000 to 30 000 blacks from Vinksrivier, which adjoined Indaleni.

Answer

An answer was still awaited about removals from the third area called Newlands, where an unknown number of blacks held title to smallholdings

Mr Hardingham said the meeting, held under the auspices of the Richmond Town Board, had been attended by representatives of organised agriculture and local businessmen

The meeting had indicated it was aware there was a need for a 'form of planning' at Indaleni, the only area for which the Government had confirmed its removal plans

He said he had been briefed to hold a further meeting with Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development, to discuss the planned removals and the stand taken by the meeting.

'I have arranged already to meet Mr van der Walt today.

'The Government doesn't appreciate the complications involved in removing these people. I was astonished at the decision,' he said.

WEDNESDAY, 24 MARCH 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply.

(271)

House

Q. Col. 455-456

Natal: Vinksrivier 1822

24/3/82

1. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether it is the intention of his Department to remove the inhabitants of Vinksrivier 1822, which adjoins the township of Richmond in Natal; if so, (a) when and (b) where will these inhabitants be moved to?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

Yes. Vinksrivier is a badly situated Black area which must be removed in terms of consolidation proposals approved by Parliament.

(a) As soon as compensatory land has

24 MARCH 1982

456

been acquired, planned and the necessary services have been provided.

(b) To compensatory land earmarked in the district of Richmond.

(i) From the Council for Social and Associated Workers in collaboration with the professional associations for social workers.

(ii) (aa) A comprehensive memorandum covering a wide range of facets of the profession including improved salaries and service conditions.

(bb) The memorandum and comments thereon were submitted to the Commission for Administration as well as the Minister of Health and Welfare.

ever, be dealt with in close collaboration with the Government of Ciskei.

(c) Water will be supplied from boreholes and reticulated through the area.

(2) No

271 Black community of Mgwali = 476
 thousand 24/3/82 Q.61.475
 352. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether it is still the intention of the Government to resettle the Black community of Mgwali, near Stutterheim; if so, (a) how many families are affected, (b) how many (i) homes, (ii) schools and (iii) clinics have to be built to accommodate these families and (c) what provision has been made for water in the area to which they are to be moved;

(2) whether the properties of the freehold owners of the Mgwali settlement have been valued; if so, what is the average valuation per hectare?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1 590 families.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) It has not yet been decided how many homes, schools and clinics will have to be provided. This matter will, how-

is the distance taken as the basis for (i) liability in respect of the provision of alternative employment and (ii) subsidizing travelling costs to places of employment and (b) at what rate are such travelling costs subsidized?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) The properties and improvements are valued by valuers appointed by the Administration Boards concerned. The Valuation reports are considered and approved by the Department of Community Development. Payment is effected on removal of the persons concerned to the alternative site.

(ii) The properties and improvements are valued by valuers of the Department of Co-operation and Development. The valuation reports are considered and approved by the Department of Community Development. Payment is effected on removal to the resettlement area.

(b) (i) Permanent housing facilities are provided or building sites on which housing facilities can be erected according to approved plans.

(ii) Temporary housing is provided free of charge and the people concerned are also allowed to erect their own permanent housing facilities?

(2) Generally the Department of Co-operation and Development does not make provision for alternative em-

X
 (271) Howard Q. Col. 469-
 Relocation of Blacks
 24/3/82
 471

230 Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What (a) procedure is followed in regard to the payment of compensation to, and (b) provision is made in regard to housing for, Blacks while being relocated from (i) urban centres and (ii) Black rural areas;

(2) whether alternative employment is provided for Blacks who are unable to retain their jobs as a result of their being relocated; if so,

(3) whether such alternative employment is provided subject to a condition relating to the distance between homes in the relocation area and the original places of employment; if so, (a) what

271 Infectious diseases 24/3/82
Harwood Q. Col. 756
*2. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether measures are taken by his Department to prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases in settlement camps; if not, why not; if so, what measures?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Yes; full preventative, promotive and primary health care services are provided by mobile clinics or in clinics established in old dwellings on the farms concerned; routine immunization which includes the administration of BCG, Polio, Diphtheria-Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Measles vaccines, is carried out; inspection of the environment is carried out to evaluate the standard of hygiene, housing, sanitation and the water supply. If any of the aforementioned is found to be inadequate and the danger of an epidemic of either cholera or typhoid exists, measures are taken to improve the situation; health education is undertaken.

hideous crime of rape starkly and thoroughly under the spotlight in an excellent probe in Special Edition last night documentary brought to us by countryside interviews and considered

the investigation was surprisingly frank for SABC-TV, but its professionalism allowed that it was more thorough than other investigations on this subject which we have seen in that it included interviews with rapists — in an attempt to give overall picture and destroy some of the myths which commonly surround crime

It is a pity though that the publicity was not given to the programme as I

TELLVIEW TV

Last night's TV

I am sure many people who were unaware that it was to be screened would have missed the probe.

The obvious good news for early Tuesday viewers is that *Micro Macro* has finally ended

Presenter Leon Schuster did his best with a bad show and I hope we see him again next time in a production more deserving of his relaxed pleasing manner

Micro Macro was a non-starter and only SABC-TV knows why it was allowed to drag on week after week as did its miserable equal *Laat Waai* — which thank-

fully comes to the end of its silly and tedious run this week.

Quiz programmes can succeed as John Pank's *Specialist* and the Afrikaans service's *Flink Dink* proved. However without *Micro Macro* and *Laat Waai* the service provided by SABC TV will have improved immeasurably even if they were replaced by half-an-hour's worth of test patterns in their place on Tuesdays and Thursdays

The Jaguars vs Western Transvaal rugby played at Potchefstroom yesterday was shown with remarkable speed a few hours later on *Sportsfokus* and must have surprised many sports fans.

EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

were sent with a leaflet the law

Nowhere to go for hundreds at Inanda who face eviction

271 Mercury
24/3/82

Mercury Reporter
HUNDREDS of people facing eviction from their homes in Inanda said yesterday that they had no idea where they would go on April 1, the deadline which the Port Natal Administration Board has given them to leave the area

Several women presently living at Nhlungwane, an area of Inanda on South African Development Trust Land, told the Mercury yesterday that administration board officials had given them no indication of where they were to go

No official explanation of why the families are being evicted or where they are to go could be obtained from either the Port Natal Administration Board or the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday

Mr Alfred Dthombela, the unofficial spokesman for the people facing eviction, said yesterday that 43 notices from the Stanger branch of the Port Natal Administration Board had been served to houses in mid-February

He estimated that the eviction affected more than 400 people

The message on the pink eviction notices is quite plain. The people

are being advised that they are 'squatting illegally', which is in contravention of Section 10 of Act 5 of 1951. They are ordered to vacate the property or demolish any structures they have erected by April 1

No mention of re-settlement plans or indication of where they are to go is given on the notices

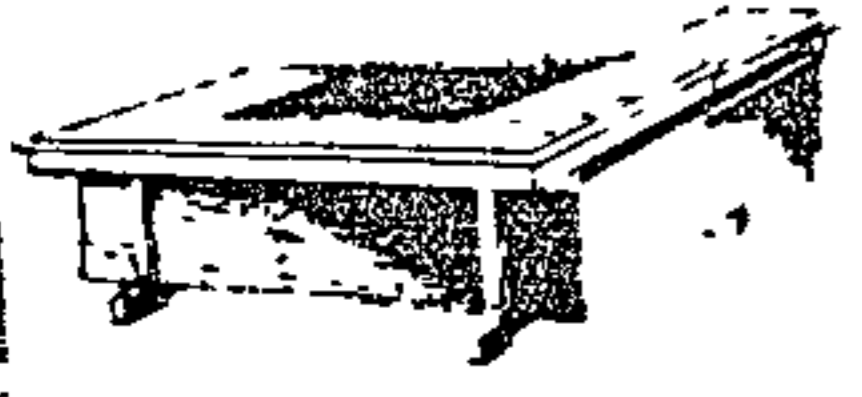
In some cases, the 'structures' referred to in the eviction notices are brick and mud houses

Most of the women the Mercury spoke to yesterday had been living in the area for the last 10 years or longer, and many of their husbands had been working for the same employer in Durban for as long

Because Inanda and Kwa Mashu are considered to be part of Kwa-Zulu, people living in the areas are regarded as contract workers

According to the Black Sash advice office, people in these areas also have lost their Section 10 rights

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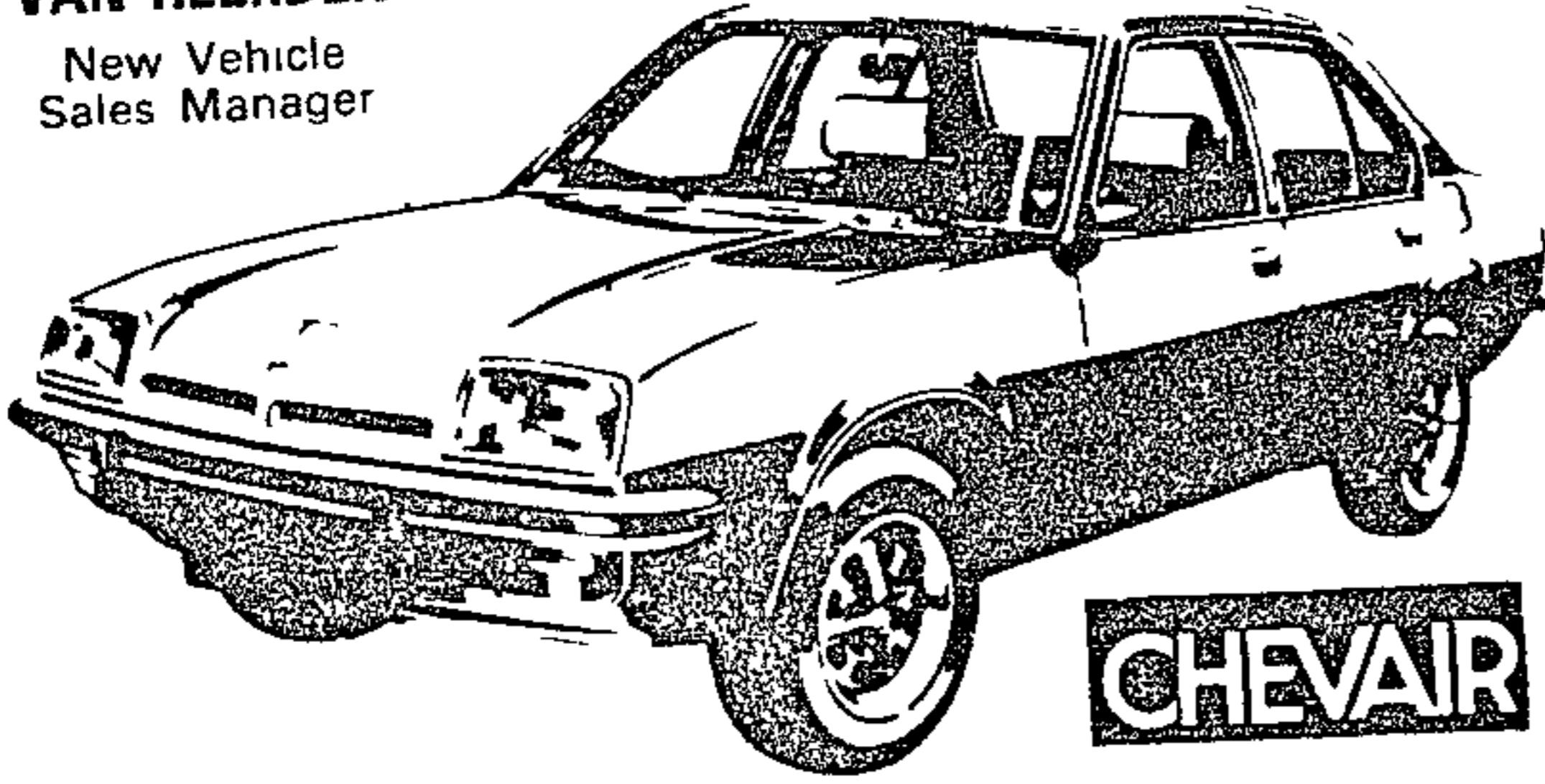


VERNON VAN HEERDEN
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FROM PAGE 1

ployed businessmen.

An applicant for special consideration in this respect would first be required to complete his initial period of two years in the CF.

He could then apply to be transferred to the commandos where he would be required to serve a total of 1 000 days over a period of 20 years, with maximum service of 50 days a year

After this he would be required to serve the normal 12 days a year in the commandos until the age of 60

The position of conscientious objectors was still under investigation

The commitment to serve in the part-time forces also would be extended to members of the



(S)MILESTONES

by TIM HOOPER
"Always on Wednesdays"

As scarce as truth is, the supply seems greater than the demand

The "good old days" were once known as "these trying times".

A lawyer is a man who induces two other men to strip for a fight, then runs off with their clothes

You feel a little better about junk food when you realize you're paying for it with junk money

provided for under the

P. Dispatch
Mgwali (21)
27/3/82
move ~~(21)~~
still on

CAPE TOWN — The 1590 families living at the Mgwali "black spot" near Stutterheim will be moved, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof said: "Water yesterday.

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany), the minister said "It has not yet been decided how many homes, schools and clinics will have to be provided.

"This matter will, however, be dealt with in close collaboration with the government of Ciskei."

Asked what provision had been made for water in the area to which they were to be moved, Dr Koorhof said: "Water will be supplied from boreholes and reticulated through the area."

He also said that no properties belonging to freehold owners at Mgwali had been valued yet. — PC.

Removal threat still hangs ⁽²⁷¹⁾ over Shakaville

28/3/82
Sunday Express Reporter

HIGHER rents, incorrectly calculated rents and poor conditions are not the end of the Shakaville residents' problems. They are still not sure if their proposed removal to other areas will take place.

Last year, after several heated meetings, the Department of Co-operation and Development said it would reconsider the removal of Shakaville residents.

Mr George Nieuwoudt, acting chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, said the board had not yet received any reply about the future of the settlement.

"At the time the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, made several statements on the subject but we have heard nothing further," Mr Nieuwoudt said.

Mr Upton Mkhize, of the Shakaville Advisory Board, said his people did not want to be moved for obvious reasons associated with starting a new home from scratch but also because Shakaville was "the spiritual home of the Zulu".

"Wherever a Zulu might be he thinks of this area," Mr Mkhize told the Sunday Express.

"This was the home of King Shaka and to move us from such a sacred area would be an insult to the Zulu people.

"Zulus prefer to call the Stanger area kwaDukuza and much sentimental value is attached to the place."

Mr Mkhize said it seemed as if the people were being forced out of the area by the simple method of making it too expensive for them to stay.

"They don't improve the living facilities, yet they raise the rents," he said.

"It seems like a clever way of telling us we have to get out whether we like it or not."

S. Post 29/3/81

4 000 George squatters to be moved?

(1)

GEORGE — Having agonized over the presence of black squatters in his own constituency for at least 10 years the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha is on the point of tidying up the embarrassment in his own backyard

(2)

He is believed to have finally endorsed a plan to relocate some 4 000 squatters on farming land on the outskirts of George

(3)

The decision is certain to be controversial — particularly among farmers Mr Botha has taken a personal interest in the problem, flying over the proposed site in a helicopter

Industrialists have made it plain that black workers

employed in key positions would have to be admitted to what is a coloured preference labour area

George's Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, said this week he believed the guide plan's site for a new black township had been approved

It covers about 90 hectares east of the proposed new freeway and is about 15 kilometres from the centre of town. It should cater for natural population growth to the year 2010

The move may be greeted with relief by squatters many of whom live in appalling conditions in makeshift wood and iron structures on the fringes of the city

1

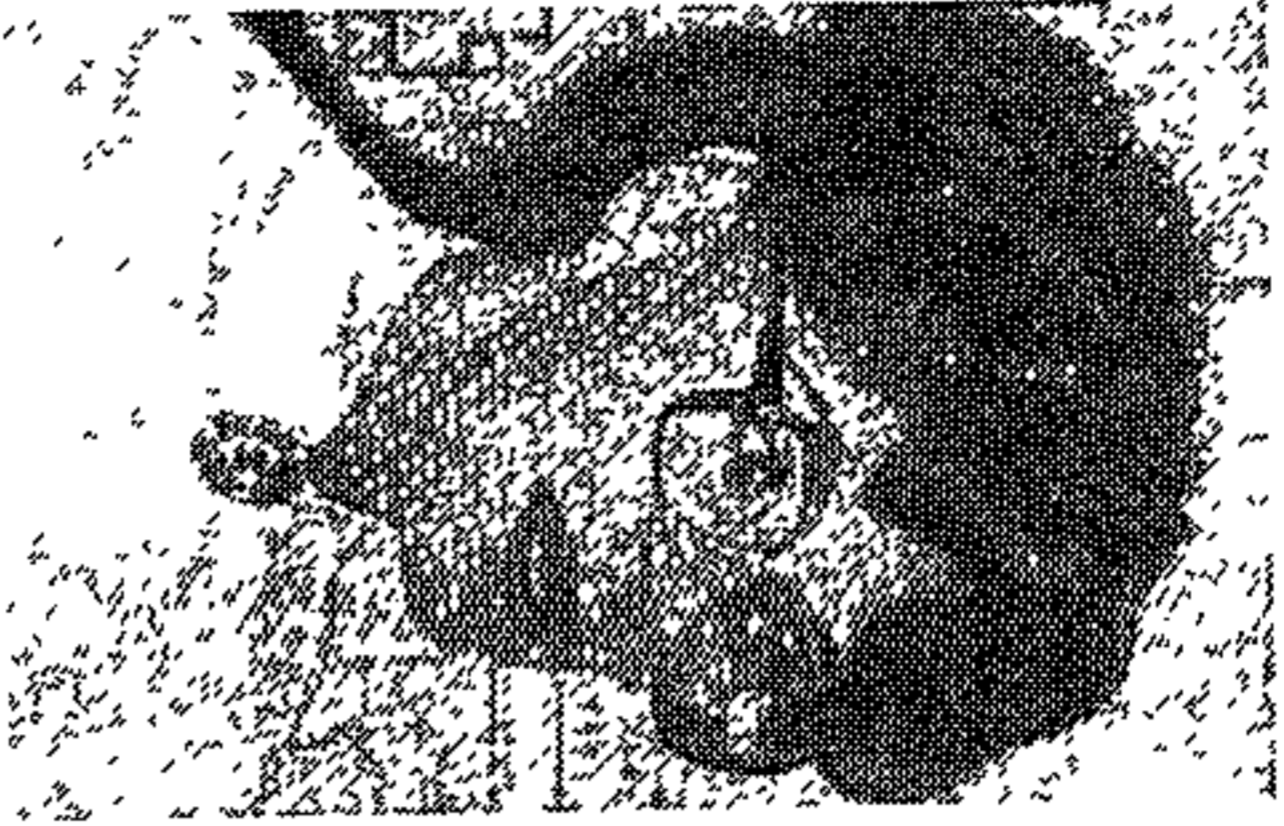
EAST LONDON — Nobody would be forced to move to Braelynn 4, the chairman of the city council's housing portfolio, Mrs. Elsabe Kemp, told members of the Indian community during a meeting in the old library hall here last night.

The meeting, called by the city council to discuss the controversial Braelynn 4 housing scheme, was attended by 120 people, including several city councillors, the Indian Management Committee, the Indian Association, the recently-formed Housing Action Committee and representatives from the Department of Community Development.

The development of Braelynn 4, which involves the removal of Indians from North End to the new area and the removal of coloureds from 499 houses between Braelynn 4 and Duncan Village to Buffalo Flats, has been strongly criticised by the Indian Association and the Housing Action Committee.

Although Mrs Kemp endeavoured to keep a tight rein on proceedings throughout the sometimes rowdy meeting, tempers boiled over when a man in favour of the new area said he would be moving to it. The man was involved in a nose-to-nose argument with two men. A scuffle ensued and the man was evicted. Earlier, the chairman of the IMC's housing portfolio, Mr Mike Williams, was told by Mrs Kemp to withdraw a remark made to Mr B. Casoojee. While Mr Williams was addressing the meeting, Mr Casoojee attempted to interrupt and was told

No forced removals to Braelynn 4 says Kemp



MRS KEMP

by Mr Williams to "shut up".

Asked from the floor whether people would be forced to move into the new area, Mrs Kemp said nobody would be forced to move.

Mr Graham Moon then asked if this meant they would be allowed to remain in North End. He asked Mrs Kemp to refer the query to the representatives from the Department of Community Development present.

Mrs Kemp said this would be unfair.

"This is a question which cannot be answered this evening. They will take it to the minister concerned, but I don't think you can expect them to answer it tonight," she said, adding that the question

had been noted.

Spelling out one of the major factors behind the Indian Association's and the Housing Action Committee's rejection of the area as an Indian group area, an HAC member, Mr Joseph Moonieya, said they (the Indians) did not want to be the cause of coloureds being moved from their homes, and emphasised they had not asked for the removal of the coloured people in the 499 houses.

"Even by mentioning the subject I am possibly aggravating the situation as we have been misquoted in the past. That's why, however, I brought the matter up. We do not want those families moved, we don't want the area," said Mr Moonieya.

Several speakers from the floor, however, said they would only move into the new area once the coloured families had been rehoused in Buffalo Flats. They said the "mood" in the Fitchett Road area was ugly and there had been several incidents. They said they feared for their families.

Mrs Kemp said she was aware of what was "around Braelynn 4" and asked the Community Development officials to take the matter up with the minister concerned.

Mr Williams said he would not allow anyone

to be moved into Braelynn 4 before the 499 coloured families were rehoused. However, it was pointed out by the president of the Indian Association, Mr Kemal Casoojee, that the first houses in Braelynn 4 were scheduled to be handed over on May 15. Earlier, Mrs Kemp said it would be impossible to rehouse the coloured people by then.

Asked from the floor when the coloureds would be rehoused, Mrs Kemp said it was a matter of funds and trying to extract these from Community Development was like trying to squeeze blood from a stone.

It was then suggested that the money earmarked for the construction of houses in Braelynn 4 be used to build houses for the coloured people first.

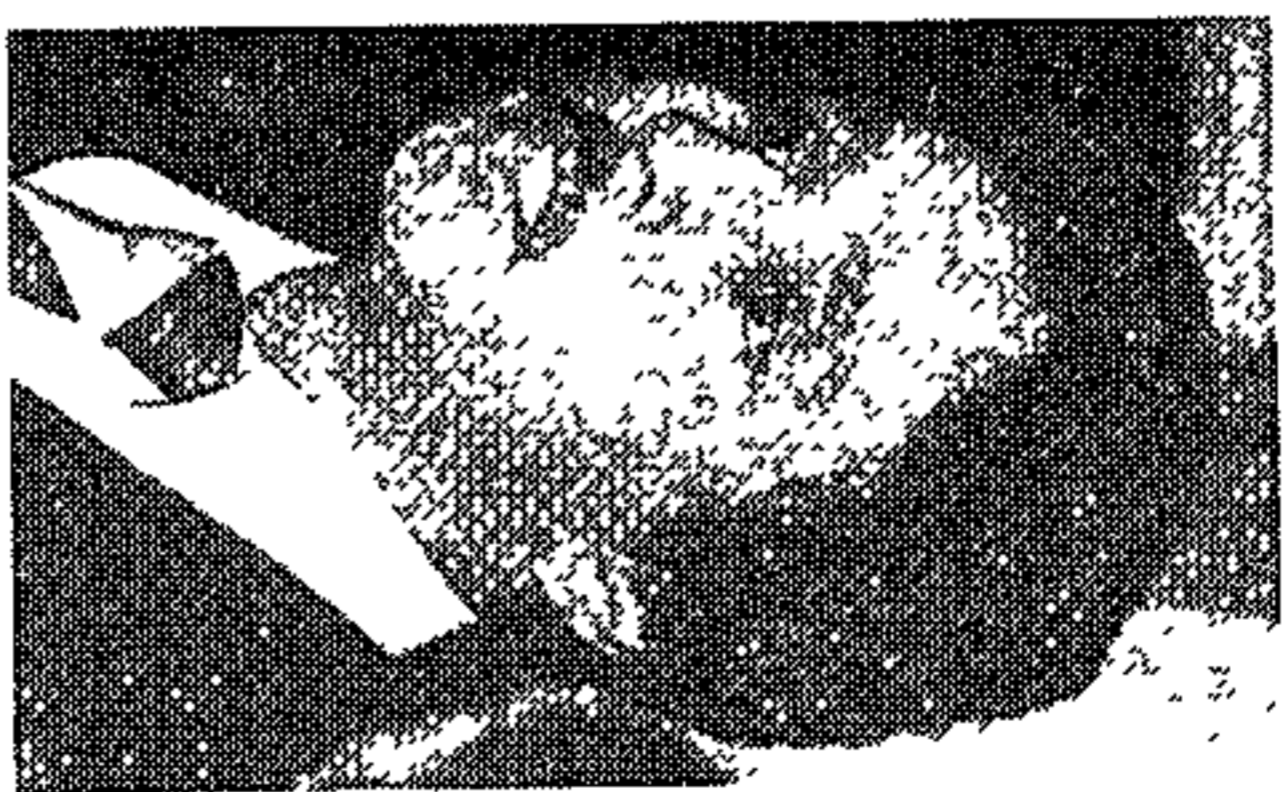
Mrs Kemp rejected this and said the Col-

oured Management Committee would prefer to see the 499 families rehoused at Buffalo Flats and that when they were moved they would only be moved to better homes.

Asked what would happen to the houses if the Indians refused them, Mrs Kemp said there were 156 whites on the waiting list for houses.

She then asked Mr Kemal Casoojee for an assurance on behalf of his association that no one wanting a house in Braelynn 4 would be pressurised into not taking one.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of the HAC, Mr Kriben Pillay, quoted former Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, who said in September, 1968, "I want to say to the world: you can push people around, you can fight them and you can insult them. They



MR PILLAY

will take all this up to a point, but you must not try to take a man's home away from him. You must not even think that if you will go unpunished if you estrange a man's fatherland from him."

Mr Pillay said the city council had taken a stand on Duncan Village which must affect the attitude of the 499 fami-

lies adjacent to Braelynn 4 who saw their removal as being forced by the occupation of Braelynn 4 and which would invariably result in sociological problems which were already surfacing.

"It is felt therefore that the problem is a major one which must be settled as soon as possible to the satisfaction of all concerned," he concluded.

Mrs Kemp said she would be referring Mr Pillay's feelings in his statement handed to her to the Action Committee on Monday.

Kemal Casoojee than proposed that the IMC, the Indian Association, the HAC and the council get together to discuss the situation. This was agreed to by Mrs Kemp, who said after the meeting she felt something had come of the talks.

"At least we got both sides together, those against, and those for to air their grievances," she said.

Mr Kemal Casoojee and Mr Pillay said in a statement issued after the meeting, they would work with the city council in terms of the mandate given them by 150 people at a meeting on Sunday night — DDR

Degree/Diploma/Certificate you are registered (e.g. B.A.)

Subject... (to be copied from the he...)

Paper No... (to be copied from the he...)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each of the block on this question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used. The use of a blue or green ink underlining, emphasis which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed (e.g. graph paper) when examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left margin.

Any dishonesty will render

Reprieve

for

Inanda

squatters

271 Mercury Reporter 1/4/82

THE Government yesterday decided against the eviction of squatters from the Phizangwe area near Inanda.

The squatters were granted a reprieve yesterday following the intervention of the KwaZulu Government.

Senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town assured the PFP homeland spokesman, Mr Ray Swart, that the issue of the eviction notices, which were to have been put into effect today, had been a 'misunderstanding'.

Mr Swart said from Cape Town yesterday that the Chief Commissioner for the department in Natal, Mr Roy Blumrick, had been asked to intervene.

He said he would be taking the matter further and would be calling for a moratorium on all evictions in the Inanda area - ready the subject of a 'master plan' drawn up by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Swart said the moratorium should apply to squatters on both Government-owned and Indian-owned land.

Yesterday worried residents, carrying placards, assembled near the Verulam Magistrate's Court while a deputation headed by Mr G E Bhengu, the local MP for the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, held urgent talks with local magistrate Mr G S I Engelbrecht.

Protesters leave cathedral

CAPE TOWN—The group of squatters who have been fasting for the past 23 days in St George's Cathedral here left the building late yesterday afternoon.

The squatters complied with the conditions laid down by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, for discussions concerning the squatters' request to live and work in the Cape Peninsula.

A spokesman for the squatters said yesterday they would meet in the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga, and hoped to meet him this afternoon.

Dr Koornhof had said earlier he would only hold talks with them if they left the cathedral. — (Sapa)

More than 2 000 families live in the shackland and in notices to quit, the Port Natal Administration Board ordered them to vacate premises and demolish shacks by today or be charged.

Last night an all-night prayer vigil was conducted in a tent erected in the area.

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EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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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.

Disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Permits ⁽²¹⁾ cancelled

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Temporary residence permits issued to 521 people in Crossroads have been cancelled because they were not bona fide residents of the squatter camp.

The figure was given to Parliament yesterday by Dr George Morrison, deputy Minister of Co-operation, reply to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens).

He said the permits had been cancelled on the instruction of a local official of the Department of Co-operation and Development after people were screened by an administrative committee.

He declined to make a statement on the matter.

Squatters win late reprieve

271 RDM 1/4/82

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — Intervention by KwaZulu Government officials brought a last-ditch reprieve for squatters facing eviction from their shanties near Inanda today.

And the Government now says the eviction notices to squatters in the Phuzangwe area were issued because of a "misunderstanding".

Senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town gave this explanation to the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart.

Mr Swart said from Cape Town yesterday that the Chief Commissioner for the department in Natal, Mr Roy Blumrick, had been asked to intervene.

And he said he would call for a moratorium on all evictions in the Inanda area — already the target of a "master plan" drawn up by the department.

Yesterday worried residents, carrying placards, assembled near the Verulam Magistrate's Court, while a deputation headed by Mr G E Bhengu, local KwaZulu Legislative Assembly MP, Mr Joshua Zulu, Inkatha's urban representative in Durban, and Inkatha

member Mr Adolphus Mkhwanazi, held urgent talks with a magistrate Mr G S I Engelbrecht.

Mr Bhengu said afterwards that Mr Engelbrecht had agreed to stay the evictions until a further meeting with him tomorrow at 2pm.

More than 2 000 families live in the shanty town, and, according to Mr Bhengu, some settled there after being evicted from Kwa-Mashu township near Durban.

He was angry because local representatives of KwaZulu had not been consulted before the eviction notices were served.

In the notices, the Port Natal Administration Board ordered the squatters to vacate the shacks and demolish them today — or face charges.

Mr Bhengu said he had been told by a board official that the squatters were to be sent back to KwaZulu.

"I am amazed at this response," he said. "KwaZulu is part of South Africa."

Last night an all-night prayer vigil was conducted in a tent erected in the area.

Ministers of various denominations conducted services, and members of the Black Sash attended.

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D. Dispatch 2/4/82 (271)

Dept details resettlements

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EAST LONDON — The Department of Co-operation and Development has disclosed details of where people living in the "black spots" in the Border corridor are to be resettled.

A spokesman for the department said the people of Lesseyton

near Queenstown and Goshen near Cathcart would be resettled at Whittlesea North in Ciskei.

In addition, the people from Mgwali and Wartburg near Stutterheim and Alsatia near Cathcart were to be resettled in the Frankfort-Braunschweig area, while the people of Kwelera were to be moved to Chalumna near Kidd's Beach.

The spokesman said he had no information as to where the communities of Newlands and Mooiplaats would be resettled, nor could he disclose the dates of the moves.

There settlements which involve clearing the Border corridor of patches of black-owned land, are part of the process of consolidation of Ciskei. — DDR.

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Category (b) None.

(27) ~~177~~ Black spots 2/4/82 566
 Hansard Q. No. 560-

389. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) How many compensatory land has been made available to the owners of land in each of the Black spots that have been removed to date, (b) where is the compensatory land situated and (c) what is the value of such land?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a), (b) and (c) The required information is not readily available. No special record in the form of a register is kept in this connection and the information required cannot be ascertained without performing a considerable volume of work

Black spots

390. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) How many Black spots have been removed in each (i) magisterial district and (ii) province since 1 January 1980, (b) what was the (i) name and (ii) population of each such Black

spot and (c) where were the inhabitants of each such Black spot resettled,

- (2) what was the total (i) amount paid out in compensation for, and (ii) cost of removing, each such Black spot?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 1
 (i) District of Himeville
 (ii) Natal
 (b) (i) Lot F P. 334
 (ii) 69 Families.
 (c) The Compensation resettlement area in the district of Impendhle
 (2) (i) R35 606,00
 (ii) R54 153,86

Black spots

391. Mr G B. D. McINTOSH 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, (ii) population and (iii) area of each such Black spot;
 (2) where will the inhabitants of each such Black spot be resettled;
 (3) (a) what is the estimated cost of removal for each community, (b) what is the timetable for the removal of each Black spot and (c) when is it anticipated that the programme of removing Black spots will be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) to (3) all the required information is not readily available and it cannot be ascertained without performing a large volume of work. The Commission for Co-operation and Development is still busy with its investigation

in connection with the consolidation of the Independent and other National States, which investigation might have a material bearing on the ultimate number of Black spots to be removed, the number of people and the cost involved

There are presently still approximately 75 Black areas scheduled to become White areas

The removal of people is a very sensitive and complicated matter and future resettlement projects will be dealt with on a confidential basis between the Government of the R.S.A. and the various National State Governments and Black communities

It is regretted that due to circumstances a more decisive reply cannot be furnished

Doriskraal/Fingo/The Gap/
 Palmietrivier/Snyklip/Wittekleibosch/
 Witte-Elsbosch

401 Mr. E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were moved from the areas known as (i) Doriskraal, (ii) Fingo, (iii) The Gap, (iv) Palmietrivier, (v) Snyklip, (vi) Wittekleibosch and (vii) Witte-Elsbosch from 1 January 1977 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (a), (b) and (c)(i) to (vii) Separate statistics in respect of the number of males, females and children moved from the various properties are not available. A total of 508 families were however removed from the seven properties concerned

Doriskraal/Fingo/The Gap/
 Palmietrivier/Snyklip/Wittekleibosch/
 Witte-Elsbosch

402 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

271

Glenmore settlement camp 2/4/82
Housand Q. Col. 567
420 Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether it is still the intention of the Government to move the residents of the settlement camp at Glenmore to Peddie; if so, when is the move to take place;
- (2) whether any provision has been made for such residents at Peddie; if so, how many (a) houses, (b) schools and (c) clinics have been provided for them?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) and (2) (a), (b) and (c) Yes, it is still the intention to remove the people concerned to Peddie. Negotiations are still being conducted with the Government of Ciskei and it is therefore not possible to indicate when the proposed resettlement will be undertaken. The Department of Co-operation and Development is presently busy with the development of the infrastructure and 900 building sites are being developed. The erection of 250 wooden houses has been approved.

2 000 villagers must move...

A settled black community in the western Transvaal, supporting itself on fertile lands it bought in 1911, is being threatened with removal to bush-covered plots in hot lowlands just inside Bophuthatswana.

Late last year the saga of the removal of the 2000 villagers of Mathopestat near Derby began.

A group of government officials, arrived at the village, which nestles on the side of a hill overlooking hundreds of hectares of mealie fields.

They told us that we should move to a new area inside Bophuthatswana," recalls Mr Abie Rankoko, a village elder and adviser to the young head of Mathopestat, Chief Mathope.

There was no force, only persuasion. Some weeks later the officials returned and took six of the villagers to see the new land being offered to them on a farm called Onderstepoort, just inside Bophuthatswana.

No land

The villagers were bitterly upset when they saw what they were being offered — plots of about one tenth of a hectare situated in a hot, low-lying area near Sun City.

"The officials showed us no land we could cultivate or use for our beats," said Mr Rankoko.

Then he turned and drew an arc with his arm across the fields lying spread out round Mathopestat.

These are our lands and we make our living here," he said. "We reap about 800 bags of sorgum, 700 bags of mealies, also groundnuts, vege-

A settled village in the Western Transvaal, surrounded by hundreds of hectares of fertile land and grazing, is threatened with uprooting. Why? **THEMBA MASEKO** and **TONY DUIGAN** report.

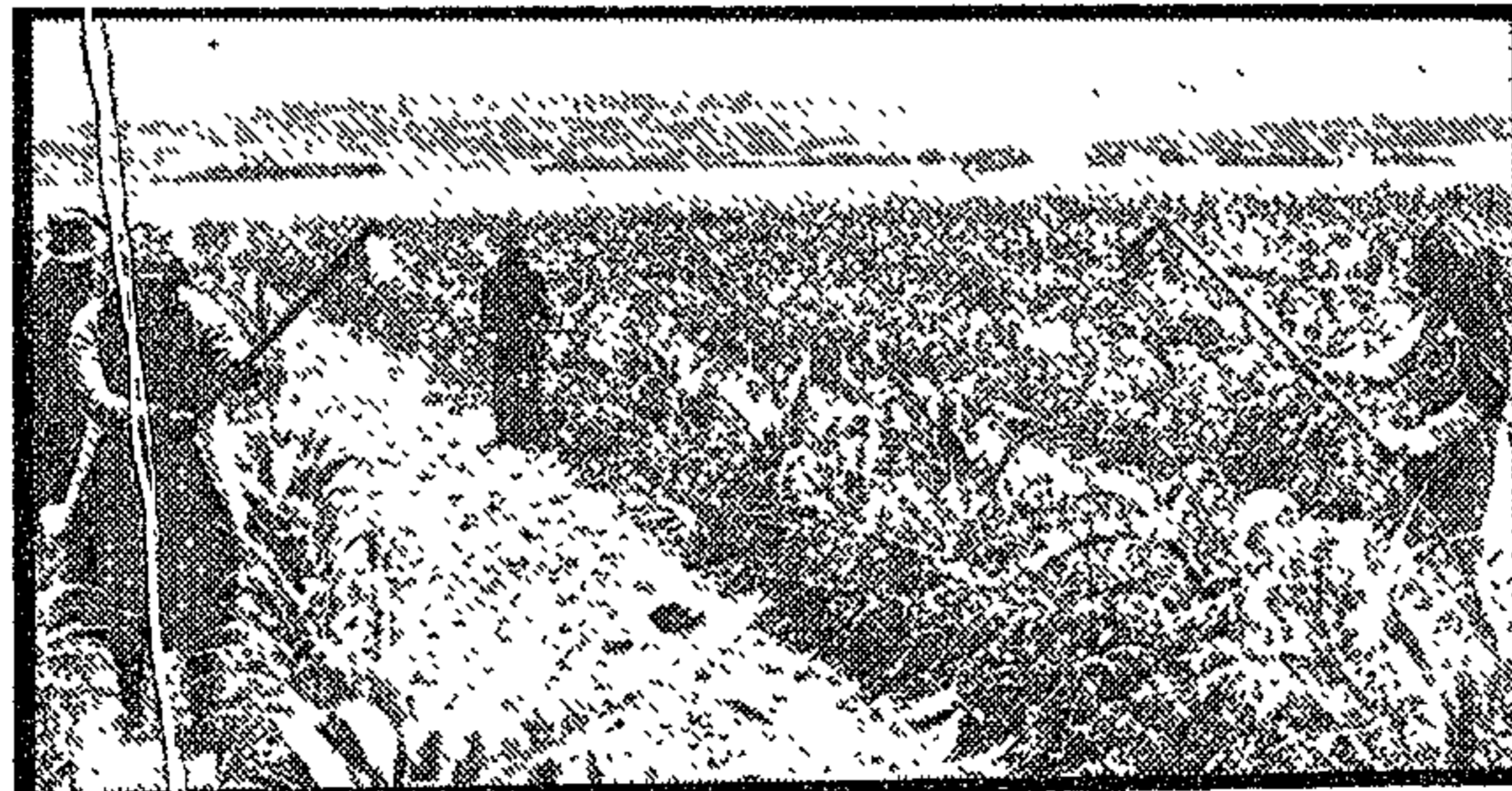
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Staw
2/4/82

And the village will just



"We cannot give the South African Government our land. It was lawfully bought by our forefathers," said an adviser to the chief, Mr J Mathope (right). Sitting next to him is another village elder, Mr A Rankoko.



The fertile fields of Mathopestat. The villagers live on crops planted in these fields.

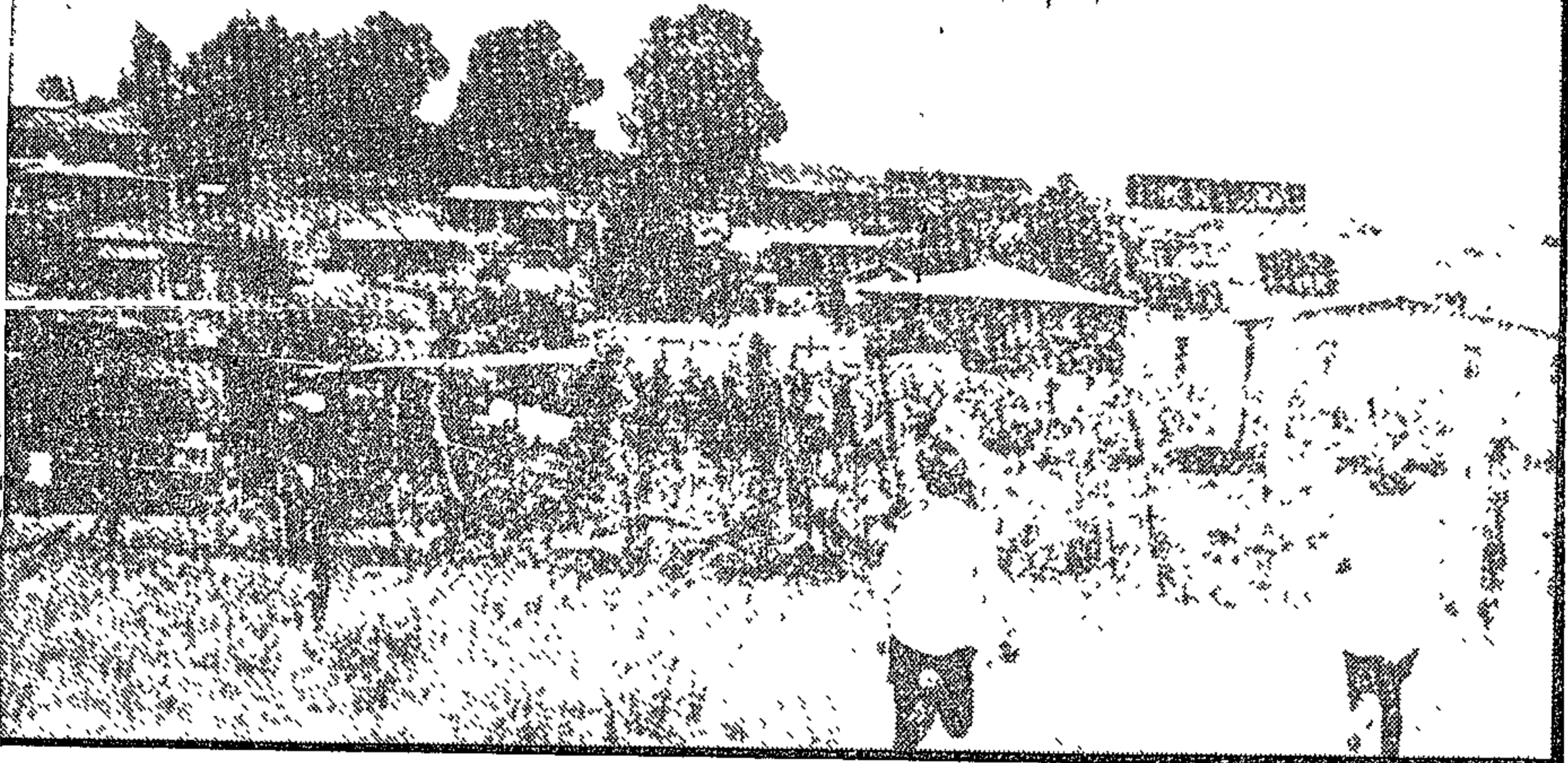
years, tens of thousands of black people have been moved from settled

land according to an agreement made by President Paul Kruger," said Mr

About 80 km away is the farm of Onderstepoort. It is beautiful bushveld,

271

STOCK 2/4/82



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... of the attractive houses in the village
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Pictures by ALF KHUMALO.

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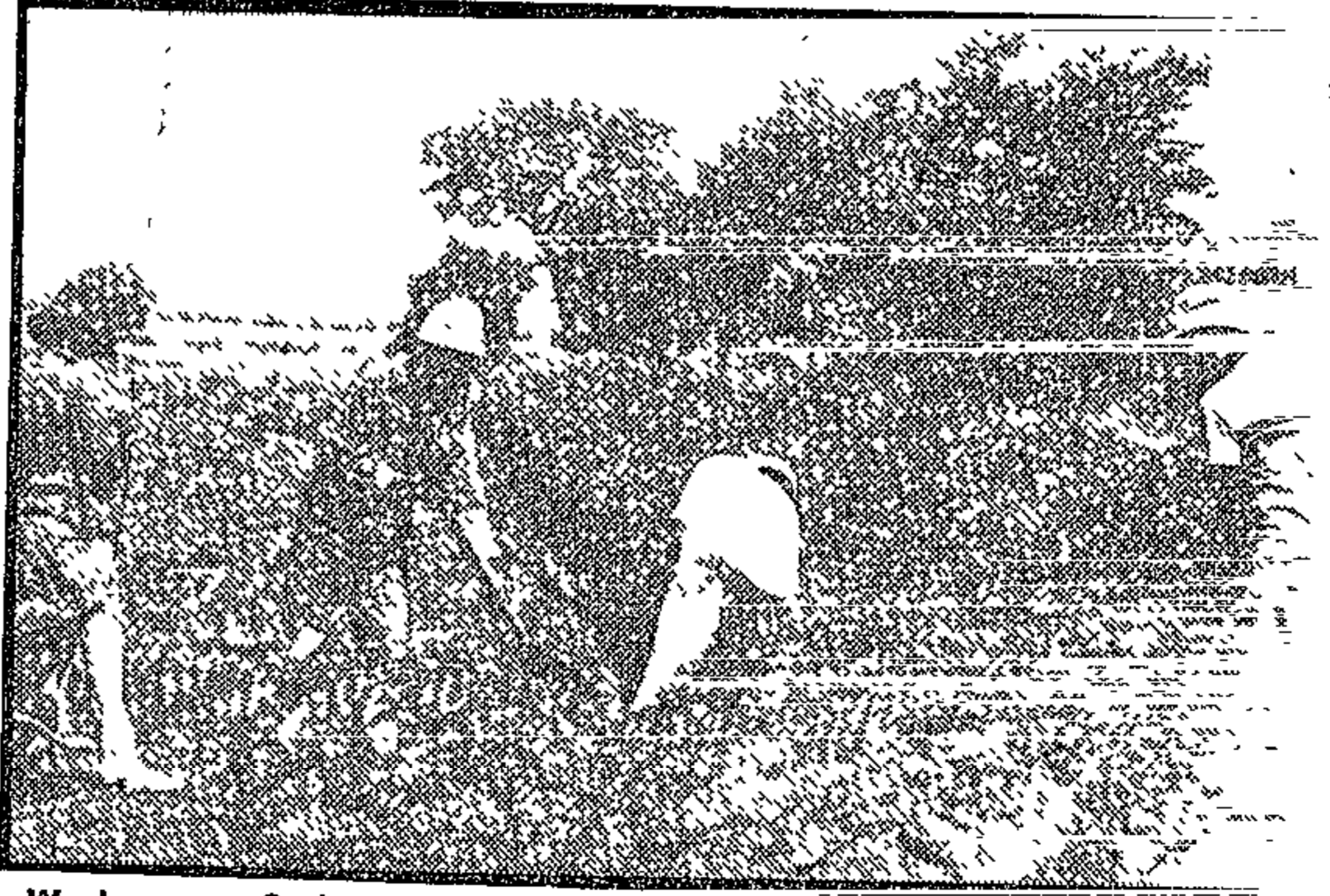
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Workers at Onderstepoort dig trenches to carry waterpipes for the expected influx of settlers who will be removed from "black spots" in South Africa.

"We have at least seven tractors (all privately owned)."

Turning round he pointed into the distance, and said those lands were where the tribe kept its animals.

Relocated

"Here we are able to manage and look after ourselves," he added. "But the place they want to take us to is so dry and hot that it is impossible to farm there."

"When we asked these officials where we would plant our crops they said we would have to dig the trees and bushes out first."

Over the past 20

Mathopestat and relocated in homeland areas.

In most instances the people were settled on bare plots which contained only tin lavatories.

In some instances the removals were carried out by force and the people were unceremoniously

dumped in their new "homes" without any infrastructure.

But Mathopestat has something special about it.

It is situated in the heart of western Transvaal farming area, but it is no ordinary black spot.

"We bought this

a relative and adviser to Chief Mathope, the head of Mathopestat.

"President Kruger advised our ancestors to be very careful in buying land and he told us we could buy here. Can we now just give our land away?"

Dryer

According to Mr Mathope 22 families of the tribe originally bought the 1400 ha on which between 1500 and 2000 villagers live and earn their keep. They still have the title deeds to this land which are in their names.

but hotter and dryer than Mathopestat, which appears to be blessed with a temperate climate and plenty of natural water.

"There is no water at Onderstepoort," said Mr Mathope. "But here we have an engine pumping water from a stream and many houses have their own wells."

"Today we are people because of this land we own. I can buy an overall because of this land."

Meanwhile the gangs of South African workmen continue with their toil under the hot sun. Hundreds if not thousands of tin lavatories snake through the trees and bushes of Onderstepoort as far as the eye can see.

Threat

Rudimentary roads have been scraped and trenches stand ready for water pipes. Wild pigs stir up the red soil. Stakes mark the plots which doubtless await the influx of thousands of black families from "white" South Africa.

The director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R. J. Raath, says he knows nothing about the threat to the Mathopestat. But somebody in his department does know.

A spokesman for the Bophuthatswana government said he was aware of the plans to resettle the people of Mathopestat but his government was powerless

To facing page

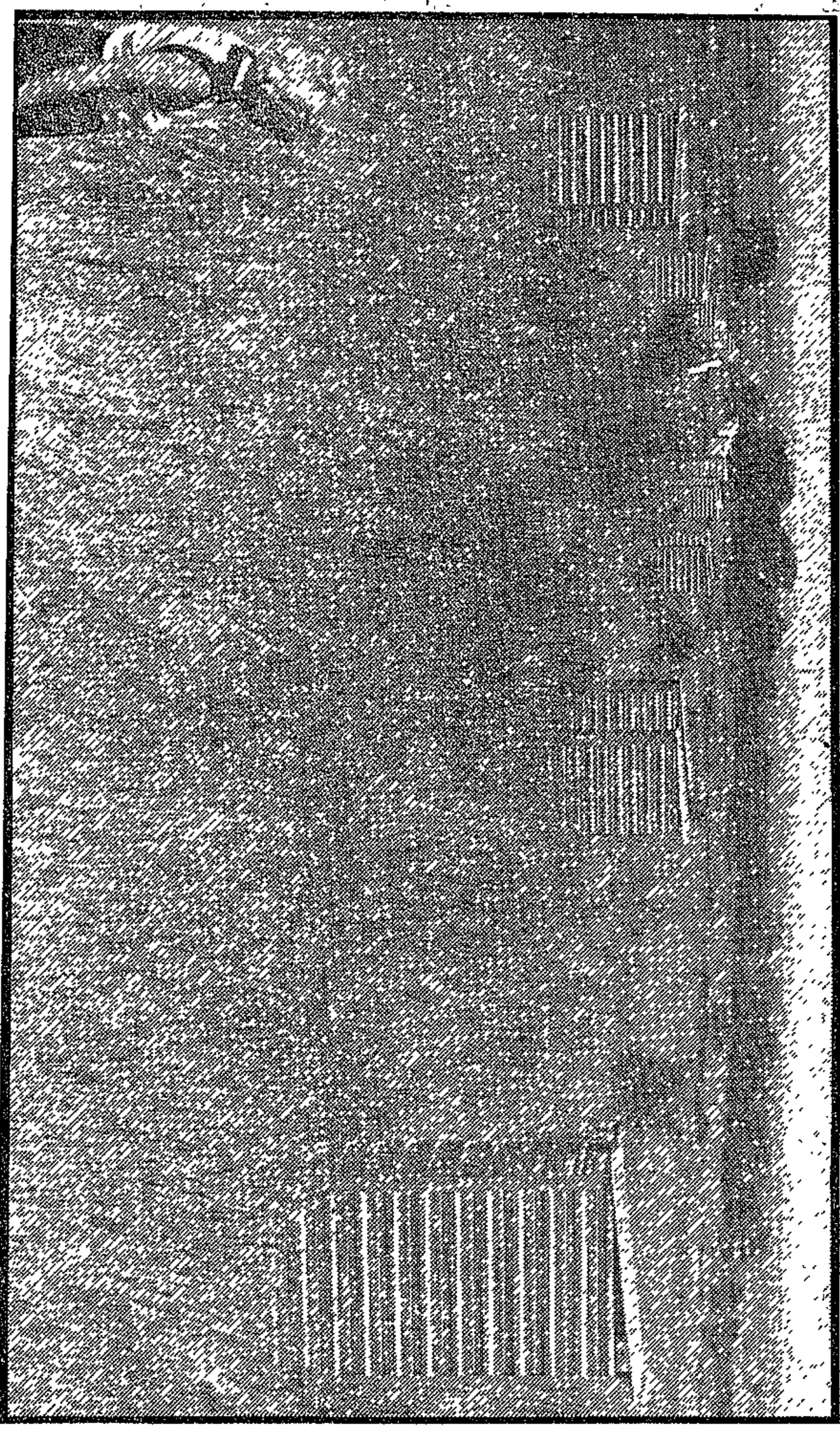
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711 Star 2/4/82

The sprawling and settled village of Mathopestat whose inhabitants are adamant that they will not move to the tiny plots on Orderstepoort, a farm 80 km from the village.

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The hot expanse of Orderstepoort, the farm inside Bophuth atswana on which the Mathopestat people and thousands of others are due to be settled, stretches as far as the eye can see into the distance with tin lavatories marking each plot.

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E. Post
3/4/82

Post report on Fingo land sale attacked by Minister

Political Correspondent

Mr SAREL HAYWARD, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, has criticised the PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, because of a report that appeared in Weekend Post on the sale of land once belonging to Fingo families in the Humansdorp district.

The attack came during the second reading debate on the Second Agricultural Credit Amendment Bill

The report on March 6 dealt with the removal of Fingoes in 1977 and 1978 from land they have occupied since 1834 to sites in Ciskei. The report said the land was now being sold off cheaply

Mr Hayward described the report as "malicious" and full of lies. He criticised Mr Savage for having offered comment without checking its accuracy first.

Mr Hayward described as "lies" the claims by the Black Sash that the land being offered for sale was still proclaimed black trust land. He also described as a lie a statement that crops were left to perish and stock were sold off at low prices after the removals

He said there were no crops on the land and the stock were transported by the Department of Co-operation and Development to Ciskei

"I say it is absolutely malicious to send this type of report into the world. Just think what would happen if such a report appeared overseas, as I believe it has already appeared," Mr Hayward said.

He attacked Mr Savage for having observed that the land prices appeared very low and that the Government "appears to have acted very quietly".

The Deputy Minister said comparisons by Mr Savage between a farm he had sold in the district and the prices being paid for former Fingo land farms were unfair, because Mr Savage's farm had been highly developed.

Mr Hayward said he thought the existing price of the former Fingo land was, if anything, slightly high. A claim by the Black Sash that the Fingoes were forced to move in 1977 was disputed by Mr Hayward, who said the statement tied in well with the sort of questions another Port Elizabeth MP, Mr John Malcomess (Port Elizabeth Central), had been asking recently in the House on the circumstances of the removals

"I say these were malicious questions, there were no weapons used. It was an action of the Department of Co-operation and Development," Mr Hayward said. "These people's goods were loaded onto trucks and they themselves were transported in buses. There was no question of force being used."

BY INGRID STEWART

ABOUT 400 people living in Inanda nearly lost their homes this week because of a mistake which has embarrassed the Port Natal Administration Board, infuriated the KwaZulu Government and left the Department of Co-operation and Development to pick up the pieces.

At the centre of the storm is Verulam's CAD commissioner, Brian du Randt, who authorised agents from the Port Natal Administration Board to issue evic-

tion notices to people living in the area of Inanda known as Released Area 33 which is owned by the South African Development Trust.

According to the assistant director of community services for the Port Natal Administration Board, Hendrik van Wyk, his department was asked to provide Mr du Randt with two officers for the specific task of carrying out a survey of the area.

This involved giving information to the people living there and to tell people who had problems to see the Verulam commissioner.

Instead the agents served a total of 382 eviction notices under instructions from Mr du Randt between February 10 and Wednesday this week.

About 43 of the evictions — affecting about 400 people — were due to take place on Thursday in the Phizangwe area. The people there had been told they would be evicted and their homes would be pulled down. Some began demolishing their own homes because they feared bulldozers would be used to destroy building material which could be used elsewhere.

But the people were granted a reprieve after a deputation, headed by Gobiziwe Bhengu, the local MP for the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and KwaZulu's urban representative, Joshua "J T" Zulu, held urgent talks with the local magistrate. At the same time, about 100 women picketed the area around the magistrate's office with posters.

The reprieve also followed discussions between Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP and spokesman on homeland government, and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town during which he was told that the issue of the eviction notices had been a "misunderstanding".

This was confirmed by Dick Putter, a director with CAD in Cape Town who told the Sunday Tribune the "misunderstanding was



Gcinekile Mthethwa: nowhere else to go.

271 4/4/82

THE (How a mistake nearly cost 400 people their homes) MISERY OF INANDA

not serious as far as I can understand."

Mr van Wyk said that because of a manpower shortage in the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Port Natal Administration Board was asked to lend the Verulam commission two officials to assist with a survey of the area. The officials would spend about three months completing the survey and would then withdraw.

"I have a letter in my file confirming this," he said. Two settlement officers from the Stanger branch of the PNAV were deployed to work directly under Mr du Randt in mid-January.

Later he was told that because of a shortage of stationery in Verulam, PNAV letters would be used to serve notices on the people asking them to report to the commissioner to help solve their problems.

"I can assure you we were heavily upset when we found out that our notices were used to evict the people. But by the time this came to our notice, it was too late," Mr van Wyk said. He said his department did not want to get involved in legal proceedings against the people of Inanda because the area concerned did not fall under their jurisdiction.

"We gave our assistance merely to pass on information," he said. The move has also

the people must go back to their homelands. How can they say that without consulting us first?"

Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Roy Blumrick, to whom the Department was directed, refused to discuss Mr du Randt's



Mr du Randt... on sick leave.

"The people of Inanda have a right to live in South Africa. They cannot be evicted until they are given a letter at a reasonable accommodation. The people are living there for a reason. The first thing the authorities should have asked them was: why are you staying here? We do not believe that they are not workers in Durban and Verulam.

No houses were being built in KwaZulu or Natal and so the people were taking refuge in the surrounding areas, Mr Bhengu said. "They should at least consult the leaders of the people before they take action like this." The authorities say

told that he had gone on holiday with his family to East London for three weeks.

Mr Blumrick confirmed that, as Mr du Randt did not have sufficient staff, he used officials from the Port Natal Administration Board to serve notices on his behalf.

He said that people who "squat" in Inanda New Town — the area affected by the evictions — could expect to be prosecuted "as and when they are discovered."

But, he said, various committees consisting of officials and consulting engineers have been investigating the future development of "the area loosely known as greater Inanda."

All interested parties have been represented in the investigations. I am not prepared to comment on their activities as their recommendations will in due course be conveyed to the government concerned," Mr Blumrick said.

A survey had been carried out "in certain areas." Ground bought by the South African Development Trust — as was the case with Released Area 33 — was for the "further development of the area," he said. "Such development, which will be for the benefit of the entire community, will be negated if we permit further uncontrolled influx of people into the land. Action is therefore taken to prevent squatters moving onto land which is acquired (by the South African Development Trust). At this stage we are prosecuting only people who squatted after the purchase of the land. No action is being taken against squatters who were on the land when it was acquired," he said.

Because all the people in the affected area were "illegal squatters" the Verulam commission served notices, on all of them to vacate the land, said Mr Blumrick.

The department had now decided to continue prosecutions against only those people who squatted in the area after its acquisition by the Trust, he said. A legal resident of Inanda was a person "who has authority to reside there in terms of the laws of the country."

After Thursday's reprieve, the Sunday Tribune spoke to some of the people who had been affected by the action.

Mrs Geinekile Mithethwa said she had come into the area in 1946, living in the adjoining Shembe village. About six years ago she bought the piece of land on which she now lives for R50 because the Shembe village was overcrowded and she wanted a place where she could grow vegetables for herself and her three children. In 1956 her husband died and she lost her arm in a shooting accident. She gets a

disability grant and pension amounting to about R80 every two months. Her two sons are at school but she cannot afford to give her 13-year-old daughter an education.

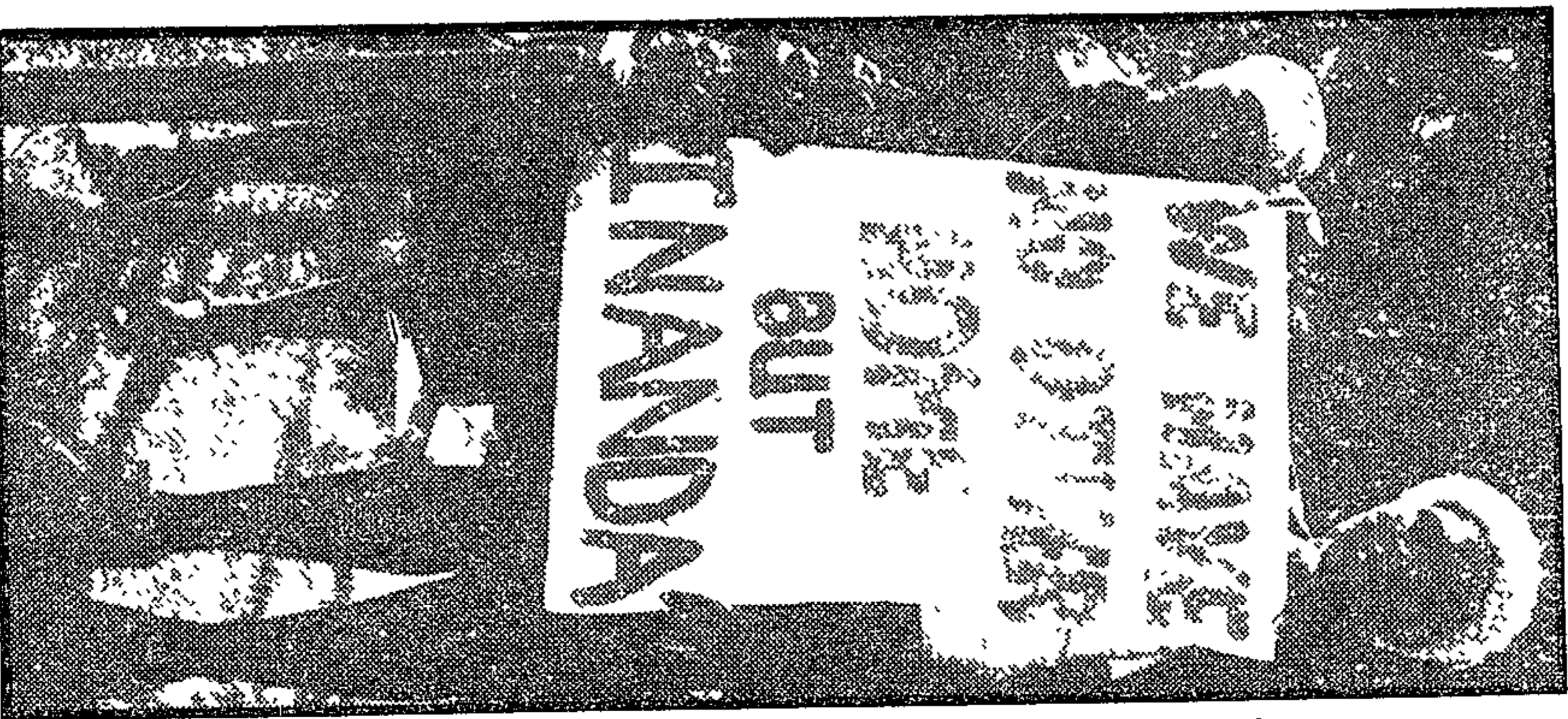
"I have no where else to go," she said. "They said I must go back to Shembe Village but that place is full. Then they said I must get a place in Tent Town (the site and service scheme run by the Urban Foundation) but that is full, too. Where else must I go," she said.

Patricia Mpanza said her husband bought their piece of land in 1975. Previously they lived in Kwamashu with 10 people in a house. She has four children. The person from whom both of them bought their land has disappeared.

Joyce Hlongwa's husband has been working in Durban for 18 years. Eight years ago he put his name down on a waiting list for a house in Umhlati. The family are still waiting to hear whether they have one.

They lived as tenants in Umhlati for 10 years. Last year they moved to Inanda and built a wood and iron home for themselves. After "buying" the piece of land from a person who has subsequently disappeared.

"We have started pulling the house down ourselves Mrs Hlongwa said. "We don't want them to bulldoze it because then we will have nothing left."



The women of Inanda took their message to Verulam. The poster demonstration took place while a delegation talked to the magistrate.

The words flow thick and fast — but resettlement goes on

271

Protest against the enforced removal of people from their homes to those designated by the Government has a long history, with August 1981 declared by the South African Council of Churches: "The Month of Compassion, the Cry of the Resettled."

Squatters have moved out of St George's Cathedral in Cape Town, where they were fasting in protest against being moved from the Western Cape to the homelands. But their fast continues. Countless others have been resettled over the years and many more may still be removed. JON QWELANE reports.

The resettlement of blacks continues despite assurances given to Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, that there would be no more forced removals of blacks from their homes.

"The basic principle which must apply throughout in the settlement of people is that we are dealing with the building of nations; with the improvement of people who are being settled to enable them, *inter alia*, to acquire a legal place of residence. The removal of people must therefore be development-oriented. Their place of resettlement should be as attractive as possible."

Those were the words of Dr Koornhof when he spoke in Parliament. He added that a proper water supply, sanitation and adequate



Women moving away from a squatter camp.

housing should be provided for resettled people.

During a pre-election Press conference, the Minister said that between 1970 and 1980, 317 000 blacks comprising about 51 000 families had been removed to the homelands.

A report drawn up by the Department of Co-operation and Development said that between April 1979 and March 1980 74 276 blacks were removed from the "white" areas and resettled in the homelands.

Sources other than the Government consider these figures to be highly inaccurate.

Both the South African Council of Churches and the Black Sash, with the assistance of records kept by the SA Institute of Race Relations and other concerned organisations like the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), maintain that the number of blacks forcibly removed from their homes and transferred elsewhere is at least 2 million.

Answering ques-

tions in Parliament, Dr Koornhof said the number of blacks relocated in all four provinces as at 1980 was: Cape Province 10 524; Natal 18 033; Transvaal 2 846, and the Free State, 15 369.

This gives an official total of 46 772.

During the same year, the number of blacks removed from the major urban areas was given officially as: East London — 1 987 people from 460 families; Cape Town — three people who were members of one family; Pretoria

— 3 350 from 1 033 families, and the Witwatersrand, 1 987 people comprising 460 families.

Of the total removed from "white" areas to the homelands, 3 321 were removed from Natal to kwaZulu; 807 from Transvaal to Lebowa, and 315 from Transvaal to Bophuthatswana; 19 619 from the Cape to Ciskei and 42 974 from the Free State to Qwa-Qwa.

Most of those removed from the Free State were placed at the resettlement camp of Onverwacht.

In terms of the Group Areas Act, the different population groups must be with their own kind at areas specifically designated for them by the Government.

Carried to its conclusion, the homelands policy would mean that there would be as many "countries" as there are black tribes, while a unitary state for whites would remain.

The agony of being ordered to leave home

5/4/82 (271)
By Jon Qwelane

Dimbaza and Limehill have already carved themselves a niche in the history book of notoriety as dumping grounds for the discarded people, but forced removals of entire communities continue.

The misery these removals inflict on people is immense. In one instance the resettlement of a community in the Northern Transvaal caused such frustration and despair that a villager hanged himself.

Bulldozers, or front-end loaders, will probably be in action soon at Hlungwane in Natal.

The Port Natal Administration Board has told the community to clear out or face charges of illegal squatting.

After the Western and Eastern Cape, Natal is the area worst hit by mass removals.

A long-established community at St Wendolins in Pinetown has been moved to the kwaZulu areas of kwa-Debeka and kwaNdengezi.

It has been revealed that since August 1980 hundreds of homes have been demolished in Umbulwane which was a freehold area for blacks.

Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said in Parliament that it was unlikely the community would be moved, but should that occur the people would be resettled at Ezakheni near Ladysmith where there was a subsidised bus service.

The Association for Rural Advancement reported that the labour bureau in Ladysmith was refusing to register workseekers and school-leavers from Umbulwane. The Government denied it.

The Minister told Parliament that communities in these places in Natal were still to be removed. Matiwane's Kop with 12 502 people, Jonono's Kop (1 701), Lusitania (1 827), Driefontein complex (70 980), Tembahlle (5 000), and Kwapitela with

630 people

He said the Government intended moving the black communities of Vryheid, Dundee, Paulpietersburg, Ladysmith and Chesterville. They would be resettled at the Mondlo Trust, Flint, Nqutu and Ezakheni townships. They would be moved as soon as accommodation became available, and they had been informed of the decision by personal contact and letter.

According to Ms Cheryl Walker of Afra "Tens of thousands of people in Natal have already been forcibly relocated over the last 20 years and many more live under the threat of removal at some future date."

"Forced removals have not been peculiar to the apartheid era in South Africa's history, but they have been essential to it.

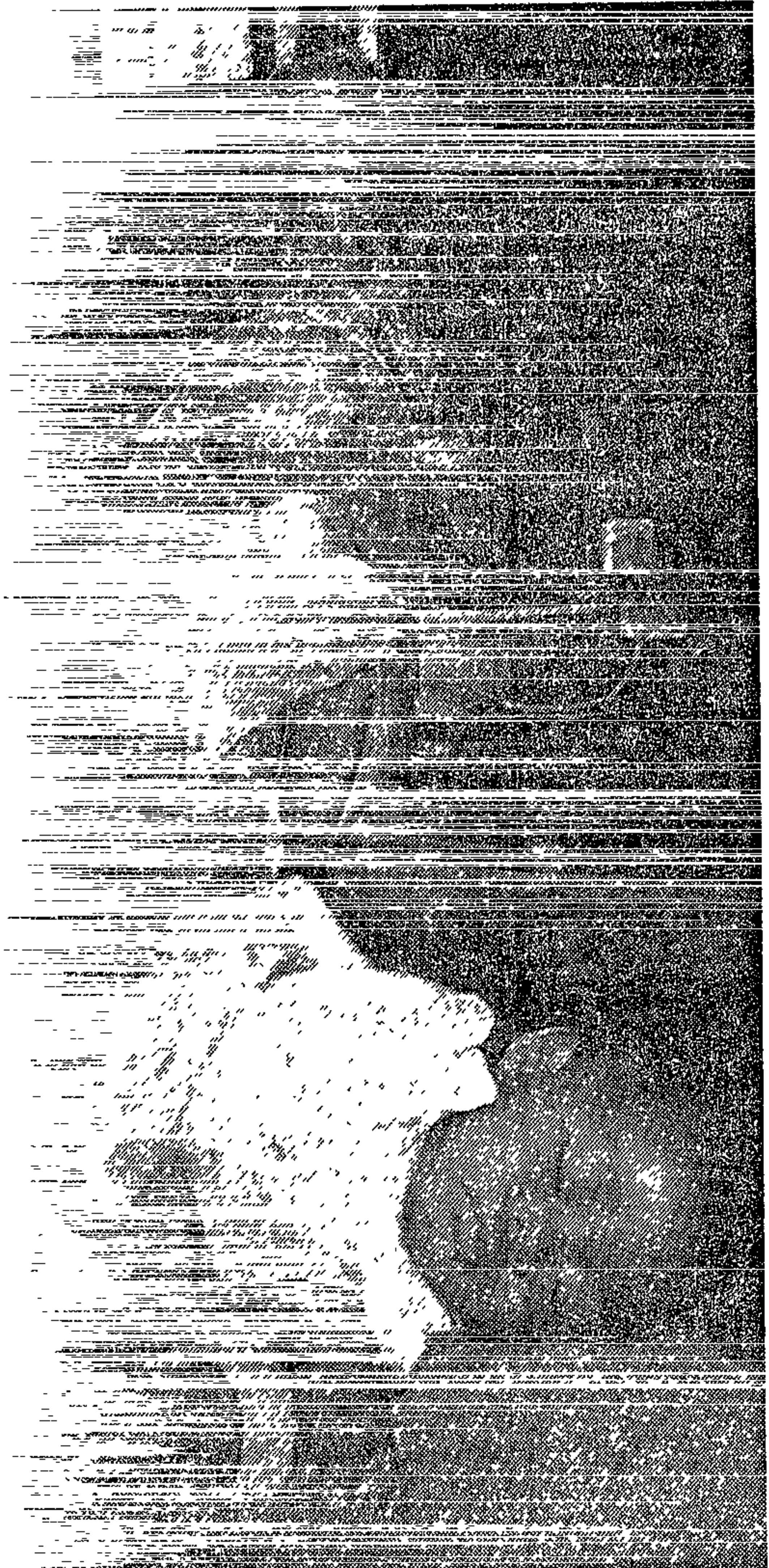
"Without them, Bantustans, homelands and now national States could never have been imposed."

In the Free State an official figure of 60 000 is given for the resettlement area of Onverwacht, though a storm raged after an American newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, put the figure at double the official one.

The paper said about 50 percent of the people were unemployed and that there were water shortages, inadequate housing and malnutrition.

Mr A P Kruger, the Bloemfontein Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, severely criticised the report and said the official population was 54 151, but it stood unofficially at 60 000.

He confirmed people were living in tin shacks, but said 200 houses had been built and more were in the pipeline. He said more water outlets would be supplied, that the bucket sewerage system was adequate and also that electricity and waterborne sewerage were planned for 1981-82.



BACK . . . Sister Mary Francis bows in prayer for fasting squatters at St George's Cathedral, Cape Town, while a young child sleeps.

Housing issue: 109 families sign petition

271
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D. Dipfuter
5/4/82

EAST LONDON — One hundred and nine North End families signed a petition this weekend indicating their support for halting relocation to Braelynn 4 until the controversial resettlement issue had been resolved satisfactorily.

The petition, circulated by the Housing Action Committee (HAC), called on residents to state whether they stood by a unanimous decision taken at a housing meeting last week.

It was decided at that meeting that the HAC, the Indian Management Committee and the East London Indian Association would work together to resolve the current problem besetting the Braelynn 4 area, and that no-one would move to Braelynn 4 until the matter was resolved satisfactorily.

Commenting on the overwhelming community support, the chairman of the Housing Action Committee, Mr Kriben Pillay, yesterday said: "We feel this must be acknowledged as not coming from interest groups, but from the people themselves, and that the people's wishes should now be seen to."

He added: "If the authorities don't acknow-

ledge this now and start moving people to Braelynn, they will create division among the people and break their will to fight for their rights."

Mr Pillay said his committee concentrated on North End residents with the petition as this community was most affected by the development of Braelynn 4, which involves the removal of Indians from North End to the new area and the removal of coloureds from 499 houses between Braelynn 4 and Duncan Village to Buffalo Flats.

The 109 families who supported the decision this weekend represent almost 100 per cent of North End residents, with the exception of those who will be moved to Braelynn 5.

Mr Pillay said it was "political strategy to divide the people" and called on the authorities to respond positively to this statement by the people of North End.

He said it was vital that residents were not subjected to "subtle intimidation. We must at all costs avoid a panic situation. Rumours are already rife that certain people are to be given homes in Braelynn 4. Others will panic if they

feel that they are going to be left out, and this will defeat all."

His committee had learnt that the first 15 houses in Braelynn 4 would be ready for occupation on May 15, and in the view of this, it was of utmost importance that the authorities now take note of the wishes of the affected people, Mr Pillay said. —
DDR.

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THE Tswana-speaking people of Mathope Stad in the Magaliesberg, near the small town of Koster, have lived there peacefully and happily since 1912, when they first bought land from an Afrikaans landowner.

Their quaint town is surrounded by maize and sunflower crops. Life seems to move at a leisurely pace as grey-bearded men on horse-drawn carts trundle through dirt roads and the local school master marks essays on an old desk under a tree.

But under the tranquil surface there is great anxiety. The 1 500 people of Mathope Stad are due to be relocated from their beloved town to a resettlement centre near that crass symbol of modernity and progress, Sun City.

Shining tin lavatories mark the site that Pretoria's grand planners have selected for them at Onderspoort.

From the ideological perspective of apartheid, Mathope Stad is a "black spot" in white-designated territory and it must both be excised from the map and literally wiped off the face of the earth.

In the interests of grand apartheid the people must be "resettled" within the confines of their designated "homeland" — Bophuthatswana (which means the "in-gathering" of Batswana scattered over wide areas of South Africa).

Whatever the political merits of trying to consolidate the Batswana people into a geographically-based polity, the price is often the uprooting of people living in places deemed to be inconvenient by ideologues and bureaucrats.

In his spacious office at Mmabatho, capital of Bophuthatswana, President Lucas Mangope talks of consolidation in a different vein. Last year Pretoria, after much delay, delivered 200 000 ha of "very good agricultural land" to Bophuthatswana.

He adds: "On June 1 we hope to get an additional 90 000ha. It is also very good agricultural land. We hope to continue to negotiate with Pretoria on the question of consolidation."

President Mangope is only too aware that the process of consolidation is slow. Asked whether the additions of land

A small community has been "condemned" to relocation. Its fate hangs by a thread. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

The people of a 'black spot' fight to stay put

will reduce the six blocks of land which make up Bophuthatswana, he replies: "I don't think that it will have that immediate effect, but it will definitely reduce the intervening areas."

The process is not merely slow. It is painful for communities like those of Mathope Stad who either face relocation or who have already been moved away from the graves of their fathers and grandfathers.

According to data unearthed by Mr Gerhard Mare for the Institute of Race Relations, at least 500 000 people were relocated in removals to excise "black spots" and re-draw homeland boundaries in the decade 1970-79.

The elders of Mathope Stad, however, hope to avoid the fate of many of the earlier victims of relocation. They have already told the young white men from Pretoria that they have no desire to move to Onderspoort.

"They showed us a wild, wild place," Mr A B Rankoko and Mr John Mathope, elders of the community, recall after their visit to Onderspoort at the invitation of the white civil servants.

"We even saw wild pigs. There is no place for ploughing. We are highveld people. That place is in the lowveld. They used Land-Rovers to take us there.

They were gentlemen. They had meat and mealie meal. They even ate with us."

The Mathope Stad people were not seduced. They refused to agree to move to Onderspoort. They have since contacted the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg in a

bid to protect their right to stay where they are.

The centre has written letters to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and President Mangope, suggesting that the tribe be allowed to stay where they are and that Mathope Stad simply be added to Bophuthatswana.

A letter was written to Dr Koornhof in February with that request. An answer has since been received from the department in the name of the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, saying the matter is "receiving attention" and a final answer will be given as soon as possible.

The letter to President Mangope was written on November 30 last year. On February 24 a letter was received from Mr C M Mokogo, secretary to the Office of the President.

It said: "My government... will not agree to incorporation of Mathope Stad into Bophuthatswana as this will create another 'island.' The suggestion by your clients in this regard cannot therefore be considered."

But when the Rand Daily Mail put Mathope Stad's request to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana without any relocation to President Mangope, he said: "We will look at that and see if it is feasible."

But he added: "It must be remembered that we already have six pieces of land and we wouldn't like to add to them."

The fate of an established community with a strong sense of historical destiny and social cohesion thus hangs on a presidential decision.

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Three ²⁷⁰ month ²⁷¹ deadline for *Sowetan* W'veldt

5/4/82
By NORMAN
NGALE

WINTERVELDT squatters have been given a new ultimatum to consider their stay in the area within the next three months, according to Mr A Nkosi, an executive member of the local tenant committee yesterday.

Mr Nkosi said the squatters were told to do so by obtaining temporary permits, which are valid for three months, at the local administration offices, following which they either have to obtain permanent permits or quit the area.

He said this was contained in the reports from the inter-governmental committee which investigated the future of the slum area with a view of improving living conditions for the squatters.

Residents of Winterveldt he said, who had registered for employment on or before January 31, 1980 were the only people possessing the right to seek work in Pretoria.

Mr Nkosi advised those tenants who might quit Winterveldt to demolish their shacks to prevent their further use by landlords, whom, he claimed, made much money out of shacks built by squatters.

"Plot owners allow their tenants to build as many shacks as possible but do not allow them to be demolished when the tenants eventually depart", Mr Nkosi said.

He said this was done for the purpose of renting the shacks to new squatters and that this meant easy profitmaking at the expense of the poor squatters.

People who qualified, he said, could now apply for their children's reference books at the So-shanguve commissioner's offices or approach the administration board for Central Transvaal offices for necessary endorsements in their books.

Mr Solly Sepeng, secretary for the Department of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, could yesterday not be reached for his comment on the ultimatum.

Commission to probe removal of 50 000 blacks

Political Reporter

THE Commission of Co-operation and Development will visit the African areas of Endaleni and Vinksrivier adjoining Richmond next month to review the question of removing up to 50 000 inhabitants as part of the Government's consolidation proposals.

This assurance was given to Mr Ralph Hardingham, MP, for Mooi River,

at a meeting in Cape Town with Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the commission. He was invited to accompany the commission on its tour.

Mr Hardingham was present at a meeting at Richmond last week when townfolk and farmers rejected the mass removal of Africans from the two areas, but conceded that formalised planning of the properties was needed.

'It is apparent that the Government is adopting a more flexible attitude in regard to the controversial question of the removal of people. Mr van der Walt made it clear that no decision will be made outside the 1975 consolidation proposals without referring the matter to the Natal Agricultural Union,' he said.

The commission had also agreed to visit other areas in the Mooi River constituency which may be affected by consolidation.

Veram 5/4/82

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dig out black spots from white corridor

to prevent the South African government from going ahead with them

This is because the land on which people are resettled is usually land which has been bought for incorporation into Ciskei but has not been ceded yet — "trust land". By the time Ciskei gets the land, it inherits along with it the people in the resettlement camps

But with, for instance, the use of Regulation-252 against residents of Mgwali Ciskei had been accused of expediting the removals A Rhodes University academic, Mrs Nancy Charton, says "I can't understand the South African government for wishing to destroy these settled communities, but I can understand President Lennox Sebe even less for acquiescing in the despoliation of his people."

Mrs Charton says she is not opposed to removals as such, but she is opposed to the destruction of "actively functioning communities, sticking them instead on a bare hillside with a few toilets"

She says there are three things which are totally inexplicable in the attitude of the South African government towards the removals.

"Firstly, that a government which calls itself Christian is moving into well-established Christian settlements and destroying those communities

"Secondly, that a government dedicated to the preservation and resurrection of the cultural history of people is destroying an important part of Xhosa history.

"Thirdly, that a government dedicated to the free enterprise system and encouraging it in the homelands is destroying what wealth other people have managed to generate, in this case a group of fairly affluent peasants

"It doesn't make sense."

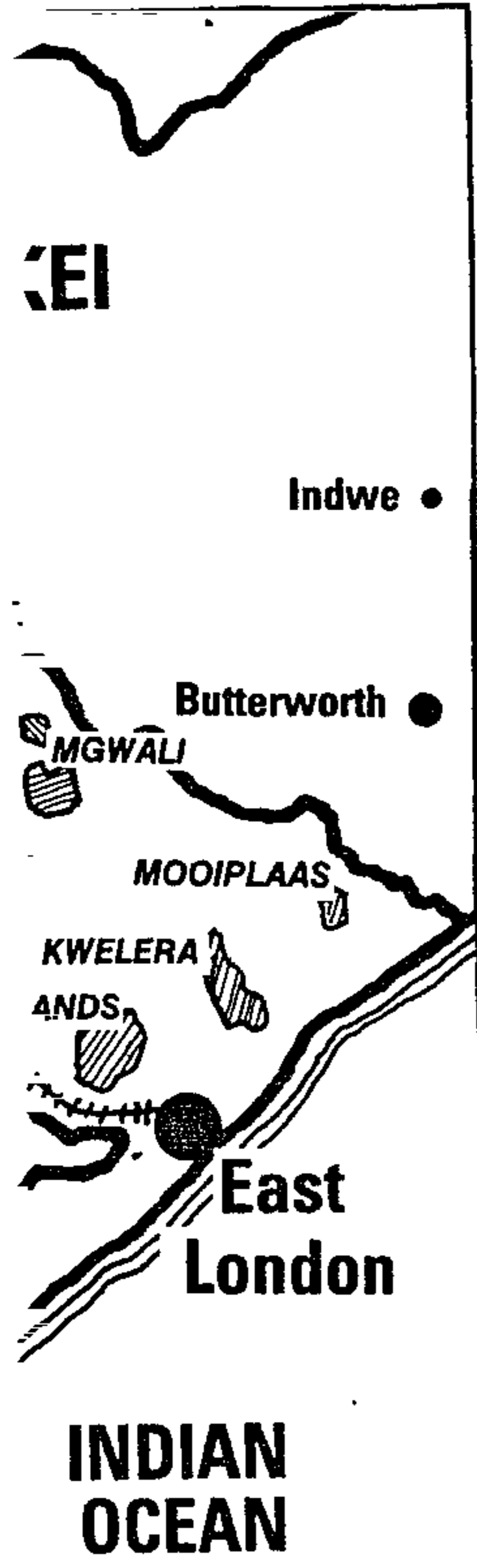
and Sada came into being

During the seventies, mass removals of African families from white farms took place resulting in settlements such as Glenmore and Kammaskraal According to Mr Roux it was many of these people who, instead of moving into resettlement camps, found refuge in the black spots, thus leading to a minor population explosion in the settlements

Also affected by the large influx of landless people were the black spots at the base of the corridor close to East London — Newlands, a historic Anglican mission station, and Kwelera and Mooiplaas, home of members of the imiDushane tribe who fall under Chief D. M Jongilanga, Ciskei's Minister of Roads and Works

The proximity of these settlements to East London means they have, by and large, developed into dormitory townships dependent on work in the city for their livelihood According to the government, these people are due for resettlement in the Chalumna-Kidd's Beach area

The Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Mali, when approached for his government's view on the pending removals, said he could not comment at this stage Ciskei's public stance has always been that it is opposed to removals but is powerless



creases in income as a result of the move," says Mr Roux

"Similarly it will be simple madness to move the people at Mgwali who are at least partially self-sufficient in food production to some barren stretch of Ciskei"

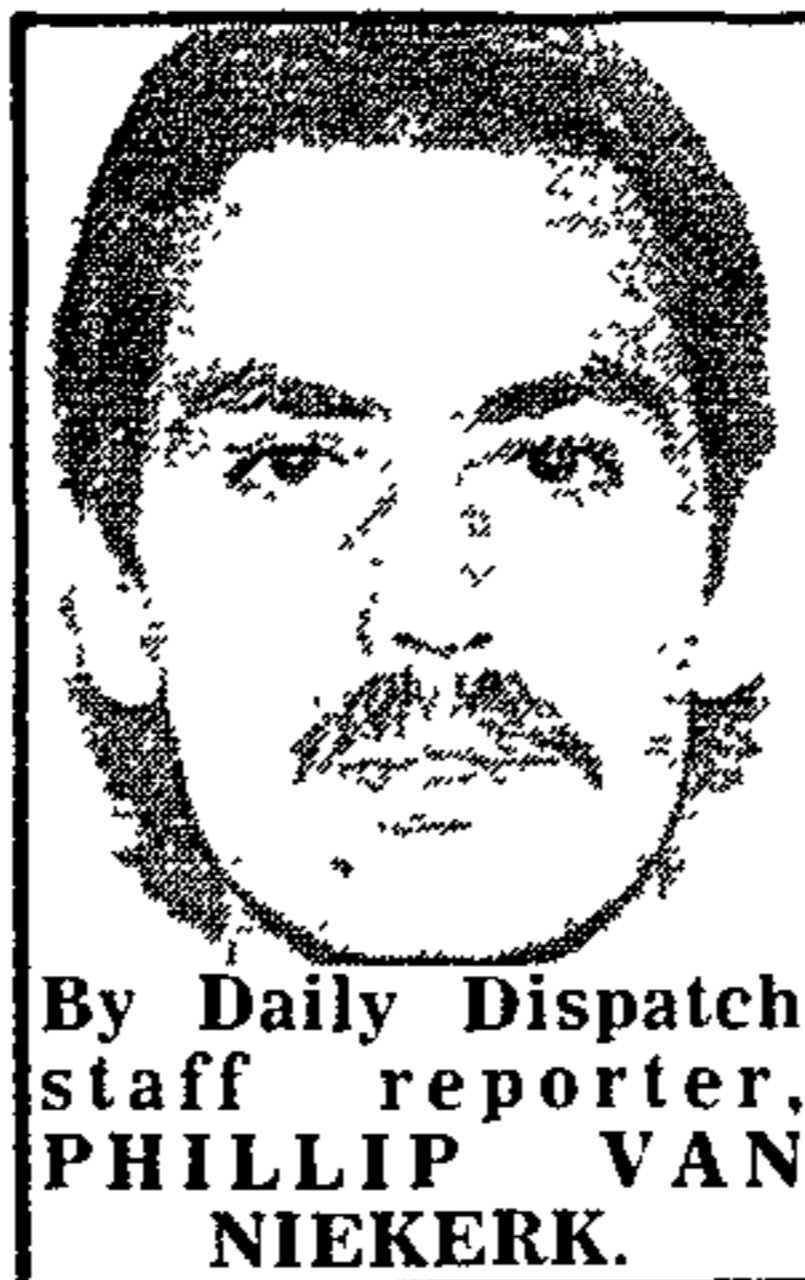
In Mgwali itself opposition to the move is muted Six men were detained under the Ciskei emergency proclamation R252 in August last year while trying to form a committee to oppose the move

Mr Roux says many might accept the move because of the fear that the richest pickings at Frankfort would go to those who most actively support the move Meanwhile, a planning committee composed of residents has been set up to facilitate the move, but no one knows yet when they are going or under exactly what conditions

Further up the corridor is Goshen, 12 kilometres from Cathcart, a small mission station founded in 1858 The 1970 census figures put the population of Goshen at 645 but a more recent estimate puts the number at 1 000.

Economically, Goshen is relatively affluent Its fields are watered by the perennial Waqu River A dairy sells cream to the Cathcart co-operative and market gardeners peddle their produce in the town

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the people of Goshen are destined to be relocated at Whit-



By Daily Dispatch staff reporter, PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK.

tlesea North along with those from Lesseyton near Queenstown But residents say they have been told they are to move to a place near Waterdown Dam and, like the people of Mgwali, they do not know when or under what conditions

Lesseyton is a Wesleyan mission station with a population of about 4 000, more densely packed than Goshen because of a more marked influx of "squatters".

These landless people are, as Mr Roux points out, victims of an earlier wave of resettlement In fact there have been several distinct periods of resettlement into Ciskei since the sixties, the tail-end of which is the clearing of the black spots

The sixties was the decade of large-scale urban removals from places such as the Western Cape and from Duncan Village in East London During that decade, the large Ciskeian towns of Mdantsane, Dimbaza

the white corridor.

Furthermore, as Rhodes University economist Andre Roux points out, not all the farmers will be compensated with land It has been practice to compensate those farmers with less than 17 hectares with cash. "Lacking other investment outlets, that cash is soon spent," says Mr Roux

A case in point is the resettlement of the people from the black spots in the Humansdorp area to Elukhanyeni in Ciskei. "These people suffered enormous de-

A sentence of death has been pronounced on eight black settlements scattered in the Border corridor between Transkei and Ciskei.

These settlements or "black spots" have a total population estimated at between 40 000 and 60 000 people, maybe more. They are pockets of black-owned land engulfed by the farms and towns of the "white corridor".

The government refers to them as "badly situated" and because of that they are due to be relocated somewhere in Ciskei as part of the process of consolidation.

In 1972, when the Ciskei homeland was proclaimed, it consisted of 19 scattered pieces of land. Through the addition of adjoining land and the excision of land difficult to incorporate, Ciskei is being moulded into a single territorial unit.

Thus, for the sake of rationalising Ciskei's boundaries, the communities of Lesseyton, Mgwali, Goshen, Wartburg, Alsatia, Kwelera, Mooiplaas and Newlands are to be uprooted and moved to a more ideologically suitable location.

Little has been documented about these settlements but it is known that they are all long-established with origins that stretch back into the 19th century. Several — such as Mgwali, Wartburg and Goshen — date back to the 1857-58 period of the Xhosa cattle-killing disaster.

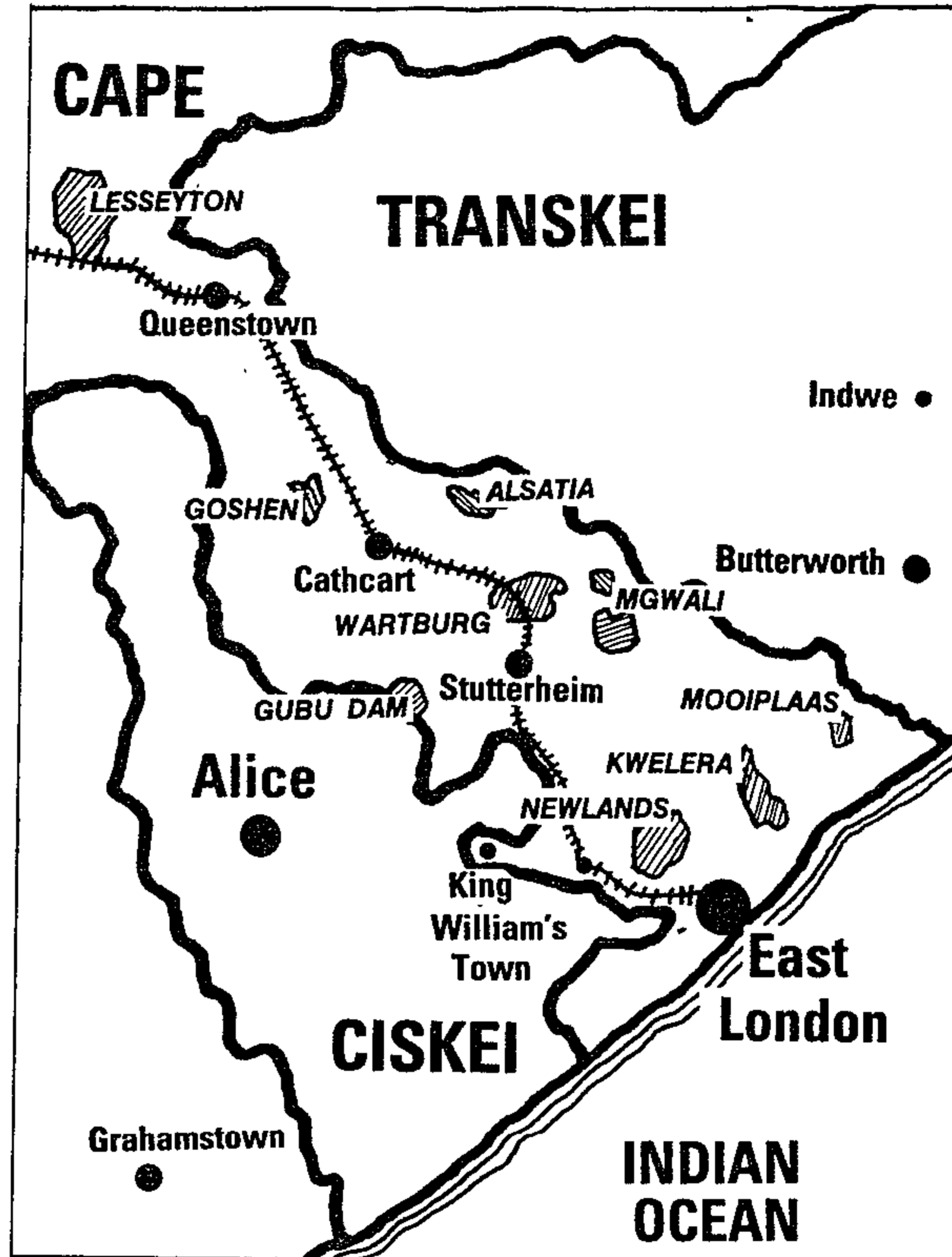
Mgwali is the best known of the mission farms. It was founded in 1857 by the Reverend Tiyo Soga, the first black Presbyterian minister in South Africa, and was for many years a leading educational centre. The first black boarding school for girls in South Africa, for example, was established there.

Well-watered by the Mgwali River, the settlement is highly fertile and visitors say they are impressed by the good order of the place and the relative affluence of its inhabitants.

At the 1970 census count the population of

Rubbing out b

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The black spots (shaded areas) in the white corridor.

Mgwali was given as 3 672 but estimates put it around 5 000 now, an increase due largely to the influx of landless people forced off white farms during the past decade.

This development means the Mgwali community is divided between those with land rights and those termed "squatters" who would have relatively less to lose if they were moved to a resettlement camp in Ciskei.

Ever since the early seventies the people of

Mgwali have lived under the threat of removal. According to the Department of Co-operation and Development they are to be moved to the Frankfort-Braunschweig area along with the residents of two other mission farms, nearby Wartburg and Alsatia near Cathcart.

Already 3 000 sites are being prepared near Frankfort for these people. However, Frankfort, unlike Mgwali, has no river and three boreholes have been sunk without success.

Furthermore, as Rhodes University economist Andre Roux points out, not all the farmers will be compensated with land. It has been practice to compensate those farmers with less than 17 hectares with cash. "Lacking other investment outlets, that cash is soon spent," says Mr Roux.

A case in point is the resettlement of the people from the black spots in the Humansdorp area to Elukhanyeni in Ciskei. "These people suffered enormous de-

creases in income as a result of the move," says Mr Roux.

"Similarly it is a simple madness to expect the people at least who are at least self-sufficient to be able to produce to sustain a stretch of land."

In Mgwali opposition to the move was maintained under the emergency provisions of the R252 in August 1972 while trying to form a committee to the move.

Mr Roux says he might accept the move because of the fact that the richest people in the area, Frankfort would be those who most support the move. While, a planning committee composed of representatives has been set up to facilitate the move, no one knows exactly what will happen.

Further up the corridor is Goshen, 65 kilometres from Cathcart, a small mission founded in 1857. The 1970 census put the population of Goshen at 645 but a recent estimate puts the number at 1 000. Economically, Goshen is relatively affluent. Its fields are watered by the perennial Waqu river. Dairy sells cream and market gardeners peddle their produce in the town.

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the people of Goshen are due to be relocated a

9/4/47 Dispatch (171) (27)

Squatter protest

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

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

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

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

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Black Sash rejects Hayward's 'lie' claim on Fingo land issue

271
E. Post
10/4/82

Weekend Post Reporter

THE Black Sash has defended its view that the Fingo reserves in Humansdorp, which are up for sale to white farmers, are still scheduled black land in terms of the Black Land Act of 1913

The organisation was reacting to an allegation in Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Sarel Hayward, that it had lied in saying the land being offered for sale was still proclaimed black trust land

The Black Sash was quoted in the Weekend Post on March 6 as saying that land which had been occupied by members of the Fingo tribe since last century, until they were moved to Ciskei in 1977 and 1978, was being sold at "give-away prices"

In reply to the Minister's statement, the Black Sash has issued the following statement

"We reiterate that the Fingo reserves in Humansdorp are scheduled black land in terms of the Black Land Act, 1913

"If the Minister says the reserves are not black land, will he please tell us when and how they were removed from the schedule. No one else has been able to explain how it is possible for the reserves to remain in the schedule and yet no longer be black land. We

have consulted both officials and lawyers

"Furthermore, we would have thought that instead of resorting to insulting language, a responsible Minister would have explained the factual position — if able to do so — instead of becoming vituperative. We are very disappointed in his attitude"

Mr Hayward, who described the report as "malicious", said that

● It was a lie to say that, at the time of removals, crops were left to perish and stock was sold off at low prices after the removals

● The Fingos were not forcibly removed. The Fingos' goods were loaded onto trucks and they were transported in buses. There was no question of force being used

● The existing price of the former Fingo land was, if anything, slightly high

He attacked the PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, for telling the Weekend Post that the prices appeared very low

However, members of various departments at Rhodes University have undertaken research into relocation, during the course of which members of the Fingo tribe who were moved from their Humansdorp reserves to Elukhanyweni in Ciskei were interviewed

Statements made by tribesfolk shortly after the removals have been made available to the Weekend Post

Details of sources are available from the Grahamstown Advice Office. Here are some of their comments at the time

● "A Mr Coetzee, a man in charge of removals, told us to leave. They said we should leave because that land is for whites and land

was available for us in the Ciskei

"We held several meetings and agreed not to leave, but at gunpoint we were moved to this place (Elukhanyweni). We could not resist then because they had weapons for unarmed people"

● "The truck drivers (told us to leave). No reasons (were given) but we were moved at gunpoint. And there was no time to ask because of the confusion"

● "The magistrate in Humansdorp called a meeting and told us that we must leave on 18th December, 1977, but we take no notice and in January we were brought here

"They just said that we are leaving at that moment and pointed us with guns. They (other households) were still refusing and the soldiers promised to shoot them"

● "No reason (was given for our removal), but we were driven out like dogs. It was the police (who moved us)

"The soldiers who pointed us with rifles told us to leave. There was no reason (given), but we were driven out like animals. He and the other tried to ask why they did do so, but the answer was to be taken to prison at once"

● "We were told to move on 15/6/77. We refused to go. On 16th December, 1977, there arrived 14 bakkies with soldiers plus 22 trucks, carrying rifles. The soldiers asked us in Afrikaans whether each person wanted to be removed or not."

● "(We were told of the removal) by the police who said that they were sent by SA Government. They said bastards would emerge if blacks kept on staying near the whites

"We tried (to stay) by asking why we were being moved, because prior to that the Government said we would live there up to the seventh generation. They said we can't disobey the law.

"They (other households) were trying to resist but in vain, because they were eventually evicted and brought here at gunpoint by police. We were like animals on GG trucks"

● "We form some group and have long talks with the authorities, but being tired of our questions they sent police"

● "Stocks went out of sight when GG trucks arrived"

● "Stock were lost because we sold them cheap caused by our eviction"

An estate agent in Jeffreys Bay was asked to comment on the price of the land for sale in the Fingo reserve. He said the price of R400 a hectare was "very cheap" for the Thornhill area.

Farmland went for R1 000 a hectare in that district, while smallholdings fetched R2 000 a hectare

An estate agent in Humansdorp confirmed that a well-established farm of 1 400 hectares, situated 30 kilometres from the town and adjoining the Fingo land, had recently been sold for R1 million

If the cost of the improvements on the farm were deducted the price would work out to about R1 000 a hectare.

In reply to Mr Hayward's statement that it was "malicious" to send "this type of report into the world", the Black Sash commented: "If South Africa's reputation suffers as a result of the Fingo land debacle, this is due not to the publicity surrounding it, but to the simple facts as they exist"

All set for crucial KwaZulu session

Mercury
13/4/82

THE most significant session in the 10-year history of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly starts at Ulundi in a week.

Several issues will dominate the agenda. Among the most important will be the response of the National Party and the New Republic Party — the party which controls the Natal Provincial Council — towards the findings of the Buthelezi commission which were released last month.

The Government has summarily rejected the findings of the commission which has recommended a single assembly of about 150 members for Natal/KwaZulu, elected both by universal suffrage and a system of proportional representation.

After agreeing to serve on the commission, the NRP rejected the key recommendations of the report and Mr Ron Miller, Natal leader of the party, did not sign the final draft.

By PATRICK LEE MAN

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday that the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, and the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions for the region, Dr Dennis Madide, would be representing the KwaZulu Cabinet at the talks.

Chief Buthelezi said that KwaZulu authorities already had held full discussions with Dr L A P A Munnik, the South African Minister of Health, on the question of excluding KwaZulu nurses from the Nursing Association against their will.

The Chief Minister said Dr Munnik had given the impression he was going to

Mercury Reporter 271
TWO contentious issues — the proposed exclusion of KwaZulu nurses from the South African Nursing Association and the proposed removal of 30 000 blacks from the Indaleni and Vinksrivier areas near Richmond — will be raised when a top-level delegation from KwaZulu meets the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in Cape Town today.

In the meantime, however, the Government had introduced the Nursing Amendment Bill which would 'deem' the homelands not to be part of South Africa.

The Bill is a sequel to controversial debate in Parliament last year when Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on the homelands, told the Government it was acting *ultra vires* in attempting to keep homeland nurses out of the association and forcing them to form their own body.

Situation

Mr Swart said last month that the introduction of the Bill was a significant development and one of the first measures to excise non-independent homelands from the Republic.

Chief Buthelezi said Dr Mdlalose would ask Dr Koornhof today what the latest situation was in regard to the proposed resettlement of blacks from Indaleni and Vinksrivier.

About two weeks ago an undertaking that the planned resettlement would be 'investigated and reviewed' was made by the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

Much of the time of the assembly will be taken up with reaction to the response of the two parties.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Zulu, already has said that joint projects involving the NRP, such as the Natal/KwaZulu Consultative Committee and the joint Natal Parks Board, could be in jeopardy.

Attempts on the part of the Government to force KwaZulu to accept independence also will be debated.

Last year the South African Government cut the budget of the KwaZulu Development Corporation by 25 percent and this was construed by Chief Buthelezi at the time as 'punishment' for failing to 'toe the line'.

Swazi land claims to parts of northern KwaZulu certainly will come under the spotlight.

Removals

Revelations during both the 1980 and 1981 sessions that Swaziland had been engaged in secret talks with the South African Government regarding the acquisition of Zulu-owned land in the Ingavuma district caused seething anger in the 131-member assembly.

The question of forced removals from areas where Zulus have lived for generations will be debated.

At a workshop in December, organised by the Durban and District Housing Co-ordinating Committee, it was revealed that blacks in at least 13 areas in the region faced the threat of forced removals.

Those singled out were Reserve 4 and Reserve 6 at Richards Bay, Ntambana, St Wendolin's, Amaoti, Amaotana, Shakaville, Matiwane's Kop, Steenkopspruit, Malukazi, Bergville, Cherterville and labour farms at Weenen.

The future of 30 000 blacks living at Indaleni near Richmond is uncertain now also.

The 1982 session of the Legislative Assembly will be prefaced by a prayer breakfast at the Elangeni Hotel in Durban on Friday morning, April 16.

Removals to be discussed with Koornhof

Winterveldt raids spread

Sowetan 1982

~~107~~ 271 ~~3105~~
THE joint Bophuthatswana police and army blitz launched early this month in Winterveldt has spread to other parts of Odi and Moretele districts, according to Major M A Molope, police commandant for the areas, yesterday.

Other parts affected include Mabopane, Klipgat, Temba near Hammanskraal and surrounding villages.

Heavily armed police and soldiers brought from Mafikeng army base are combing these areas, mounting roadblocks and conducting thorough searching of every house for weapons.

Describing the blitz as a "crime prevention bid", Major Molope said more than 500 people, including shebeen owners, illegal traders

and other "suspects" were arrested

The commandant said it was not easy to supply figures of those arrested for they were detained at different police stations in Skilpadfontein, Temba, Mabpane and Ga-Rankuwa where some had already appeared in courts.

Major Molope said the clampdown on crime could last a long time as all parts of the sprawling Odi and Moretele districts, which include four townships and more than 20 villages, were to be covered.

The blitz — the first of its type in the two regions — comes within a month after President Lucas Mangope had visited Odi where he had accused local police of failure to carry out their duties and being prone to bribery.

Soldiers, police blitz Winterveld

By NORMAN NGALE

A JOINT blitz by the Bophuthatswana police and defence force in Winterveld turned the Easter weekend into a nightmare for squatters.

Heavily armed police, and soldiers from Mafikeng army base,

combed the area, entering each of the shanty houses and meticulously inspecting the owners' belongings.

Major M A Molope, district commandant of the Odi district, said yesterday this was a preventive measure to combat crime in the area, which has the

highest crime rate in the homeland.

Asked how many people were arrested, Major Malope could not give figures, but confirmed that some trade dealers were arrested and had to pay admission of guilt fines. According to several people interviewed:

over the weekend, this was the biggest raid ever conducted in the area.

An eye-witness who refused to be named said the raiders confiscated axes and knives used for domestic purposes in many homes, claiming these were dangerous weapons. During The SOWE-

TAN's investigations over the weekend, the wailing of police sirens was heard and immediately there was panic, with people running in various directions and shouts of "soldiers, soldiers have come again."

An old woman told The SOWETAN that when police and sol-

diers raided her home one of them took away her granddaughter's wrist watch.

"They are communists. I do not believe law enforcers and peace keepers can behave that way," said the angry granny. Major Molope said the soldiers had been

brought to the Odi region after it was realised the place had a serious crime rate. He could not say for how long they would remain in the area.

Efforts to contact Brigadier H Turner, chief of Bophuthatswana's army, yesterday, were fruitless

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Glenmore move still on

THE ASSEMBLY — The people living in the Glenmore resettlement camp in the Eastern Cape would still be moved to Peddie in Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof said it was "still the intention to remove the people concerned to Peddie."

Replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany), the minister said negotiations were still being conducted with the government of Ciskei and "it is therefore not possible to indicate when the proposed resettlement will be undertaken."

"The Department of Co-operation and Development is presently busy with the development of the infrastructure and 900 building sites are being developed," Dr Koornhof said. — PC.

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D. Dispatch 271
14/4/82

Big Land Swiitch

dropped

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Grand-style apartheid has suffered another major blow with a Government decision to reverse a massive consolidation project near Lebowa for "practical and financial reasons".

S. Post 14/4/82

A huge stretch of 32 000ha of land bought from white farmers as compensatory territory in the Soutpansberg and Pietersburg areas for black families destined to be moved away from the Matok-Ramagoeep areas is to be returned to white ownership.

And the hundreds of families in the "black spot" Matok-Ramagoeep area — after nine years of uncertainty — are to be left where they are.

The reversal of the scheme — announced yesterday by Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development — is a major admission of the formidable difficulties in the way of meaningful geographical consolidation of the homeland's.

During 1975 the Government decided that the inhabitants of the Matok-Ramagoeep area — about 32 000ha in extent — would have to be resettled.

In accordance with the Government's consolidation plan an equivalent amount of land was bought by the South Africa Trust from white farmers in the Vivol and Dendron areas, bordering on the Lebowa homeland, as compensatory ground.

The ground — intended for incorporation in Lebowa — will no longer be included in the homeland. It is to be deproclaimed and used for white occupation.

The land is to be broken up

into viable agricultural units and leased out, originally for three years. The intention is to settle the area intensively with white farmers.

The black families in the Matok-Ramagoeep areas in the Soutpansberg district ~~is~~ be allowed to remain where they are.

The decision means that this part of Lebowa will remain a disconnected part of the homeland, separated from the main area by a white corridor.

The Minister's statement yesterday underlines the point made frequently last year by Mr Henne van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development, that geographic consolidation of the homeland was not possible.

He said that even if all the intended land was consolidated it would not increase productivity of the homeland by a half per cent.

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP spokesman on homeland affairs, said the decision emphasised the uncertainty which attached to removals and resettlements.

It also revealed Government's scant regard for the feelings of people concerned.

The situation, he added, also highlighted the tremendous economic problems attached to the acquisition of land needed to carry out the Government's resettlement and consolidation proposals.

Resettled Fingos paid R429 compensation

CAPE TOWN — The 508 Fingo families removed from seven farms in the Tsitsikamma area since 1977 had been paid compensation averaging R429 for the improvements on the land from which they were removed

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, replying to questions tabled by two Eastern Cape Progressive Federal Party MPs, Mr Andrew Savage and Mr Errol Moorcroft, also disclosed that no compensation was paid to the Fingos for land or for livestock left behind although some of the stock was sold by the owners with the assist-

ance of the Ciskei Government.

A number of animals were transported with the families when they were moved.

Statistics on how many animals were involved had not been kept.

The total area of the seven farms from which the communities were removed was 7 616 ha while the land on which they were resettled totalled 8 475 ha.

Dr Koornhof said that while the families were

not compensated for the land from which they were removed, they were compensated for their houses and improvements.

The highest compensation paid was R2 945, the lowest R30 and the average R429,33

The communities were not consulted about the compensation paid to them

The valuations were made by departmental valuers and were approved by the former

Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure now the Department of Community Development.

Mr Savage also asked, in his tabled questions, about the value of the land from which the Fingos were removed

Dr Koornhof said that because the land was already vested in the South African Development Trust and the state at the time of the removals, it was not necessary to obtain a valuation of the land

He said that consequently it was not necessary to provide compensatory land of equal pastoral or agricultural value

"A valuation of the resettlement area, being trust-owned land, was therefore also not necessary

Mr Savage branded this an "extraordinary reply".

He said "It is completely unsatisfactory and does not help in any way to clear up a murky situation

"I promise that we as the official opposition will not let this matter rest. We will investigate it further." — PC

THURSDAY, 15 APRIL 1982

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

270 Hansard Q 61.601
Health matters in Elukhanyweni

105 15/4/82
311 Mr F K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) How many persons have died annually at Elukhanyweni since 1978 in the age groups (a) 0 to 5 years, (b) 6 to 20 years, (c) 21 to 40 years, (d) 41 to 60 years and (e) 60 years and over;
- (2) how many of these persons died of (a) gastro-enteritis, (b) cholera and (c) malnutrition?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) and (2) Elukhanyweni is situated in the Ciskei and does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Republic. I am therefore unable to furnish the hon member with any information in regard to health matters in the Ciskei.

Report urges R130 m housing development

Plan to clean up Inanda gets a warm welcome

Mercury Reporter

THE completion of a major plan to develop health and housing for 200 000 Inanda residents has been welcomed by politicians, State Health officials and Durban city councillors.

Although the plan has not been submitted in its final form to Dr Piet Koorhof, the Minister for Co-operation and Development, it is understood that the preliminary reports outline a plan to provide 20 000 houses in the area in its first five years at a cost of more than R130 million.

The plan has been drawn up by Horne and Glasson and Partners, a Durban planning company, on the instructions of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Initial development of the area would involve the construction of tertiary gravel roads and tarred secondary roads, the provision of water reticulation and pit latrines on every site, as well as the provision of basic community facilities such as schools.

Alongside this, the report recommends that a start be made on the construction of major road networks, water reservoirs and water truck supply mains, truck sewer mains, as well as the provision of electricity and civic offices.

The plan to uplift Inanda follows a typhoid epidemic in the area in 1979 and this year's cholera epidemic where on both occasions emergency water facilities had to be supplied in order to prevent the further spread of disease.

The Natal Mercury, Thursday, April 15, 1982

Dr M G Gregersen, the deputy regional director of State Health, said she was delighted at any measures taken to improve the conditions for people living in Inanda.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal regional chairman of the PRP, said the sooner the Government implemented the plan to provide an infrastructure and suitable facilities for the people of Inanda the better.

'It is important that any evictions should stop considering the fact that the Government will be considering this major plan for the area,' Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC for Natal, said that any improvement in squatter areas was always welcome.

He said that he understood that both the De-

partment of Co-operation and Development and the KwaZulu Government had given their blessing to plans to uplift the area.

The Mayor of Durban, Councillor Sybil Hotz, said: 'It is the best news I have heard for a long time.'

Mrs Hotz added: 'It is also good news for the city of Durban where we have always had the threat of typhoid or cholera hanging over our heads.'

Mrs Lesley Sprague, chairman of the City Council's housing committee, said: 'This is fantastic if it comes about.'

'All we can do is hope that the Government will adopt the plan, especially as Durban draws a large number of workers from the area.'

This 'black spot' will stay

Star 16/4/82

Tribesmen win battle with Govt

By Tony Davis

Thousands of Northern Transvaal tribesmen have won their almost four-year battle with the Government over resettlement plans.

Their victory came with the announcement in Cape Town this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, that the people living in the Matok-Ramagoep area would no longer be resettled.

The area — north of Pietersburg — was a "black spot" and its inhabitants were to have been resettled and the land transferred to white farmers.

The resettlement was gazetted in August 1978. Since then area chiefs, politicians and the media have fought against the move.

There were reported incidents of forced removals to the new location and some people defied authorities and returned to their former homes.

More than 60 000 Batlokwa people were affected by the move and the Government's decision came as a great relief.

"We are all rejoicing over the announcement," an urban Batlokwa spokesman said this week.

The tribesmen were

to have been moved about 100 km to the Bochum area as part of the Government's homeland consolidation scheme for Lebowa.

But Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa rejected the resettlement plans and made representations to the Prime Minister and Lebowa homeland leader Dr Cedric Phatudi.

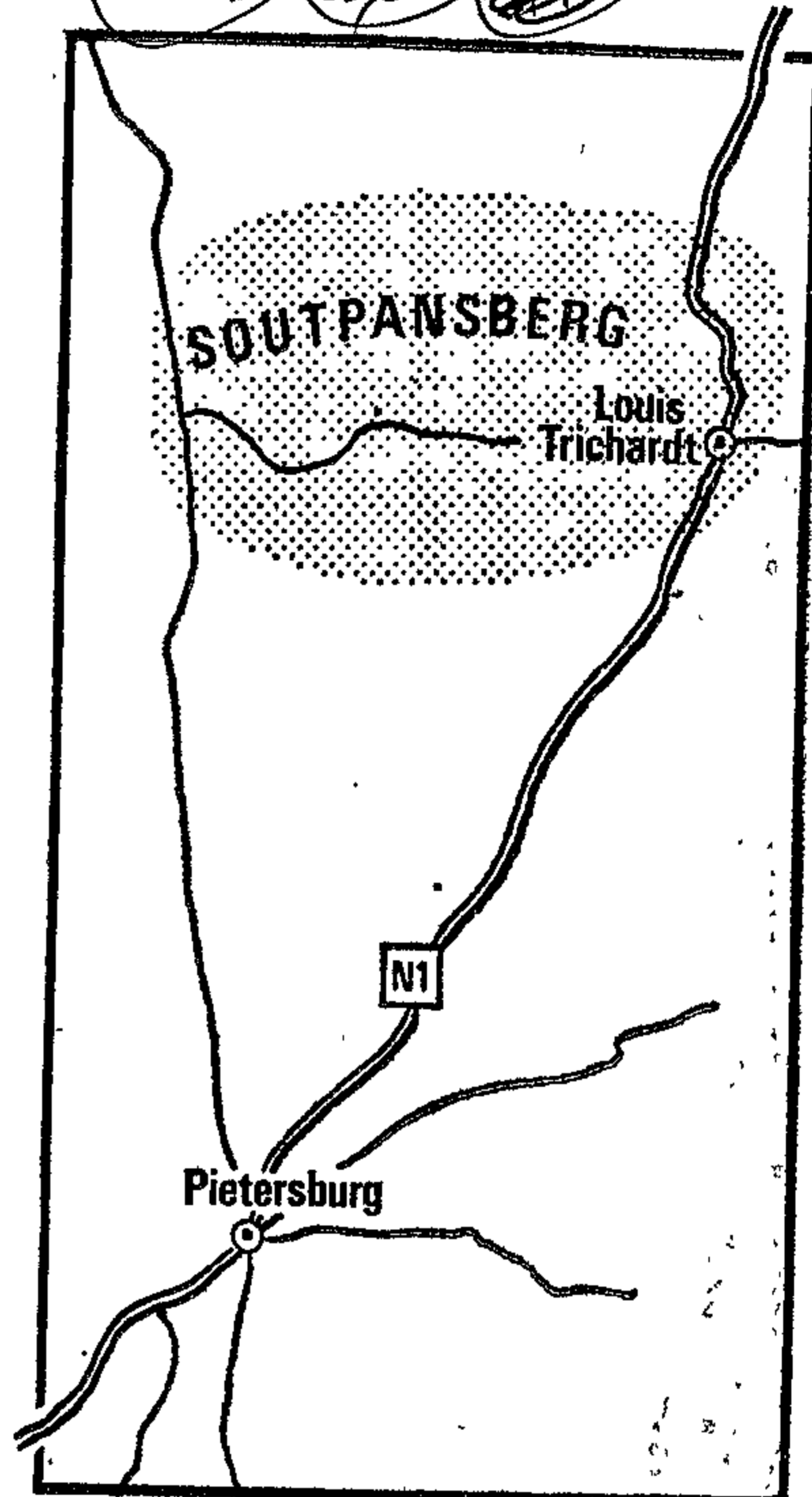
They rejected statements by the then Department of Plural Relations that they would be adequately compensated and that there would be adequate facilities at their new site.

Progressive Federal Party members also added their opposition to the move in Parliament.

The Batlokwas had developed local infrastructure, agricultural holdings and homesteads and were adamant that they were not going to lose these.

This week Dr Koornhof said that the resettlement scheme was abandoned for "practical and financial" reasons.

Batlokwa officials met Dr Koornhof in mid-1979 and tried to convince him to drop the resettlement, but the Minister said he was bound by the



The area north of Pietersburg where more than 60 000 Batlokwa may now remain.

Government proclamation.

However, one area chief — Chief Makgato — had agreed to the move and trucks started moving the 500 families under his authority in late 1979.

But there was opposition to the move and many people fled into the surrounding areas to evade the resettlement trucks and police. Some were arrested.

The Government, in

a bid to still the dispute, issued details of the "benefits" of resettlement, but apparently to little avail as Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Machaka continued their opposition.

The position was stalemated with no further moves from late 1979 until this week when Dr Koornhof laid the scheme to rest.

● The Batlokwa area will still remain part of the Lebowa homeland.

Dialogue over removals suggested

Daily Dispatch

UMTATA — The removal of Transkeians living in Duncan Village to Mdantsane in the Ciskei may lead to talks between the two sister states.

A labour commission interim report tabled in the National Assembly yesterday called for a moratorium on the removal of Transkeians from South African cities to other independent states and for top-level talks between the governments.

A section of the wide-ranging report by the three-man commission appointed last year recommended that contact be made with the authorities of black state townships where Transkeians are living.

Mdantsane, the satellite Ciskei township about 12 km from East London, is the scheduled home of hundreds of Transkeians living in Duncan Village.

"We attach great significance to this diplomatic exercise." Under the heading of suggestions for immediate consideration, the commission recommends that "some basic principle be established as a guide to the procedures to be followed in such cases involving the removal of people of one state by another to a third state."

By MATTHEW MOONIEYA

"This will give due consideration to inter state complications. Therefore, the Department of Foreign Affairs is urged to take steps to arrange top-level negotiations."

Earlier, the report said: "There is sufficient good will now to initiate neighbourly negotiations immediately. To cash in on the present tide of inter-state co-operation, the commission suggests that a moratorium be agreed upon as an immediate step." The report also deals with the removal of Transkeians from other towns to places in Kwazulu and Bophuthatswana.

Under the heading Duncan Village, East London, "Representations were made to the Transkei Labour Commission by Transkei residents in Duncan Village that they were being threatened with wholesale removal to Mdantsane in Ciskei and that some had already been moved, voluntarily and involuntarily."

"These are predominantly Transkeians who qualify for permanent residence in the prescribed area under the existing law or those who are legally registered to work and to remain in East London"

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**Ciskei camp deaths:
Munnik won't reply**

D. Dispatch, 16/4/82

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Health, Dr L. Munnik, yesterday refused to answer questions about deaths in the Elukhanyweni resettlement camp near Keiskammahoek in Ciskei.

Dr Munnik said Elukhanyweni was "situated in the Ciskei and does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Republic".

For this reason, he was unable to furnish any information regarding health matters in Ciskei.

Dr Munnik was replying to a question tabled by Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany).

Mr Moorcroft wanted to know how many people of all age groups had died at the camp since 1978. He also wanted to know how many had died from gastroenteritis, cholera and malnutrition.

Ciskei gained its independence from South Africa in December last year. — PC.

'Houghton' facilities for OFS squatters

CALL TIMES
20/4/82
(328)
(271)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, last night claimed health services provided in the Onverwag squatter camp in the Free State were "as good as anything in Houghton."

Dr Munnik was involved in a row on squatting during the budget debate on the health vote in the Assembly yesterday

Following interjections by the MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, Dr Munnik said he had been to Onverwag — a squatter camp housing about 120 000 people in shanties and tents with pit latrines about 15km from Thaba Nchu on the border of Bophuthatswana

Dr Munnik said every house at Onverwag had a tap and the camp had a clinic and a health service

'As good'

"It is as good a health service as any you people have in Houghton," he said

Earlier Mrs Suzman interjected while Dr Munnik was talking about the Crossroads squatter camp in Cape Town

He said he had been there and seen the appalling conditions

"Every time anyone mentions squatter camps the member for Houghton runs to the foreign press"

Determination

"We will have to tackle squatter camps with determination. We cannot have squatter camps," Dr Munnik said

At this point Mr Graham McIntosh, MP for Maritzburg North, inter-

jected "Then you go and dump them in the homelands"

Against the background of uproar from the government benches Dr Munnik said he had visited a number of the "so-called dumping grounds"

One of these was Sada in the eastern Cape which was called a hell-hole but "now has a number of factories."

Farm workers

Dr Munnik, who has a farm in the Dordrecht area in the "white" corridor between Ciskei and Transkei, said a number of his farm workers now felt they wanted to go back to the homeland

Two of them, he said, had already gone back to Sada

Commenting on Dr Munnik's remarks outside the house Mrs Suzman said she doubted very much whether the health services at Onverwag would match up to those available in Houghton

"The only difference is that people in Houghton are there of their own free will and have got jobs to go to so they can earn a livelihood close to where they live.

"I also doubt whether the pit latrines provided at Onverwag would measure up to the flush toilets inside the Houghton homes," Mrs Suzman said



The Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr L A P A Munnik, left, takes a close look Awards which he yesterday presented to Mr I S W van der Merwe, centre, and to those who have played an exceptional role in the promotion of health in the community. The awards are awarded to people or farmers who have played an active role in saving lives. Mr van der Merwe, a former President's Council, was awarded the medal for his work in the coloured community. He was instrumental in the erection of a library, two clinics and a civic hall and in improving local living conditions.

X
20/4/82 X
(27) Tugela-Vaal Water Scheme
Hansard Q. 61649
518 Mr. G B D. McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Environment Affairs

- (1) Whether any (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian persons were displaced as a result of the Tugela-Vaal Water Scheme, if so, (i) how many (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions were they moved, (iii) where were they resettled, (iv) what facilities were provided for the resettled communities and (v) what was the total cost of moving and resettling them
- (2) whether any compensation was paid to them by his Department, if so, (a) what compensation and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) Land in possession of White, Coloured and Indian persons which is required by the Department of Environment Affairs for the purpose of projects such as the Tugela-Vaal Government Water Scheme is acquired in compliance with the usual acquisition procedures. The issue of resettlement and other aspects raised in the question do not arise and it is therefore not possible to reply to the question in this respect.

Registration: No

Founded: 19/3/1981

Area of Operation: Southern Transvaal

Officials: c/o B. Steafel

Telephone: (011) 724 3773

Address:

UNION OF FILM EXTRAS

The following arrangements have been made in anticipation of the formal deproclamation of the relevant land as scheduled or released areas:

- (1) (a) The farm Doriskraal 652 was made available to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for sale in terms of the Agricultural Credit Act 1966. In anticipation of the sale of the ground it is temporarily being let to Mr J. A. S. Louw for grazing and agricultural purposes.
- (b) the portion of the farm Fingo reserve 653 situated south of the new Knysna/Humansdorp national road was made available to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for sale, whilst the portion north of the said road is reserved for the Department of Environment Affairs for forestry purposes. The southerly portion is temporarily let in part to Mr J. A. S. Louw and the remainder to Mr B. S. Esterhuizen for grazing and agricultural purposes.
- (c) the portion of the farm The Gap situated south of the mentioned road was made available to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for sale, whilst the portion north of the road is reserved for the Department of Environment Affairs. The southern portion is in the meantime being let to Mr B. S. Esterhuizen for grazing and agricultural purposes.
- (d) the portion of the farm Palmietrivier 584 situated south of the mentioned road has been reserved for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for purposes of a research station, whilst the portion north of the road has been reserved for the Department of Environment Affairs. The possible letting of the southern portion is being investigated.
- (e) the portion of the farm Snyklip

Industry - Witwatersrand

TUESDAY, 20 APRIL 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: 271 *Hammond*
Q. Col 629-

Doriskraal/Fingo/The Gap/ 631
Palmietrivier/Snyklip/Wittekleibosch
Witte-Elsbosch 20/4/82

310 Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development

- (1) To what use are the farms (a) Doriskraal, (b) Fingo, (c) The Gap, (d) Palmietrivier, (e) Snyklip, (f) Wittekleibosch and (g) Witte-Elsbosch being put at present.
- (2) (a)(i) by whom and (ii) on what terms are these farms occupied at present and (b) for what periods have these persons been granted occupation rights in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Industry
Registrar
Founded:
Area of C
Officials
Address:

| |
|------|
| 1980 |
| 1979 |
| 1978 |
| 1977 |
| 1976 |
| 1975 |
| 1974 |
| 1973 |
| 1972 |
| 1971 |
| 1970 |
| Year |

TUESDAY, 20

656 situated south of the mentioned road was made available to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for sale, whilst the portion north of the road is reserved for the Department of Environment Affairs. The southern portion is in the meantime being let to Mr B. S. Esterhuizen for grazing and agricultural purposes.

(f) the portion of the farm Wittekleibosch 674 situated south of the mentioned road was made available to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for sale, whilst the portion north of the road is reserved for the Department of Environment Affairs.

(g) the farm Witte-Elsbosch 673 was made available to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for sale.

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) The farms are not occupied because there are no improvements on them.

(b) Falls away

TAILORING WORK

X
 (27) Tugela-Vaal Water Scheme
 Hansard Q Col 649
 20/4/82 X

518 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

Include Coloured

- (1) Whether any (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian persons were displaced as a result of the Tugela-Vaal Water Scheme, if so, (i) how many, (ii) terms of what statutory provisions were they moved, (iii) where they resettled, (iv) what facilities were provided for the resettled communities and (v) what was the cost of moving and resettling them?
- (2) whether any compensation was paid to them by his Department and if so, what compensation and (b) of what statutory provisions?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) Land in possession of White, Coloured and Indian persons which is required by the Department of Environment Affairs for the purpose of projects such as the Tugela-Vaal Government Water Scheme is acquired in compliance with the normal acquisition procedures. The issues of resettlement and other aspects raised in the question do not arise and it is therefore not possible to reply to the question in this respect.

1980 expelled from t
 Applies to Industrial workers.

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Nations

Officials: General Secretary: H. Mallet-Veal

2000

Address: P.O. Box 7060 Johannesburg

Telephone: (011) 836 4517

| Year | Membership | | | |
|------|------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | African | Asian | Coloured | White |
| 1980 | | | | 3 000 |
| 1979 | | | | 3 802 |
| 1978 | | | | 3 600 |
| 1977 | | | | 3 398 |
| 1976 | | | | 3 318 |
| 1975 | | | | 3 156 |
| 1974 | | | | 3 342 |
| 1973 | | | | 3 206 |
| 1972 | | | | 1 200 |
| 1971 | | | | .. |
| 1970 | | | | .. |
| | | | | Total |

New row over. Munnik

CAPE TIMES
21/4/82

301
271

C
P
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9

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The claim by the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, that health services in the Onverwacht resettlement camp in the Free State are "as good as anything in Houghton" has precipitated a major row.

An outraged Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown) has tabled a series of questions seeking information on conditions at Onverwacht

who has worked at Onverwacht said the health services at the camp consist of a clinic staffed by 12 nursing sisters and a doctor

SU
EK:

A community worker, who has asked not to be named, has painted a drastically different picture of the camp from that offered by Dr Munnik during the budget debate on the health vote on Monday.

The worker said that while the clinic gave a good service it was quite inadequate to serve 120 000 people

DA

Taps

Dr Munnik claimed that every house at Onverwacht has a tap and that the camp has a clinic and a health service which is "as good a health service as any of you people have in Houghton".

He said that there was a tap "about every 100 metres or every ten houses"

NA
VO

Under normal conditions this did not lead to undue congestion but in November/December last year when there was a water shortage, there was serious congestion at the water points

CC
STI

Dr Barnard said: "Dr Munnik has a very sad record of insensitive statements and this one — comparing health services in Onverwacht and Houghton — must rank as one of the worst"

He said work had begun on a new section at Onverwacht where it appeared each unit would have running water and water-borne sewerage although as yet no units had been completed

No

Shanties

Onverwacht is a resettlement camp about 15km from Thaba Nchu on the South African side of the border with Bophuthatswana. It houses about 120 000 people mainly in tin shanties

He said there were about 10 000 stands in the main section of which about 600 were brick-and-mortar dwellings, about 50 tents and the vast majority tin shanties

1

It was established in 1979 to house non-Tswanas from neighbouring Bophuthatswana. The population has been swelled by workers who have left white farms in the Free State

There was no water-borne sewerage and there were bucket latrines which were supposed to be emptied twice a week. Often, however, the cart came round only once a week and "things got quite unpleasant".

2

3

A community worker

ten notice to bring such with him, when he may take into the room the books indicated but no other books or notes

4. A candidate attempting to help or obtain help from any other candidate, or having any unauthorised books or notes in his possession will be liable to be disqualified and to be further dealt with as may be determined by the Senate.

5. A candidate must not take out of the examination room any examination books supplied by the University.

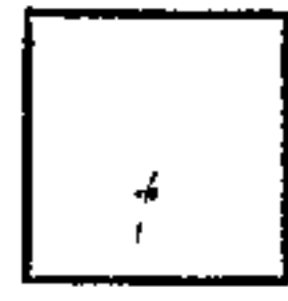
6. Pages must not be extracted from this book

Examiner's Initials:
Voorletters van Eksaminator:

CAPE TOWN V KAAPSTAD

m the heading on the Examination Paper):

lumber of this book
lommer van hierdie boek



CANDIDATES VINDING

Eksamenantwoorde mag net aan één kant van papier geskryf word. Kladwerk mag op die agterkant van 'n bladsy gedoen word, maar die eksaminator vir eksamendoeleindes alleen in aanmerking neem op die voorkant geskryf is.

Kandidate word herinner om hulle name op alle blaaië wat 'n antwoord op 'n eksamenvraag versel, te skryf.

Geen kandidaat mag boeke of aantekeninge van ter aard ookal by hom in die eksamenkamer hê nie tensy die Registrateur deur skriftelike kennisgewing las gegee het om bepaalde boeke mee te bring.

4. 'n Kandidaat wat probeer om 'n ander kandidaat te help of om hulp van 'n ander kandidaat te verkry, of wat ongeoorloofde boeke of aantekeninge in sy besit in die eksamenkamer het, stel homself bloot aan diskwalifikasie en sulke verdere stappe as wat die Senaat nodig mag ag.

5. Geen eksamenskrifte deur die Universiteit verskaf, mag uit die eksamenkamer weggenem word nie

6. Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenskrif geskeur word nie.

(271) Blacks removed to black states
 21/4/82
 536 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development
 Hammond Q. 61.674-

675

WEDNESDAY.

How many Blacks were removed to Black states from each of the main urban centres in the second half of 1981?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Cape Town | 2 758 |
| Alexandra | 111 |
| Germiston | 13 |
| Johannesburg | 149 |
| Durban | 379 |

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Verulam

Officials:

Telephone:

Address: P.O. Box 288
 Verulam
 4340

VERULAM INDIAN MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

(271) ~~145~~ Elukhanyweni *Hausand*
Q. Col. 666 21/4/82
 399 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) What was the (i) adult and (ii) child population of Elukhanyweni as at 30 November 1981 and (b) how many such adults and children respectively, were from (i) Donskraal (ii) Fingo, (iii) The Gap (iv) Palmet rivier, (v) Snyklip, (vi) Wittekleibosch and (vii) Witteelsbosch.
- (2) whether there was a waiting list for accommodation at Elukhanyweni as at 30 November 1981; if so, (a) how many persons were on such waiting list and (b) how many (i) housing units and (ii) taps were there as at that date.
- (3) whether there was a school at Elukhanyweni as at 30 November 1981, if so, (a) how many pupils did it accommodate and (b) how many (i) classrooms and (ii) teachers were there.
- (4) whether there were any (a) clinics and (b) shops at Elukhanyweni at 30 November 1981; if so, how many.
- (5) whether any (a) clinics and (b) shops were planned for the area as at 30 November 1981; if so, for what date in each category?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
 AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (5) The required information is not readily available and a census in loco will have to be conducted to ascertain the particulars concerned. Elukhanyweni is situated in the Republic of Ciskei and it is consequently not possible to furnish the information

This union was incorporated into the National Union of Wine, Spirits and Allied Workers. (See page 202).

WINE, SPIRITS AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

(271) Shakaville: removal of inhabitants 21/4/82
 Hansard Q 61 654
 *5 Mr P. H. P. GASTROW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether it is the intention of his Department to remove the inhabitants of Shakaville, near Stanger, if so, (a) when, (b) how many families will be affected and (c) where will the inhabitants be removed to

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Co-operation and Development is at present re-investigating the question of Shakaville being retained as an urban Black residential area

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1979

Area of Operation: Transvaal

Officials: Secretary: L. Scheepers

2000

Address: P.O. Box 3400
 Johannesburg

Telephone: (011) 834 8029

| Year | Membership | | | Total |
|------|------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | African | Asian and Coloured | White | |
| 1980 | | | | 468 |
| 1979 | | | | |
| 1978 | | | | |
| 1977 | | | | |
| 1976 | | | | |
| 1975 | | | | |
| 1974 | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | |
| 1972 | | | | |
| 1971 | | | | |
| 1970 | | | | |
| | | | | 468 |

27, Skietfontein, Carnarvon 21/4/82
 423 Hansard Q 666 667
 Mr C W FGLIN asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether he approved the expropriation of certain immovable properties

667 WEDNESDAY.

situated at Skietfontein, Carnarvon; if so, (a) what is the purpose of the expropriation and (b) how many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds and (iii) Blacks (aa) own and (bb) occupy these properties;

(2) whether any persons will be required to move from the properties occupied by them at present; if so, how many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds and (c) Blacks will be required to move;

(3) whether any (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds and (c) Blacks who will lose their ownership of property will be enabled to acquire ownership of property elsewhere; if so, where, in the case of each of these race groups?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

(1), (2) and (3) Because of the occurrence of serious squatter conditions the Divisional Council of Carnarvon requested that 27 properties at Skietfontein, Carnarvon, be expropriated by the Department on its behalf to enable the Divisional Council to obtain control of the land with a view to combating the unhealthy conditions. Acquisition of the land by negotiation would not have been appropriate because deceased estates are involved, whilst other claimants to ownership rights do not possess title deeds. Consequently, authority was granted on 27 November 1981 for the expropriation of the relevant properties. Steps to implement the expropriations are, however, being kept in abeyance to determine whether or not the problem can be solved without interfering with ownership rights

Worcester

Registration:

Founded:

Area of Operation:

Officials:

Telephone:

Address: Private Bag X963 Worcester 6850

WORCESTER MUNISIPALE WERKNEMERSVERENIGING

271 RDM 21/4/82

Lapa to be quizzed on camp facilities

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The claim by the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, that health services in the Onverwacht resettlement camp are "as good as anything in Houghton" has precipitated a major row.

An outraged Dr Marius Barnard, chief Opposition spokesman on health, has tabled a series of questions in Parliament seeking information on conditions at the camp in the Free State.

And a community worker, who has asked not to be named, has painted a drastically different picture of Onverwacht.

Dr Munnik told Parliament on Monday that every house at Onverwacht had a tap and that it had a clinic

and a health service which was "as good a health service as any of you people have in Houghton".

Dr Barnard said "Dr Munnik has a very sad record of insensitive statements and this must rank as one of the worst".

Onverwacht is a resettlement camp, about 15km from Thaba Nchu on the SA side of the border with Bophuthatswana, housing about 120 000 people, mainly in tin shanties.

It was established in 1979 to house non-Tswanas from Bophuthatswana.

A community worker who has worked at Onverwacht said the health services at the camp consisted of a clinic staffed by 12 nursing sisters and a doctor.

The clinic gave a good service but it was quite inadequate to serve the 120 000 people, he said.

There was a tap "about every 100m or every 10 houses".

In normal conditions this did not lead to undue congestion. But last November and December, when there was a water shortage, it led to serious congestion.

Work had begun on a new section at Onverwacht which appeared as though it would have running water and water-borne sewerage for each unit.

There were about 10 000 stands in the main section — about 600 were brick-and-mortar dwellings, about 50 were tents and the vast majority tin shanties.

There was no water-borne sewerage and there were bucket latrines which were supposed to be emptied twice a week but often the cart came round only once a week and "things got quite unpleasant".



the famous Russian ballerina Galina Panova in her flight from Europe the day before.
Picture PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN

Galina turns TV's Tok Grobler away

By ADA STUIJT
Said a journalist's life is glamorous? Tok Grobler of TV news after his interview by the ballerina, Galina Panova, who arrived from Moscow on Monday to star in PACT ballets. The entire mini-drama between two South African government institutions on Monday at 6pm the SABC-TV 1 news headed by the veteran was refused a pre-arranged interview. After red-faced anal-

"It was an unfortunate communication gap between SABC-TV and PACT officials. Everybody was very unhappy about it," Mr Sakkie Burger, head of TV news, said last night.
Galina Panova said "I was very surprised and confused to see them, because I certainly didn't know of any further Press interviews.
"Since they were not accompanied by PACT representatives, I was confused about whether I should talk to them and asked them to leave instead," she said.
● Yesterday, Miss Bedelia Petzer of the SABC-TV Pretoria office conducted a news

SWA is a burden — PW

By JOHN MATISONN
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — South West Africa has been a great financial burden which South Africa is in a hurry to end, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in an interview published in the United States.

The Government does not stand in the way of an independent SWA, but the question was who would fill the vacuum after South Africa left.

"We are not going to allow communist forces, at the point of a gun, to subject the people of Namibia. But we won't stand in the way of independence, and we hope that the Western countries will share with us the burden of developing it," Mr Botha told Time magazine's correspondent, Mr Marsh Clark in Cape Town.

The Prime Minister said the Government was contemplating introducing measures to improve the local government system for black people outside the "national states" during the current parliamentary session.

"You cannot have development without change, though I am not for change for change's sake," he said.

Mr Botha compared the policy of "separate development" to the nations of Europe which are part of the European Common Market. Separate development was the order of the day in the Americas and Africa.

"If we carry it out here, separate development means nothing other than that the peoples have traditions, history and ideals to which they must remain true. And they must not use those traditions, histories and ideals to belittle or destroy the rights of others," he said.

Mulder's party bows out

Pretoria Bureau

THE executive of Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party will meet for the last time in Verwoerdburg on Saturday before the party becomes absorbed into Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party.

A special NCP committee has been appointed to wind up the party's financial and other affairs. Membership files will be handed to the Conservative Party offices in Pretoria, Mr Sarel Reynecke, the NCP secretary, said yesterday.
Dr Mulder was elected to the management committee

Casinos bring a jackpot payout

Political Reporter

THE managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC), Mr Wynand van Graan, yesterday strongly defended the establishment of casinos in the country.

Addressing the Wits Alumni Luncheon Club in Johannesburg, Mr Van Graan said critics of gambling were unable to suggest how else to establish Bophuthatswana's tourist industry.

Casinos made other facilities available at prices people could afford. "And contrary to popular belief

for a weekend of sin," he said.

The BNDC — which has half shares with Southern Sun in the Sun City and Mma-batho Sun projects — wanted people to enjoy themselves and return for future holidays.

"It will surprise you to know that a check we did last year indicated that only 20% of the guests that visit Sun City make use of the casino."

With more than 1 750 000 foreign visitors a year, tourism contributed significantly to Bophuthatswana's economy.

Tourism provided jobs for more than 3 000 people —

By ADA STUJIT and ANNE SACKS

ONVERWACHT is no Houghton, despite claims by the Minister of Health to the contrary.

Dr L A P A Munnik told Parliament this week that "the health service at the Onverwacht re-settlement camp in the Free State was as good a health service as any in Houghton."

He also said every house in Onverwacht had a water tap.

An outraged Dr Marius Barnard, chief Opposition spokesman on health, has now tabled a series of questions in Parliament on the health situation in the area, a re-settlement camp 10km from Thaba Nchu in the Free

Onverwacht is no Houghton

State. The camp was established by the Government to house Basothos who had to be re-settled urgently after nearby BophuthaTswana became independent.

Onverwacht houses an estimated 200 000 people, most of them young families with small children, local authorities said yesterday.

Comparisons between the Onverwacht and Houghton areas show that Dr Munnik's comparison is highly inaccurate. For example, Onverwacht

has one tap for every 50 houses.

Medical facilities at the camp consist of one clinic — only recently completed — which houses one eight-bed maternity section and a facility for 12 emergency treatment beds.

One doctor, helped by 11 nurses, sees about 300 patients a day. Four doctors alternate duty at the clinic during the week. Seriously ill patients are always transferred — by two ambulances — to Thaba Nchu, which has

250 beds in its four hospitals for blacks, said Dr A P van Denderberg, district surgeon of the area who worked at the clinic yesterday.

"We are always very busy here, and of course medical services here are never adequate. I see as many as 300 patients a day with the largest variety of complaints you can imagine."

The area is unhealthy to live in. There are only dirt tracks to serve as roads which at the moment have big, water-

filled potholes where mosquitoes find a happy breeding ground.

When it rains, a small stream running through the settlement serves as the local swimming hole for thousands of children and adults.

There was a high incidence of pneumonia and TB during the rainy season, clinic nurses said yesterday.

The Government rents out 600 new brick houses to the new settlers at R30 each. Onverwachters usually build their own shanties.

Each shanty is provided with an outdoor toilet with a bucket which is emptied once a week. The people pay R1 a year to the Government for this service.

The toilet system leaves the camp permeated with a foul odour.

Houghton's councillor, Mr Ian Davidson, yesterday described "as ludicrous as it is ridiculous" Dr Munnik's comparison of the health facilities at the camp with those in Houghton.

Mr Davidson invited the

Minister to tour the area so "he might realise the folly of his words".

"It might also induce him to think before he speaks."

For example, there are only about 2 500 people living in Houghton; one Houghton family occupies an average of 4 000m² and 33 doctors live in the suburb.

All of Johannesburg's hospitals and private clinics serve Houghton. The new Johannesburg Hospital is on the doorstep, while the Kenridge Nursing Home, Park Lane

Clinic, Brench, nearby

All homes sewers

Their health there round which to not

Com and tel service more Onver

316 lose jobs as VW plant trims its staff

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN Labour Reporter

THE giant Volkswagen motor company yesterday retrenched 316 workers at its Uitenhage plant — and unionists said they feared more motor firms might retrench. Volkswagen employs 8 700 workers.

A spokesman for the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, which is recognised by Volkswagen, said the union opposed retrenchments and believed employers could take other measures to respond to the downswing in the economy.

But he said negotiations between Volkswagen and NAAWU had reduced the number to be retrenched from around 500 and that talks were under way between the company and union shop stewards to reduce the number to a minimum.

335 (92) (140K) RDH 22/4/82

Workers with five or more years' service were not among those to be retrenched.

The company's industrial relations director, Mr Ollie Rademeyer, said that in the light of the already severe unemployment situation in the Eastern Cape, "every effort" was made to minimise the number of workers affected.

He added that, for the first time in two years, Volkswagen dealers were "reasonably stocked" and, with interest rates at their present levels, together with economic conditions, Volkswagen needed to "adjust production".

A NAAWU official, Mr Les Kettleidas, said yesterday the union had retrenched workers despite NAAWU objections.

"We are opposed to retrenchments in principle. We believe there are other measures employers could take, such as working shorter weeks and banning overtime, to meet the new economic conditions," he said. About 30 000 workers were already jobless



P. Sl OR de

SAFE The r

by

Onverwacht IS NO Houghton

271 RDH 22/4/52

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For example, there are only about 2 500 people living in Houghton; one Houghton family occupies an average of 4 000m² and 35 doctors live in the suburb.

All of Johannesburg's hospitals and private clinics serve Houghton. The new Johannesburg Hospital is on the doorstep, while the Kenridge Nursing Home Park Lane

Clinic, Rosebank Clinic and Brenthurst Clinic are all nearby.

All the plush Houghton homes have water, lights and sewerage.

There is no municipal child health clinic in Houghton, but there are clinics in the surrounding suburbs, all of which are easily accessible to mothers.

Communication — by road and telephone — make health services in Houghton far more accessible than those at Onverwacht.

Use jobs RDH 22/4/52

Use jobs in plant its staff

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Public slack on road deaths



SAFETY SIGN The mayor's slogan

271

Howard
Moving of communities 679-682
22/4/82

450 Mr. G B D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether (a) the communities at (i) Matiwane's Kop, Ladysmith, (ii) Jonono's Kop, Ladysmith, (iii) Lusitana, Ladysmith, (iv) the Driefontein complex of farms, Ladysmith, (v) Ndo-nyane, Ladysmith, (vi) Umbulwane,

(2) (a) where is each such community to be resettled (b) when is each such

Ladysmith, (vii) Tembahlle, Estcourt, (viii) Cornfields, Estcourt, (ix) Hopewell, Richmond, (x) Stepmore, Mpendle, and (xi) Marhaga, Mpendle and (b) the landowners at (i) Steencoalspruit, Washbank, and (ii) Kwapitela, Himeville, are to be moved, if so,

- Johannesburg Municipal Combined Employees Union
- Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
- Electrical and Allied Trades Union of S.A.
- Electrical and Allied Workers Union of S.A.
- S.A. Electrical Workers Association
- S.A. Broadcasting Staff Association
- Engineering and Allied Workers Union
- United African Motor and Allied Workers Union
- National Union of Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employees
- General and Allied Workers Union
- Domestic Workers Association
- National Federation of Workers
- Ladysmith Indian Municipal Employees Association
- Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association
- Mineworkers Union

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(4) whether any such communities have made representations regarding removals, if so, (a) which communities and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

(3) whether such communities (a) have been or (b) will be paid any compensation; if so, (i) what compensation and (ii) when.

(1) (a) (i) to (xi) Yes
(b) (i) to (ii) Yes.

(2)(a), (b), (c)(i) and (ii) The Black communities will be resettled in townships and on compensatory land to be agreed upon after negotiations. The proposed resettlement actions will take place after the necessary housing facilities, water-reticulation, sanitation, school and clinic facilities, shops, roads and other services have been provided and made available. The resettlement projects must therefore also be considered as an effort to improve the general standard of life of the communities concerned

(3) (a) Yes in some cases where squatters only have been resettled.
(b) Yes

(1) Matwaneskop-R1 387 632.65
Jononoskop-R147 168,54
Steencoalspruit-R755 066,91
Washbank-R89 299,83
Lot FP 334-R35 606,00

(ii) Payment of compensation is effected on removal

(4) Yes

- (a) Matwaneskop
- Jononoskop
- Driefontein complex
- Umbulwane
- Tembahlle
- Cornfields
- Steencoalspruit
- Kwapitela

(b) (i) That the Black communities concerned should not be removed
(ii) That the resettlement actions, as far as practical, be conducted after consultation and in collaboration with the communities concerned as well as the Government of Kwazulu

- E. Raletshala Orange Vaal General Work
- A.C. Reddy Natal Liquor and Catering
- B. Reineike..... S.A.R. Police Staff Ass
- R. Rich Diamond Cutters Union of S.A. Diamond Workers Un
- I. Roets Concession, Stores and
- P.J. Roodt..... S.A. Footplate Staff As
- J. Roux Rustenburg Tabakwerkersv
- F. Sauls National Automobile and

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22

(amination Paper):

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Onverwacht is no Houghton, in spite of claims by the Minister of Health to the contrary

Dr L A P A Munnik said in Parliament this week that the health service at the Onverwacht resettlement camp in the Free State was as good a health service as any in Houghton

He further stated that every house at Onverwacht had a water tap

Dr Marius Barnard, chief opposition spokesman on health, has tabled a series of questions in Parliament on the entire health situation on the area, a resettlement camp 10km from Thaba Nchu in the Free State

It was established by the government with a massive land purchase in 1979 covering 20 000 ha to house Basotho people who had to be resettled urgently after nearby Bophuthatswana became independent

200 000 people

Onverwacht housed an estimated 200 000 people, most of them young families with small children, local authorities said yesterday.

The Cape Times correspondent found, on comparisons between Onverwacht and Houghton, that Dr Munnik's comparison was highly inaccurate.

Onverwacht does not have one water tap for each house, as he stated. It was found that the resettlement area has one water tap for every 50 houses

Medical services at Onverwacht consist of one clinic, recently completed, which houses one eight-bed maternity section and a facility for 12 emergency treatment beds. One doctor, aided by 11 nurses, sees about 300 patients each day. Four doctors alternate duty at the clinic during the week

Seriously-ill patients were always transferred — with two ambulances — to nearby Thaba Nchu, which had a total of 250 beds in its four hospitals for blacks, said Dr A P van Dendberg, district surgeon of the area.

"We are always very busy here, and of course medical services here are never adequate. I see as many as 300 patients a day with the largest variety of complaints you can imagine," he said.

15 schools

The infrastructure of the town includes one general store, not yet completed, and four large water storage tanks, which serve water taps on an average of one tap per 50 houses, shanties or tents.

The government has built 15 schools. The area is about as large as Houghton,

but Onverwacht is very different from Johannesburg's smartest suburb

The area is to become part of the homeland QwaQwa. A large stadium and a R26-million hospital are planned for an area in the near future about 5km down the road towards Bloemfontein. The plans have already been drawn up and the government has budgeted for it

People in Onverwacht are allowed to build their own houses

The government, under a pilot project with CSIR, provides a interest-free loan of up to R6 000 for people to do so.

The houses are a very basic design consisting of three room shells with a outside bucket toilet and outside taps.

However, the present water tap facilities are inadequate. The taps for every 50 families are about 200 metres apart.

A small stream running through the settlement provides recreation for thousands of the residents when it rains

The Cape Times correspondent found this week that rain had created puddles in huge potholes all over the township

The only roads are dirt tracks. Water-filled potholes in the tracks provide mosquitos with a breeding ground.

Mothers questioned said that when it rained, their children had to play in the mud which created a health hazard as they became very dirty.

Pneumonia

This problem also causes a high incidence of pneumonia and TB during the rainy season, according to clinic nurses

However, the biggest headaches facing the 200 000 Onverwachters is firewood, or anything else they could use to heat themselves with during the freezing cold of the Free State winters.

There are no trees anywhere within walking distance. The one local shop sells fire wood kindling for 20 cents per bundle of five pieces.

The Onverwachters try to grow vegetables in their front yards, because of the prices demanded at a local shop when they become available.

Five women sell apples and mielies for 20 cents each, in front of the clinic.

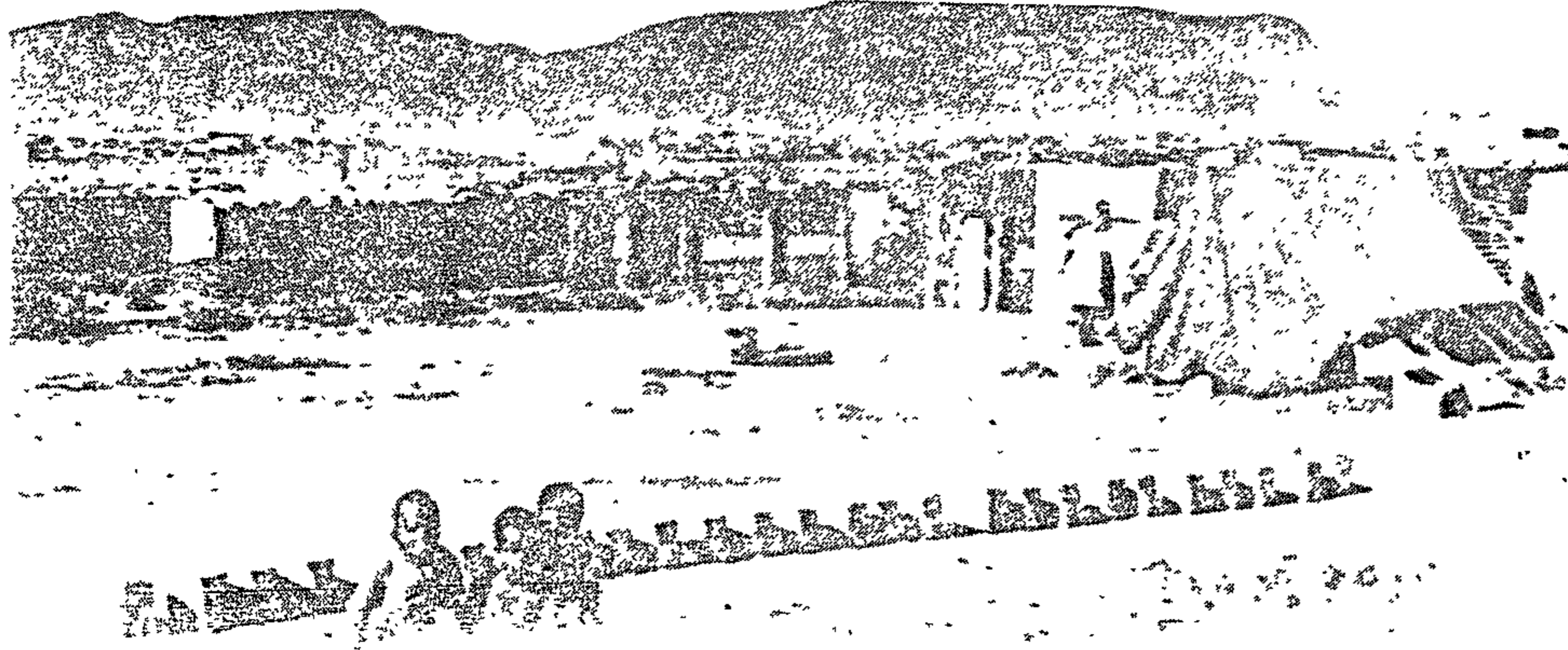
The government rents out 600 new brick houses they recently completed in the settlement.

Onverwachters usually build their own shanties. Thousands are scattered throughout the densely-populated valley. For each shanty, the government provides one outdoor toilet with a bucket which is emptied once per week

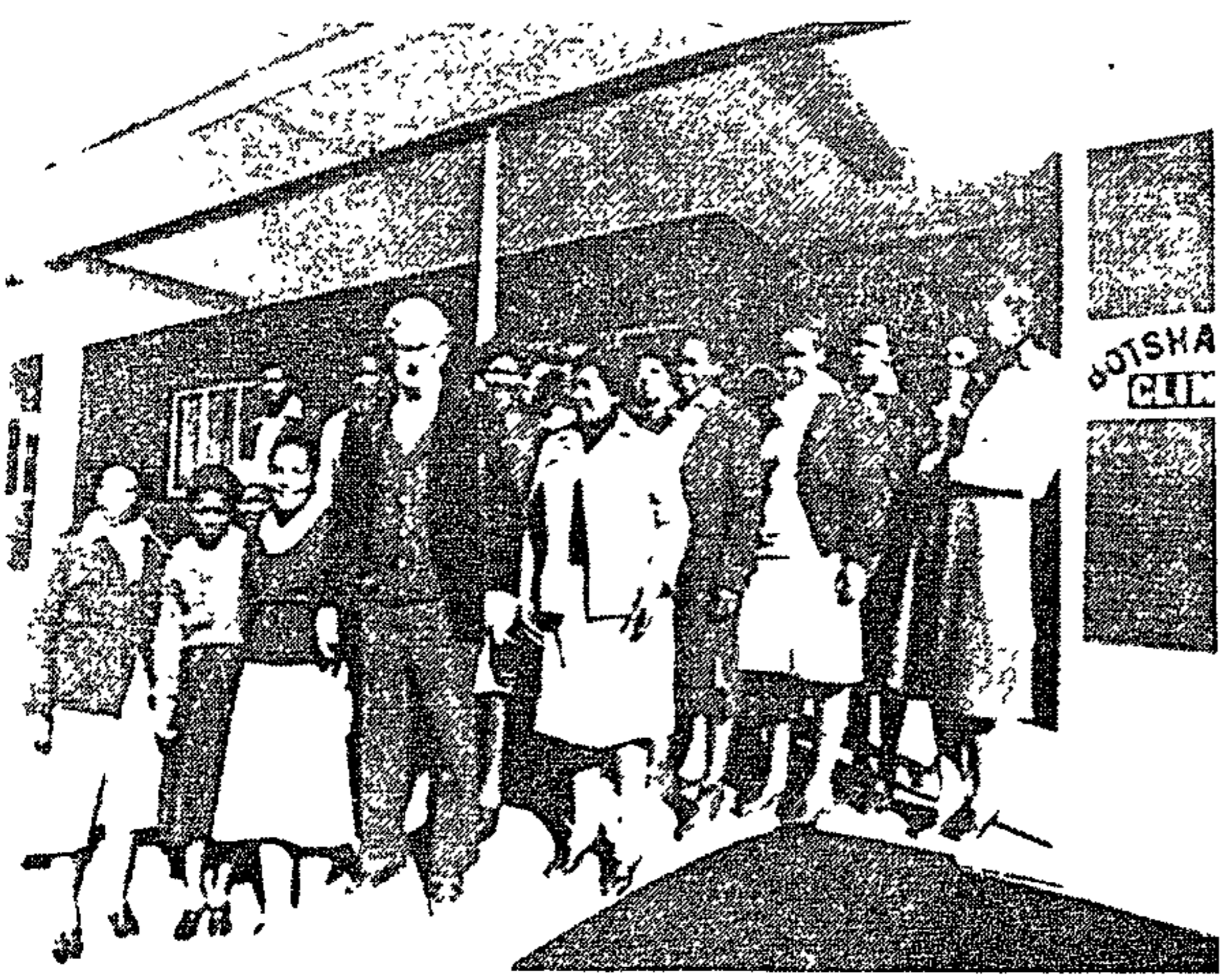
"Shanty people" pay R1 per year to the government for this service. When the Cape Times correspondent visited the area, odours from the toilets permeated the entire area.

Houghton was never like this

CAC 71665 23/4/82
 2.41



A view of the Onverwacht resettlement camp near Thaba Nchu.



The staff at the Onverwacht clinic, with the local district surgeon, Dr A P van den Berg of Thaba Nchu.



Each tap at Onverwacht serves an average of 50 houses. There is not one per house.

(a) R683 941,71 -

(b) The provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18/1936).

701

FRIDAY, 23

(1) Yes

(a) 656 families

(b) The people concerned were resettled on higher ground because of the erection of the Woodstock Dam. The resettlement project took place on a voluntarily basis after negotiations and consultation with the Black communities concerned.

(c) The people from Cornfields and Rookdale were resettled on the farms The Wedge, Oliviershoek and The Lake in the district of Bergville while members of the Amangwane Tribe were resettled on the farms The Downs, Grootgeluk, Duddington, Second and Lente in the district of Bergville.

(d) Temporary housing, water, clinics, schools, shops and a bus service.

(e) R822 113 19

(2) Yes

271

Tugela-Vaal Water Scheme ^{23/4/82}

Hansard Q. Col. 700-702

520 Mr. G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any Black persons were displaced as a result of the Tugela-Vaal Water scheme; if so, (a) how many, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they moved, (c) where were they resettled, (d) what facilities were provided for the resettled communities and (e) what was the final cost of moving and resettling them.
- (2) whether any compensation was paid to them by his Department; if so, (a) what compensation and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

107 (271) *Hundred* Q 61. 698
 Areas excised from KwaZulu — 700
 23/4/82

465 Mr. G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with

699

FRIDAY, 23 APRIL 1982

700

(6) whether any persons remain to be moved in any of these areas, if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where does his Department intend moving them and (b) how many persons will be affected;

(7) (a) for what purpose and (b) under whose jurisdiction will the land so excised be used?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

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

- (a) Paul Pietersburg area.
- Sodwana Bay area.
- Reserve No. 4
- Driefontein area.

(b) (i) 23 January 1981.

(ii) Proclamation R.19/1981

(iii) The excision of the areas concerned from KwaZulu is a consequence of a Resolution of Parliament in connection with the consolidation of KwaZulu and an Agreement reached in this regard between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Government of KwaZulu

(2) (a) and (b) Yes. After an Agreement has been signed representations have been received that the areas concerned should not be excised.

(3) Yes, in most of the cases Compensatory land has been acquired in the districts of Babanango, Umbombo, Lower Umfolozi and Klipriver.

(4) Compensation will be offered for improvements and privately owned land on the removal of the people concerned

(5) No

(a) and (b) fall away

(6) Yes

(a) (i) and (ii) and (b) The Black communities concerned will be resettled after further consultation on the compensatory land earmarked in the districts of Babanango, Umbombo, Lower Umfolozi and Klipriver and after the necessary housing facilities, sanitation, water reticulation, school and clinic facilities and other infrastructure have been provided. A survey must still be conducted to determine the exact number of people involved.

(7) (a) and (b) The land concerned will be transferred to the State as soon as the Black communities have been resettled. It is not possible to indicate at this stage for what purpose the land will ultimately be used

(1) Whether any areas of (a) scheduled and (b) released land have been excised from KwaZulu since 1975, if so, (a) what areas and (b)(i) when (ii) in terms of what statutory provision and (iii) why was each such excision effected;

(2) whether the (a) KwaZulu Government and (b) residents of each area were informed of the excision before it was effected, if so, what was the response in each case;

(3) whether compensatory land has been available in respect of each area excised, if so, what compensatory land in each case,

(4) whether compensation has been or will be offered in respect of improvements in each such area, if so, what compensation.

(5) whether any persons have been moved to date as a result of any such excisions, if so, (a) from where, (b) to where, (c) when and (d) how many;

| Membership | | | Year |
|------------|--------------------|---------|------|
| White | Asian and Coloured | African | |
| 201 | 21 | | 1976 |
| 305 | 26 | | 1975 |
| 294 | 28 | | 1974 |
| 320 | 98 | | 1973 |
| | | | 1972 |
| | | | 1971 |
| | | | 1970 |
| | | | 1979 |
| | | | 1978 |
| | | | 1977 |

JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

lders & Welders

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 656 families
 - (b) The people concerned were resettled on higher ground because of the erection of the Woodstock Dam. The resettlement project took place on a voluntarily basis after negotiations and consultation with the Black communities concerned
 - (c) The people from Cornfields and Rookdale were resettled on the farms The Wedge, Oliviershoek and The Lake in the district of Bergville while members of the Amangwane Tribe were resettled on the farms The Downs, Grootgeluk, Duddington, Second and Lente in the district of Bergville.
 - (d) Temporary housing, water, clinics, schools, shops and a bus service
 - (e) R822 113,19
- (2) Yes

S.A.

Union

South African Allied
S.A. Typographical
S.A. Society of Jour
S.A. Electrical Wor
S.A. Boilermakers,
Paper, Wood & Allied
Media Workers Assoc
Amalgamated Engine
Paper & Paper Pro

South African All
Paper, Wood and A
National Union of
Wood & Wood Produ
Trunk & Box Work
Transvaal Leathe
Textile Workers
Textile Workers
Tanning, Footwe
Tailoring Workers, Dressma
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Cape)
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
National Union of Textile Workers
National Union of Leather Workers
National Union of Clothing Workers
General Workers Union of South Africa
General Workers Union
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)
Garment Workers Union of South Africa
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Black Allied Workers Union
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
African Trunk & Box Workers Union (Transvaal)
African
African
African
Textile
Rustenburg
National Union of Claret
African Tobacco Workers Union
Tobacco

271 Tugela-Vaal Water Scheme
Hansard Q. Col. 700-702
520 Mr G. B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any Black persons were displaced as a result of the Tugela-Vaal Water scheme, if so, (a) how many, (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they moved, (c) where were they resettled, (d) what facilities were provided for the resettled communities and (e) what was the final cost of moving and resettling them;
- (2) whether any compensation was paid to them by his Department; if so, (a) what compensation and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

APRIL 1982

702

- (a) R683 941,71
- (b) The provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18/1936).

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Union
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union

Sea Point: public telephone booths

*12 Mr C W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) How many public telephone booths are there in the Sea Point area;
- (2) whether any such booths have been closed for public use recently; if so, (a) how many and (b) why;
- (3) whether he has received any (a) complaints and (b) representations in regard to the number of public telephones available to members of the public in this area; if so, what was the nature of such complaints and representations;
- (4) whether he intends to provide additional public telephones in this area, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications):

- (1) 176 This figure is in respect of all public telephones in the area, including, for example, 43 table-mounted public telephones in various buildings, as separate statistics in respect of public telephones in booths are not readily available,
- (2) yes;
 - (a) 2; and
 - (b) one of the telephones was situated in a building that was being demolished and the other in a building that was being repaired,
- (3) (a) and (b) no,
- (4) yes, it is intended to provide one additional table-mounted public tele-

phone, for which an application has been received, in about a month's time

Payment of fees to housing development company *23/4/82*

*13. Prof N J J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department has instituted an investigation into the alleged payment of fees by Blacks to a certain housing development company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, in respect of the allocation of stands for residential purposes (a) in Soweto and (b) elsewhere?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

No, but I have requested that all the facts be accumulated by the Department of Co-operation and Development and put before me as soon as possible

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 21 April 1982.

233 Howard Q. 61, 696 - Coloured teachers: salary scales

*17 Mr. K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

How many Coloured teachers were on 1 April 1981 (a) on the same salary scales as and (b) on different salary scales from those applicable to White teachers with the same qualifications?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

- (a) 7 211
- (b) 19 699

Coloured teachers: salary scales

*18 Mr K M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

How many Coloured teachers were on 1 April 1982 (a) on the same salary scales as and (b) on different salary scales from those applicable to White teachers with the same qualifications?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Internal Affairs):

- (a) 11 253
- (b) 16 657

For written reply

Howard Q. 61, 697 - 698
Black areas scheduled to become White areas
23/4/82
*19 Mr P R. C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many Black areas are still scheduled to become White areas, (b) what is the surface area of each such area and (c) what is the number of persons involved in each case,
- (2) whether compensatory land has been purchased and (b) proposed for purchasing in respect of each Black rural area scheduled to become a White area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1)(a), (b) and (c) Approximately 75 areas are still scheduled to become White areas in terms of the consolidation plans already approved. Due to the fact that the final consolidation reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are still being awaited, it is not considered ad-

visible to furnish the required information. The final recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development could have an influence on existing decisions

- (2)(a) and (b) Certain land has already been acquired while certain areas are still in the process of being acquired. This matter can, however, also only be finalized after the final reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development have been considered.

Howard Q. 61, 698
Areas excised from KwaZulu
23/4/82
405. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any areas of (a) scheduled and (b) released land have been excised from KwaZulu since 1975, if so, (a) what areas and (b)(i) when (ii) in terms of what statutory provision and (iii) why was each such excision effected.
- (2) whether the (a) KwaZulu Government and (b) residents of each area were informed of the excision before it was effected, if so, what was the response in each case,
- (3) whether compensatory land has been available in respect of each area excised; if so, what compensatory land in each case;
- (4) whether compensation has been or will be offered in respect of improvements in each such area; if so, what compensation.
- (5) whether any persons have been moved to date as a result of any such excisions; if so, (a) from where, (b) to where, (c) when and (d) how many.

X 689

(271) Hansard

FRIDAY, 23 APRIL 1982

691

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Facilities for resettled communities

Q. 61. 689-691 23/4/82

*5 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether any public facilities have been provided for the communities resettled at (a) Compensation, Mpendle, (b) Qudeni, north of Kranskop, (c) Ntambanana, Empangeni, (d) Bulwer Farm, Stanger, (e) Mbazwana, Ubombo, and (f) Oliviershoek, Bergville; if so, what facilities in respect of each of these areas,
- (2) whether any further facilities are planned in respect of these areas, if so, (a) what facilities in respect of each area and (b) when will such facilities be provided;
- (3) whether his Department is taking steps to ensure that drinking water is provided to the above communities, if so, what steps?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) to (f) It is the policy of the Government to provide basic infrastructure where Black communities are resettled comprising of temporary housing facilities, schools, clinics, business facilities, sanitation, drinking water, roads, etc.
- (2) (a) to (b) Irrespective of the basic facilities and services which are being provided as mentioned above, the existing services and facilities are extended and improved in accordance with the demand of Black communities and availability of development capital
- (3) According to the demand additional boreholes are being drilled and reser-

voirs erected in order to provide a permanent water reticulation.

Mr. G B D McINTOSH Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, would he not consider asking his Department to submit a written reply giving more sensible details, rather than the generalizations contained in the answer he has just given to the House? [Interjections]

Communities resettled at Oliviershoek, Bergville

*6 Mr. G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether the land currently occupied by the communities resettled at Oliviershoek Bergville, has been earmarked for other purposes, if so, what other purposes.
- (2) whether provision has been made for alternative accommodation for the communities concerned, if so, what provision;
- (3) whether negotiations have been entered into with the communities concerned, if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) outcome of such negotiations?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) to (3) The Oliviershoek area is situated adjacent to the Upper Tugela Location which has been earmarked to become a White area. It has been approved by Parliament during 1975 that the residents of the Upper Tugela Location be removed but due to the fact that the final consolidation report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with KwaZulu is still being awaited, a final decision in connec-

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| |
|------|
| 1980 |
| 1979 |
| 1978 |
| 1977 |
| 1976 |
| 1975 |
| 1974 |
| 1973 |
| 1972 |
| 1971 |
| 1970 |

| |
|-------|
| 175 |
| 136 |
| Total |

691

Year

FRIDAY, 23

Moving of residents of Upper Tugela Location

*7 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether it is the intention of his Department to move the residents of the Upper Tugela Location, if so, (a) where and (b) when will they be moved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) The hon. member is referred to the reply given in Question 6. No decisive reply can be given before the final consolidation report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with KwaZulu has been submitted and considered.

(1)

Cape Times 23/4/82 (271)
Fingo resettlement slammed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— It appeared that the resettlement of the Tsitsikama Fingos from the Fingo Reserve had been illegal as well as morally reprehensible, Mr A Savage (PFP Walmer) said yesterday.

He said the reserve land had been granted to the Fingos some 150 years ago and trusteeship had been vested in the SA Development Trust.

The law provided that scheduled black land could only be excised by a proclamation of the State President and passed by Parliament, and that compensatory land had to be made available.

None of these requirements had been complied with and the Fingo reserve land was presently being offered for sale, apparently without any legal basis. — Sapa

Resettlement programme is 'marking time'

271

E. Post
23/4/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's "black spot" removal programme appears to have ground to a temporary halt and there are strong indications the authorities might change their tack.

Tens of thousands of blacks living in so-called black spots within South Africa are scheduled for "resettlement" in the homelands.

The massive project has already cost millions of rands and great hardship as families who have been living in the same area for many generations have been relocated in the homelands.

First major indications of a setback in the process came recently when the Government reversed its decision to settle the people from the Matok-Ramagoep area in the Transvaal on land already bought from whites near the Lebowa border.

In various speeches during the Co-operation and Development vote this week, Government speakers introduced a new element of flexibility into the question of black-spot removals.

Mr Hennie van der Walt,

chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, said that in the light of the new Government policy of regional economic development it was necessary to review whether it was necessary to remove black spots.

He confirmed that the process had come to a temporary halt because of this programme of review.

Mr Van der Walt also confirmed that there was strong opposition from communities to being resettled.

Mr Tino Volker, MP for Kliprivier and a member of the commission, called for the same laws applicable to white farmers in regard to soil erosion and stocking to be made applicable to blacks in "white" areas.

"I am prepared to concede that those black landowners in those black spots who are intent on farming or commercially developing land should be given the opportunity of remaining on the land provided they farm economically.

"To assist them to do that, loan and financing facilities should be made available to bona fide black farmers in those areas."

At the same time, Mr Hennie van der Walt has called for the establishment of a statutory fund for

consolidation which will ensure for the Commission for Co-operation and Development a regular annual sum to plan consolidation.

Mr Van der Walt mentioned a figure of R600 million a year and said with such an amount a meaningful consolidation programme could be planned.

The appeal came after a number of Opposition MPs, including Conservative Party members, complained about the long delays and great hardships suffered by white farmers whose land had been earmarked and then frozen for consolidation.

Dr Willie Snyman, CP MP for Pietersburg, spoke particularly bitterly about the reversal of the Matok-Ramagoep scheme, which had seen some of the best agricultural land in his area bought up as compensation ground only to be returned again to whites eight years later.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the chief Opposition speaker on co-operation and development, said she welcomed any moves by the Government to review its black spot removal programme.

It was, however, a bit late in the day considering the tremendous amount of suffering and insecurity caused by resettlement.

Corridor will stay white

271
10/23/82
10/23/82

D. R. Botha
23/1/82

Botha

assures

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has stressed that the Border corridor between Ciskei and Transkei will remain white-owned.

He has also committed the government to buying out the eight black spots in the corridor.

And the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, said yesterday that black residential areas in the Eastern Cape would receive priority action by the government.

The Prime Minister said in a letter to the MP for Queenstown, Mr Thys Louw, that the Commission for Co-operation had decided in 1972 that the black spots and the badly situated black areas in the corridor

would not be included in Ciskei and they would have to be made white. This matter had been discussed with the Ciskei Government before independence and none of the black spots had been included within its borders.

The fact that the black spots and badly situated areas were not incorporated within the boundaries of the Ciskei was "a clear indication of the government's assurance and undertaking to make these black areas white," Mr Botha said.

The Department of Co-operation and Development was at present busy planning compulsory planning ground and resettlement areas for the residents of Alsatia, Warburg and Mgwali.

As long as no further stumbling blocks develop and as soon as all the housing facilities, services and infrastruc-

Black spots to go, big money to be spent

From BARRY STREEK

ture have been provided, a start will be made with the physical resettlement," Mr Botha said.

In his letter, the Prime Minister said there were eight black spots and badly situated areas in the region.

They were Goshen with 1 200 people, Mgwali with 4 700 people, Warburg with 3 400 people, Mowplats with 1 200 people, Kwelera with 4 900 people, Newlands with 6 900 people, Leseyton with 4 500 people and Alsatia with 200 people.

This means that, according to official estimates, 36 400 people will have to be moved.

Speaking during the debate on his vote in Parliament, Dr Koorhof said the re-

sidential areas in the Eastern Cape would receive priority attention by the government in the future.

"I can't make any commitments but there will be announcements soon.

"We will give the Eastern Cape everything we have got to give if the necessary viability," Dr Koorhof said.

His announcement was welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who told the minister everyone in the area would welcome his intention to do something about conditions there.

Explaining his reason for approaching the Prime Minister for a clarification of government policy, Mr Louw said constituents had told him leaders in Transkei and Ciskei had made public speeches claiming more land.

"These claims are widely publicised in the press and no one seems to contradict them.

"It leaves the impression that some day in the future the corridor might turn grey or black.

"Personally I see a fantastic future, economically and industrially for this area, especially in view of the announced decentralisation plans of the government.

"I think there is great potential in co-operation projects to the benefit of both the black and white communities.

"Investors, however, especially those from outside the area, who are not well acquainted with local circumstances, have expressed concern as to whether the boundaries would not eventually be shifted. Naturally this would jeopardise the inflow of the capital required," Mr Louw said.

Fingo move — was it illegal?

AFRUS 23/4/82 (271)

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government had possibly acted illegally in removing the Fingo people from their reserve at Witelsbos and resettling them at Kciskammahoek in the Ciskei, Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Co-operation and Development budget vote, Mr Savage said the law provided that black land could only be excised from the schedule of the SA Development Trust by a proclamation of the State President. It then had to be passed by Parliament, and compen-

satory land had to be made available.

The Fingo reserve land had been granted to the Fingoes about 150 years ago, and was put in trust with the SA Development Trust.

The Fingoes had been removed but it appeared none of the legal requirements had been complied with — and the land was now up for sale.

Earlier in the debate Mr E K Moorcroft (PFP Albany) spoke of the 'indignities and hardships' suffered by the Fingoes during and after their removal.

He quoted from sworn affidavits made by some

of the Fingoes to the effect that they had been moved by force of arms, but, he said, officials denied having used force and maintained the people had gone on their own free will.

The Fingoes were now struggling to survive on the land they had been given, and were suffering from hunger.

'It appears that people are resettled without thought to how they will keep body and soul together — and so they die,' said Mr Moorcroft.

He said one child allegedly died every two weeks in the new Fingo settlement.

Resign call to Hayward by (271) Black Sash

S. Post 24/4/82

THE Black Sash in Port Elizabeth has called for public apology from Dr Sarel Hayward, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, who recently accused the organisation of "lying" when it claimed that the Fingo reserves to be sold to white farmers in the Humansdorp areas were still black land.

At the time the Black Sash pointed out that the land had not been removed from the list of tribal lands in the Black Land Act of 1913.

Mr Hayward denounced this as a lie, and accused Weekend Post of "malicious reporting".

He said furthermore that Mr Andrew Savage MP for Walmer, had not checked his land valuation facts.

An independent inquiry by the Weekend Post into land valuations in the area supported the claim by Mr Savage that the land advertised for sale was well below local valuations.

In a statement issued today the Black Sash in Port Elizabeth said:

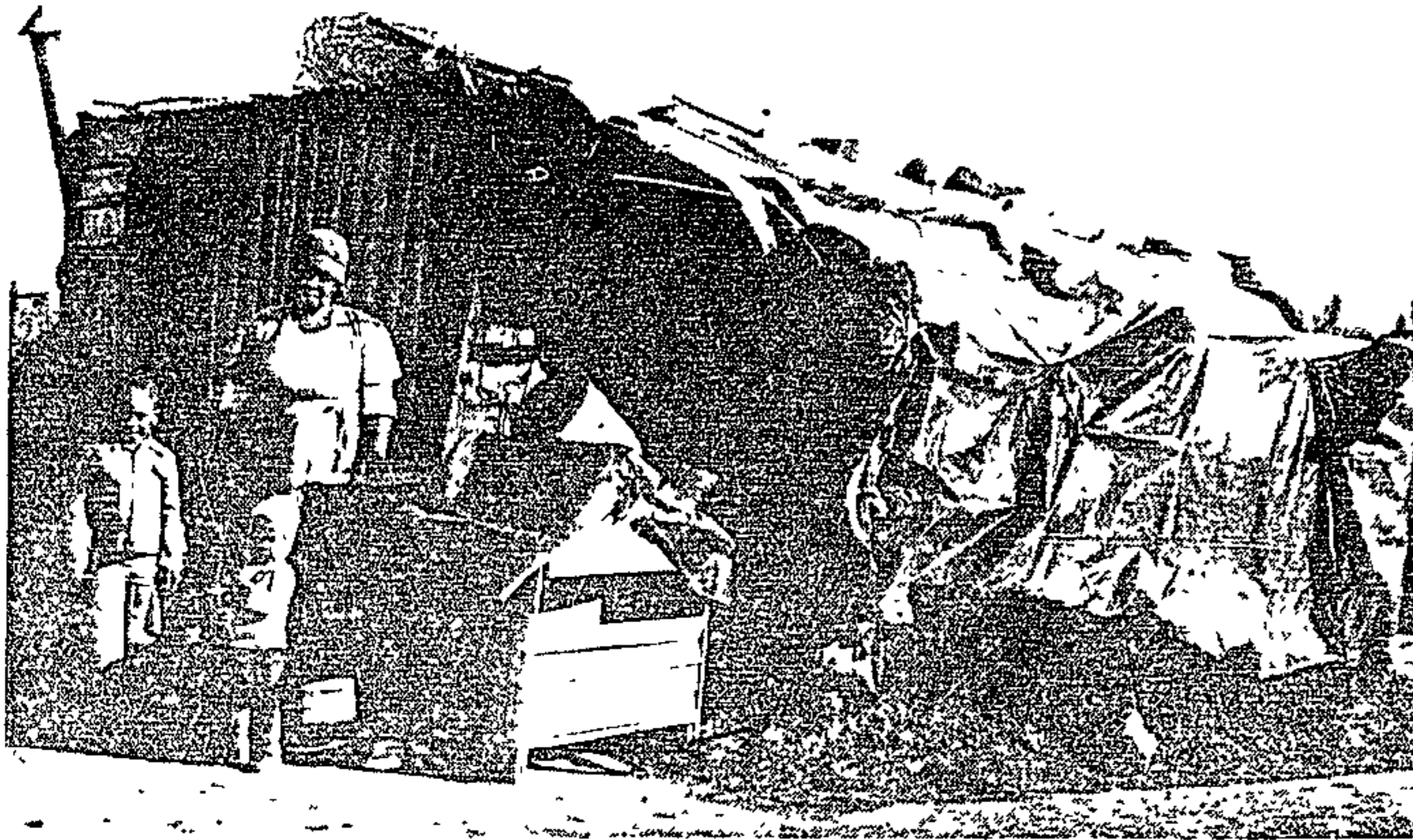
"The problem for the Government was that Mr Savage checked all his facts too thoroughly for their liking.

"He forced from Dr P Koornhof the admission that the land had never been removed from the black land schedule.

"Dr Koornhof's admission directly contradicts the denials of Mr Hayward.

"In view of the latter's slur on our integrity, particularly when made from the privileged position of the House of Parliament, we now ask Dr Hayward to publicly withdraw his allegation."

See Page 5



● One of thousands of makeshift tin shacks in which most of the Onverwacht residents have to live.

When the Sunday Express arrived at Onverwacht the medical staff was arming itself against the predictable outbreaks of pneumonia and bronchitis as the Free State winter approaches.

The nurse said that the health resistance of most Onverwacht children was "very low" — mostly due to malnutrition.

The day we arrived at Onverwacht six children were treated for malnutrition at the clinic.

One was 18-month-old Mavis Mgezo who was suffering from kwashiorkor. Lying limply on a bed in a one-roomed tin shack and in the care of her grandmother, Mavis has been crying for the protein her body craves.

She had all the symptoms of being underfed — skin peeling around her mouth, swollen eyes, hands and ankles.

Mavis is one of hundreds of Onverwacht children who have to make do with the little food available in their homes. As most of their fathers are either working illegally in Bloemfontein and Welkom or are migrant labourers at the mines, their mothers are left to provide for them.

'Smart' alex' Munnik

HELEN Suzman, PFP spokesman on black affairs, said "Dr Munnik is, I'm afraid, an incorrigible smart alex."

"He cannot resist making insensitive remarks such as his favourable comparison of the primitive health conditions at Onverwacht where a sad, poverty-stricken community struggles to exist, with well-endowed Houghton."

"The comparison is so absurd that it's hardly worth a comment. One can only hope that sooner or later Dr Munnik will realise that his offensive remarks reflect very badly, not only on himself but on his department which cannot dissociate itself from him."

The shortage of food is evident in the increasing number of children suffering from pellagra — vitamin B deficiency — who are fed by the clinic's feeding scheme.

The nurse commented "We think the problem is far more widespread than we are aware of because most of the deaths are reported to the commissioner."

"We are not given the official infant mortality statistics at the clinic."

A community worker in Thaba 'Nchu said that about three out of five funerals arranged by the Roman Catholic Church are for children.

When the Sunday Express was at Onverwacht on

Wednesday funeral arrangements were being made for a four-month-old baby and 17-month-old baby.

Sanitation and the inadequate water supply makes Onverwacht a health inspector's nightmare.

Most of the shacks and mudhouses are interspersed with corrugated iron pit-toilets and although officially the toilet buckets should be emptied twice a week residents said that they were being emptied once a week.

A few white-washed matchbox houses he scattered among the tin shacks.

No official figure on the number of new houses built could be obtained but ac-

cording to the community worker the Economic Development Corporation had built about 600 homes.

"These are for those who have work seekers' permits and are bought for between R4 300 and R6 000."

"But most Onverwacht residents live in one-roomed tin shacks and there are quite a number of families still living in the tents issued by the Government when they were first moved to Onverwacht four years ago," said the community worker.

Most of the people at Onverwacht were moved from the Kromdraai squatter camp in Thaba 'Nchu after Bophuthatswana independence.

Before independence the 'non-Tswanas' lived in harmony with the Tswanas.

But after independence in December 1977 conflicts with the Bophuthatswana citizens became an everyday happening and those at Kromdraai — mostly South-Sotho speaking — were harassed by the police.

They were not allowed to work in Bophuthatswana and their children were prevented from attending Bophuthatswana schools.

To 'quell resentment' they

were moved to Onverwacht but had to take out Qwa-Qwa citizenship although the area is not part of the homeland.

Mrs Alice Mashode's case is typical of the many families who have been relocated.

A mother of four, she was dressed in a short yellow dress, torn and stretched through years of trying to

keep making it fit despite being made for a teenager.

She took me into her tiny 3m² corrugated iron shack, its sides pasted with newspapers to keep out the dust and draught.

Her husband is a migrant labourer who works in Hennenman and only sees his family once a month when he brings home a family allowance of R50.

It is a hard life for Mrs Mashode and her family. To buy their meagre groceries she either goes to the supermarket where products are sold at three times the price they are sold at in Thaba 'Nchu or catches a bus to Thaba 'Nchu.

"But there's never enough. I have a baby who is starving. I don't know what to do," she said.

SAYS HAS HEALTH FACILITIES WHICH COMPARE WITH HOUGHTON

Where babies starve

Hundreds of pupils are shut out

25/4/82
HUNDREDS of Free State children were turned away from their schools after an official announcement that their parents had to have lodgers' permits.

A community worker told the Sunday Express that last week — at the beginning of the second term — hundreds of Onverwacht residents queued outside the commissioner's office to

obtain lodgers' permits

"It was one of the most distressing scenes I had seen at Onverwacht," said the community worker. "People had queued for kilometres for about seven days."

School attendance figures dropped dramatically: Children whose parents did not have lodgers' permits were not

S Express
allowed to go to school.

"At the moment there are about 559 children from Sub A to Std 5 and 325 pre-school children who are not allowed to attend the primary schools.

"Two Onverwacht women have now tried to start a sort of creche for these children, temporarily using the Catholic Church's hall at Onverwacht."

EXPRESS CLOSE-UP VISITS THE RURAL SLUM WHICH MUNNIK

The dumping ground

THE day after Minister of Health Dr Lapa Munnik compared health facilities at the Onverwacht resettlement camp in the Free State to Johannesburg's Houghton, two children died of starvation and nearly 300 people lined up at its clinic waiting for attention by one of its two doctors.

Onverwacht — a conglomeration of despair and squalor — nestles at the foot of a chain of koppies 15km from Thaba 'Nchu and houses about 160 000 people

Driving through the dust-bowl they call 'Botshabelo' — a place of refuge — the young and old sat outside their tin shacks and mud-

houses seeking warmth from the wintry Free State sun

There is little the clinic can do to alleviate the many seasonal health problems encountered by the residents in this resettlement camp established in May 1979

So far the work of the 12 nurses and the two South African Defence Force doctors has hardly made an impact on the daily lives of those living at Onverwacht

Recently they had to stand helpless as up to 70 children a day were rushed to Pelonomi hospital in Bloemfontein — 60km from the camp — during a gastro-enteritis epidemic. A nurse at the clinic said the medical staff could not cope with emergencies

"If there are any emergencies after 4pm the patients are either taken by our ambulance to the Moroka hospital or they catch one of the buses to Thaba 'Nchu," said the nurse.

Another cause of discon-

Reports

by

LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

Pictures

by

DENIS FARRELL

...tent is the lack of preventive medical care at Onverwacht Community health, said the nurse, was non-existent because of staff shortages



● Dusty squalor is the lot of 160 000 people who live in the rural slum of Onverwacht.

EXPRESS CLOSE-UP VISITS THE RURAL SLUM WHICH MUNNIK

The dumping ground

271
~~285~~
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~~289~~
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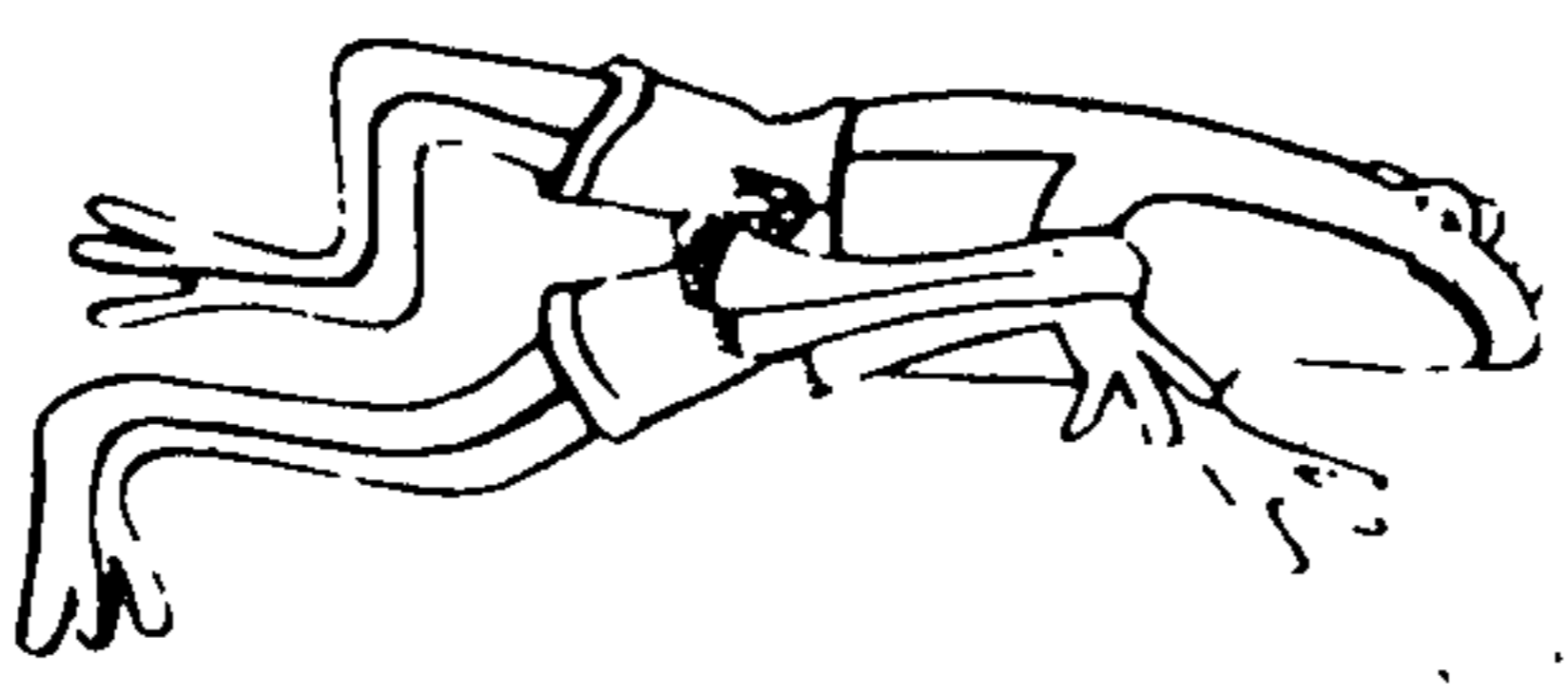
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A nurse at the clinic said the medical staff could not cope with emergencies.

"If there are any emergencies after 4pm the patients are either taken by our ambulance to the Moroka hospital or they catch one of the buses to Thaba 'Nchu," said the nurse.

Another cause of discontent is the lack of preventive medical care at Onverwacht. Community health, said the nurse, was nonexistent because of staff shortages.

Reports
BY
LIZ VAN DEN
NEUWENHOF
Profiles
BY
DENIS
FARNELL



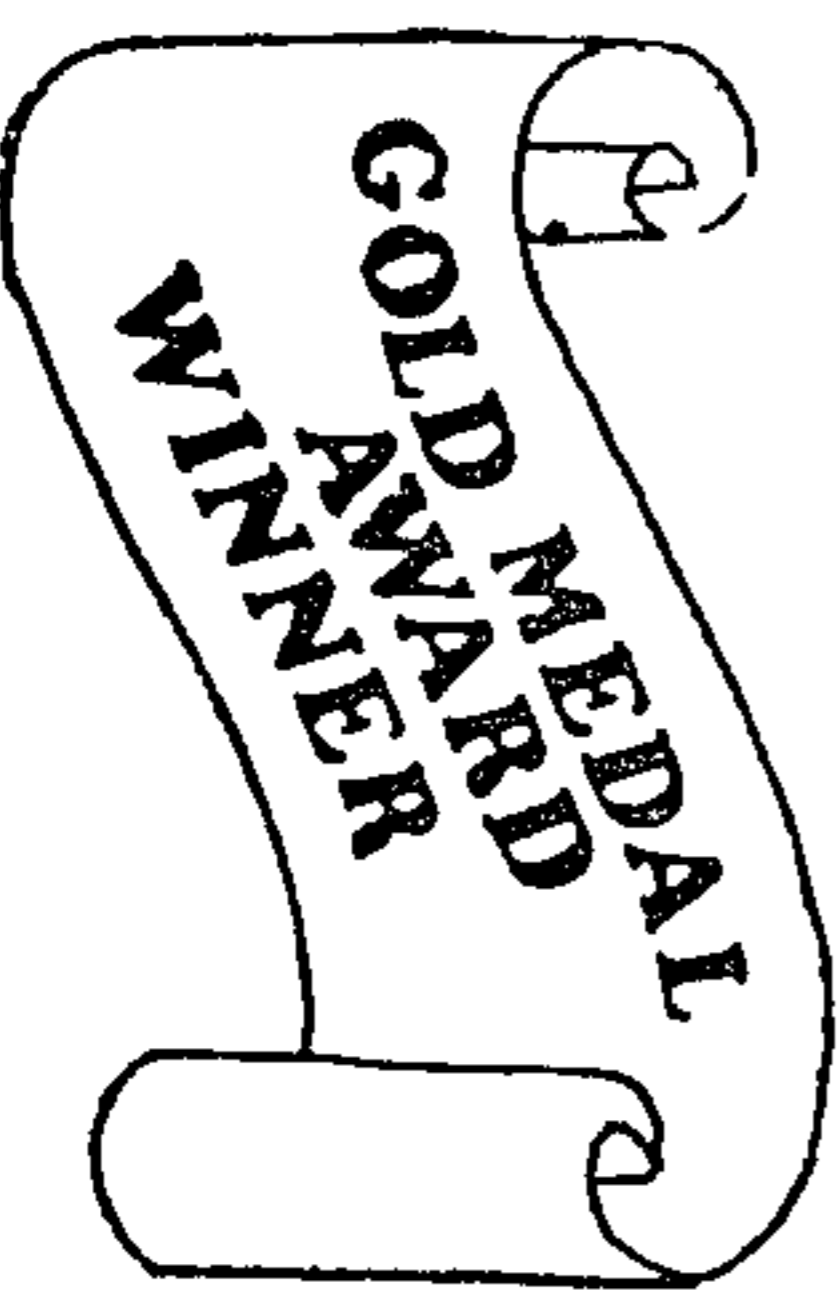
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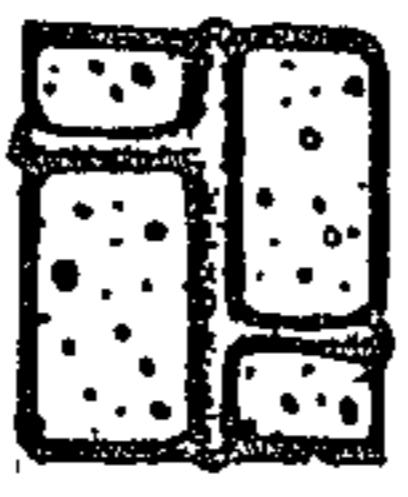
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Government eases up on

removals

271
S. Times 25/11/82

THE Government has changed its policy on "black-spot" removals.

In future, blacks will not be automatically resettled if they are productively using the land they are on.

This was confirmed by informed senior government sources this week.

The removal of "black spots" would continue where blacks were squatting on land which could otherwise be productively utilised.

But if blacks were productively using land earmarked for white takeover, they

By IVOR WILKINS Political Correspondent

would probably be left undisturbed.

Government sources said it was also likely that, in such circumstances, the land would be allowed to change hands in future to either whites or blacks on a straight commercial basis.

The new approach is unlikely to apply across the board, but is indicative of a new government line on the

question of land consolidation brought about partly by economic considerations.

The costs of consolidation have proved astronomical.

The new approach is also in line with the concept of economic development taking priority over geographic and purely ideological considerations.

Scrapped

The first glimmer of the government's new approach came in an announcement last week reversing a decision to remove a 32 000ha

"black spot" in the Pietersburg area.

Instead of being resettled, its inhabitants will be allowed to remain where they are.

And 32 000ha of "white" land bought by the South African Development Trust for the resettlement will be resold eventually to white farmers.

Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said the plan had been scrapped for "practical and financial" reasons.

In terms of the decision the Matok/Ramagoeep area in

Soutpansberg will no longer be transferred to white farmers but will remain part of Lebowa.

A similar area in the Vio-Dendron are adjoining Lebowa had been bought out from white farmers for the settlement of the blacks evicted from the Matok/Ramagoeep district.

Rethink

It will now be sub-divided into economic agricultural units with a view to the optimum accommodation of white farmers.

This takes to full circle a process that has been going on for nearly 10 years.

The gigantic costs of the original consolidation schemes have already caused a considerable rethink in government circles and led to the new concept where economic regional development takes priority over the implementation of grand apartheid.

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development's latest report, land for consolidation in the past financial year was

bought at an average cost of R404 a hectare

At the beginning of last year, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development and the man in charge of consolidation, argued that the mere acquisition of land was not the answer and said that if the Government were to buy 3-million hectares it would cost R1 000-million, and would not improve economic viability at all.

At today's prices, that sum would already have grown to R1 200-million.

Mr van der Walt said this week the final consolidation report of his commission was nearing completion and would be in the hands of the Cabinet in June or July.

It is conceivable that this could result in further changes to the Government's approach to consolidation.

The approach has already sparked criticism from the right wing.

This week, during the debate on co-operation and development, the Conservative Party accused the Government of engaging "reverse gear" on consolidation.

D. M. Spatch
 CAPE TOWN — The government has come under fire for its announcement yesterday that it is to take belated action to comply with laws governing the excise of land earmarked for black occupation long after actually annexing the land and offering it for sale to white farmers.

The announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, came after accusations in Parliament by Mr Andrew Savage (PFP, Walmer) that the government had acted illegally in excising seven farms in the Tsitsikamma area which had been held in trust for members of the Fingo tribe for more than 150 years.

Dr Koornhof announced in his reply to the budget debate on his vote that the select committee on co-operation and development would make recommendations to Parliament proclaiming the excision during the current parliamentary session.

Opposition MPs later interpreted Dr Koornhof's statement, after sustained pressure from Mr Savage and Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany) in debates and questions tabled in Parliament, as tacit admission that the government had acted irregularly.

Mrs Helen Suzman, chief opposition spokesman on co-operation, said in an interview that in any normal society the affected people would have strong grounds for claiming damages from the state.

"This is highly irregular and amounts to completing the necessary prescribed procedures post hoc," she said.

The government began removing members of the tribe from the Fingo reserve near Humansdorp in 1977 and resettled them on 8 475 ha at

271
 Fingo lands: belated govt action

Elukhanyweni, near Keiskammahoeck in the Ciskei.

The inhabitants of the seven farms were compensated for houses and improvements at the trust land.

The Fingos were awarded the land at Tsitsikamma during the 1830s in reward for their services to the crown in the war against the Xhosas.

The deeds of reservation stipulated, however, that the government could dispose of the land as it wished if it became necessary to do so.

In terms of the 1936 Land Act, it was stated clearly that the land could be excised from the black occupation schedule only according to strict provisions, including recommendations to Parliament. The land was vested in the SA Development Trust.

Mr Moorcroft, who is in possession of affidavits from members of the Fingo tribe who claim that force was used to evict them, said in a statement that he could not see how Dr Koornhof could persist in his claim that the Fingos were removed of their own free will.

"Either the Fingos have perjured themselves or Dr Koornhof is not in possession of the true facts of the removals," Mr Moorcroft said.

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ONVERWACHT: City of death

THE SIMPLE MESSAGE scrawled on a slab standing erect on a tiny grave at Onverwacht says it all — L Vena 01/08/81 (to) 14/04/82.

The sad story of Onverwacht is told by the simple graves at the foot of the mountain overlooking the 'massive squatters' camp. It is the story of hunger, disease and death

More than 1 900 people have died at Onverwacht since the squatter camp was established more than three years ago, many of them children under the age of three

Officials estimate that about 120 000 people are living at Onverwacht but community workers say the figure is higher than that

Onverwacht, which mushroomed in June 1979 and immediately caused an outcry both at home and abroad, had temporarily receded from the public spotlight until the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munk, lauded health facilities at the camp and compared them to those

OWN CORRESPONDENT

at Houghton this week.

"It is as good a health service as you people have in Houghton," he told Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, last week

When reporters visited the camp last week, a completely different picture emerged.

Although facilities have marginally improved, the effect of such improvement on the community has been negated by the steady influx of people without a place to stay.

The death rate, which saw 527 people dying of a typhoid epidemic in the first year of the camp, does not seem to have subsided

Records indicate that more than 20 people die every week. By Thursday last week, the undertaker had already buried eleven people, and all but three were children below the age of three.

The greatest killers at Onverwacht are gastroenteritis, kwashiorkor and pneumonia, a nurse at the local clinic said.

The polyclinic, which was completed recently, is the only centre providing medical service for the population, which welfare workers put at more than 130 000. It has a staff of 12 nurses and four doctors, two of them army doctors,

alternating duty during the week.

The clinic does not provide a 24-hour service.

"For the amount of work we do here, the staff is not enough," the nurse said. "Fortunately we haven't had cholera yet," she added.

The Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-Operation and Development in the Orange Free State, Mr A P Kruger, pointed out in an interview that a hospital was "only 12 km away" from Onverwacht, in Thaba Nchu.

Onverwacht came into being as a result of people fleeing from impending independence of Bophutatswana. The people were originally resident at Thaba Nchu location, but because they were South Sotho-speaking they were discriminated against

The people were then moved to Onverwacht farm, 15km from Thaba Nchu.

Onverwacht is part of a comprehensive long-term plan to establish a new city for the South Sothos. According to a projection by the Department of Co-operation and Development, the city will have a population of 200 000 by the year 2000

When the people first moved to Onverwacht, they were given tents for shelter and buckets for toilets. They shared communal taps.

The tents have all gone now and the khaki plains are covered by tin shanties and mud huts.

But more than three years after the camp was established water and sanitary arrangements are still primitive.

Every stand has a corrugated iron structure with a bucket as toilet. It is not uncommon in Onverwacht to see black buckets brimming with night soil lining the streets with foul smells permeating the air.

Contrary to claims by the authorities that



WATER: People have to queue sometimes for almost the whole day in Onverwacht — there is only one tap to a hundred houses.

there was a tap at every home, more than 10 stands — which in some cases accommodate double that number of families — share one tap. Taps often run dry without any explanation.

The stands, measuring 30 metres by 15 metres, are too small. The soil is clayey and therefore not arable.

Thus the biggest problem in Onverwacht is unemployment. Thaba Nchu has no employment opportunities and Bloemfontein, 65 km away, cannot swallow all

the job-seekers from the camp.

Father Peter Brislin, of the Catholic Church in Thaba Nchu, estimates that 40 percent of the menfolk are out of work

Because many people cannot get work, many families are victims of hunger.

An assistant at the local office of the family planning clinic said she had never known hunger to be a killer, "but hunger is killing people here, especially infants," she said.

Conversations with the people reveal an amazingly resilient spirit. They are not angry or bitter with what they are going through; some are even grateful

for living, even under such subhuman conditions.

One woman said: "This is my house," referring to a craggy tin shack which could be blown away by a breeze.

"My word is law here. Yes, I'm very happy to have a place of my own"

One gets the impression the people have not known anything better than the abject conditions they are living in.

Onverwacht has even been renamed Bostablo — place of refuge — to blunt the impression it has created as a symbol of suffering brought about by the Government's resettlement policy.

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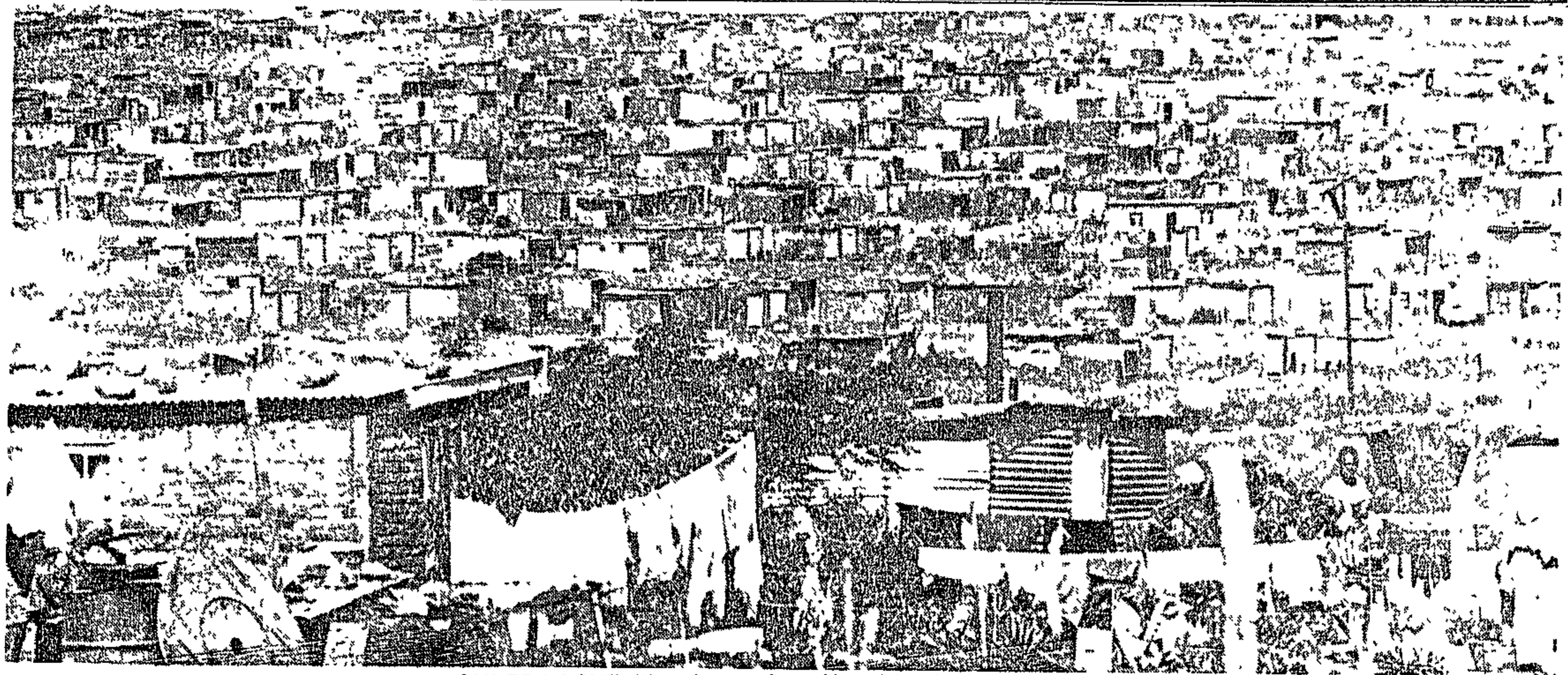
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INSIDE TODAY

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All the racing results PAGE 15
R2 000 to be won PAGE 15



ONVERWACHT: It's a far cry from Houghton in Johannesburg. See Page 2.

Onverwacht: OFS 'Houghton' of sickness and squalor

HORROR CAMP

271
Sowetan 26/4/82

MORE THAN 1 900 people have died so far at the squatters' camp of Onverwacht, near Thabanechu in the Orange Free State.

The camp, established in June 1979 to accommodate people who did not want to belong to Bophuthatswana after the homeland had opted for inde-

pendence, returned to the public spotlight last week after a claim in Parliament by the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, that health service at Onverwacht was as good as in Houghton, the prestigious Johannesburg suburb.

"It has as good a health service as any of you people have in Houghton," the Minis-

ter told Mrs Helen Suzman, MP (PFP). During a two-day visit, reporters found that 1 949 people had died at Onverwacht since the camp was established, 1 025 of them children. Most of the dead children were under the age of three. By Thursday last week, 11 more people had died. Some 527 people died of a typhoid epidemic in the camp's first year of existence.

The greatest killer diseases at Onverwacht now are gastro-enteritis, kwashiorkor and pneumonia. Infectious diseases like measles are also prevalent.

A new clinic has been built, but a nursing sister said that the staff of 12 was not coping.

Onverwacht has an estimated population of 130 000 and more than 300 patients are treated at the clinic every day. It does not provide a 24-hour service and is closed over week-ends.

Desperate youths swindled

By ALINAH DUBE 26/4/82
ONVERWACHT has become the target of con-men who prey off its misery.

The SOWETAN heard a startling tale from two young men who had been lured out of the Free State labour pool with the promise of a job.

Mr Johannes Lekgotlana (18) and Mr Lazarus Tinte told how two men, one white and one

black, came to Onverwacht and told them "to prepare your things as fast as you can - if you want to find yourselves good jobs in Jo'burg".

Said Johannes: "We were all excited, but little did we know what we were in for."

"These men had showed us a corner where they would wait for us, and they warned us to be as fast as we

could. "Wishing us luck, some of our parents offered their hard-earned cents to us to buy food on our way. I, for instance, was given R10."

Lazarus said that "this white-man often comes to Onverwacht for youths."

The youths said they became suspicious when the white man, whom they knew only as "Oubaas", suddenly stopped

the car and demanded that each pay R10 for petrol.

But a bigger shock awaited them in Johannesburg, when "Oubaas" dropped them outside Ellis Park Stadium.

"Oubaas said he had lost interest in our labour. We told him we had no money but he dismissed us and said: 'Gaan julle weg'," said Lazarus.

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Squatters told their camp will be razed

Post Correspondent

GEORGE — The George Town Council plans to demolish the "Bossiesgif" black squatter camp bordering on the coloured housing area here.

The occupants of the camp — which has existed for about 10 years — have been given three options

- To return to the homelands,
- To accept alternative accommodation within the coloured housing area, or
- To break up family units, with husbands staying in compounds and their wives and children going to homelands many have never seen

The decision was conveyed earlier this month to some 25 black families involved

It has created further insecurity among George's black squatting community, which now numbers about 4 000.

Many want to know why it is necessary to take such steps when tentative plans exist for a new black township in the area

The decision has revived the mistrust created several years ago when efforts were made to shift the entire community to Mossel Bay

The George Town Clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, said a reason for the decision was that the squatter camp gradually developed directly beneath Escom power lines and this constituted a danger.

The houses also stood in an electricity servitude and the council could not service the area

Mr Du Plessis said as far as he knew "a decision had been made regarding the site for a new and properly serviced black township. But even so land must still be expropriated, transferred, and construction work must be undertaken.

"Even under circumstances of the utmost urgency the new township will not be completed for five to six years," he said.

The council would not demolish houses or evict tenants until alternative accommodation had been found

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METAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

For two years the Government has increasingly been avoiding answering questions on black-spot removals. A Progressive Federal Party MP has gone so far as to describe this tendency to secrecy as "evasion".

(271) stan
30/4/82

Plans for removals are now hush-hush

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government, which still plans to resettle hundreds of thousands of blacks under its separate development policy is clearly in trouble.

Since the bad publicity given in the past to its "Limehills" and "Dimbasa's," resettlement schemes are becoming secretive.

Before Parliament now is a Bill to empower the State President to declare matters being dealt with by the Commission for Co-operation and Development — charged with the consolidation programme — to be handled secretly by regulation.

But this is not all. For the past two years the Government has increasingly been avoiding answering questions on removals. Mr Graham McIntosh (Progressive Federal Party, Maritzburg North) describes it as "evasion."

PATCHWORK

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof has told Parliament that in future the removal of "black spots" will be dealt with on a confidential basis. What he means by this no one knows.

Over the past few months, Mr McIntosh has asked many questions in Parliament about planned removals, and the Government has "evaded" answering them fully.

About the only definite answer has been that there are 75 black spots earmarked for

Though the Government has agreed to "stay" on removal orders in the face of widespread opposition and bad publicity, Dr Koornhof has made it clear that the Government will push ahead.

COMPASSION

For example, in the Reserve 4 area, where large numbers of people have moved to find work in the Richards Bay industrial complex, the Government agreed last year to hold back on removal orders.

But this was probably more because of lack of finance than reasons of compassion.

The area, and three others at Paulpietersburg, Sodwana Bay and Driefontein near Ladysmith, were declared white in January last year.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament that compensatory land has been acquired at Babango, Umbombo, Lower Umfolozi and Klipriver.

These places are many kilometres away from the present areas, and in most cases far from areas which can offer job opportunities.

HOUSING

Without saying when the removals would take place, Dr Koornhof said the people would be moved to areas after infrastructure and housing facilities had been provided, and after further "consultation."

He did not say with whom the consultation could be.

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But to questions on when the removals will be made, how many people are affected, where they will be removed to, and what the cost will be, the Government is, in the main either unable or unwilling to answer.

The situation in Natal is far worse than in other provinces. kwaZulu is spattered over the province like a patch-work quilt.

How many black spots there are in Natal not even the Department of Co-operation and Development can say for sure.

Despite opposition from nearly every sector in kwaZulu and Natal, the Government is still adamant that it is going to implement the policy.

In Natal, too, the removal of black spots is only part of the story. There is also a plan for massive areas to be cleared and hundreds of thousands of people moved so that kwaZulu can be more "consolidated."

not want to consult only remain where they are. kwaZulu will have nothing to do with the removals.

The black spots are isolated pieces of land ranging in size from a few hectares to hundreds of hectares.

JOB DOUBTS

Many of the people living in the black spots are settled communities.

The list of areas earmarked for resettlement is almost endless, and includes places such as Matiwane's Kop, Jonono's Kop, Lusitania and Driefontein — all near Ladysmith — Tembale and Cornfields near Estcourt, and Hopewell near Richmond.

In nearly every planned removal, there are people who do not know where they are being moved to, who will be their new neighbours or where they will find jobs. In any case, they do not want to be moved.

Children starving at Munnik's 'Houghton'

By LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

THE day after the Minister of Health, Dr Lapa Munnik, compared health facilities at the Onverwacht resettlement camp in the Free State to Johannesburg's Houghton, two children died of starvation and nearly 300 people lined up at its clinic waiting for attention by one of its two doctors.

Onverwacht — a conglomeration of despair and squalor — nestles at the foot of a chain of koppies 15 kilometres from Thaba 'Nchu and houses about 160 000 people

Driving through the dust-bowl they call "Botshabelo" — a place of refuge — the young and old could be seen sitting outside their tin shacks and mud houses, seeking warmth from the wintry Free State sun.

There is little the clinic can do to alleviate the many seasonal health problems encountered by the residents in this resettlement camp established in May, 1979.

So far, the work of the 12 nurses and the two South African Defence Force doctors has hardly made an impact on the daily lives of those living at Onverwacht.

Recently they had to stand helpless as up to 70 children a day were rushed

to Peonomi hospital in Bloemfontein, 60 kilometres from the camp, during a gastro-enteritis epidemic. A nurse at the clinic said the medical staff could not cope with emergencies

"If there are any emergencies after 4pm the patients are either taken by our ambulance to the Maroka hospital or they catch one of the buses to Thaba 'Nchu," said the nurse

Another cause of discontent is the lack of preventive medical care at Onverwacht. Community health, said the nurse, was non-existent because of staff shortages.

When a news team arrived at Onverwacht, the medical staff was arming itself against the predictable outbreaks of pneumonia and bronchitis as the Free State winter approaches

The nurse said the health resistance of most Onverwacht children was "very low" — mostly due to malnutrition.

One was 18-month-old Mavis Mgezo, who was suffering from kwashiorkor

Lying limply on a bed in a one-roomed tin shack and in the care of her grandmother, Mavis has been crying for the protein her body craves.

She had all the symptoms of being underfed... skin peeling around her mouth, swollen eyes, hands and ankles

Mavis is one of hundreds of Onverwacht children who have to make do with the little food available in their homes

Because most of their fathers are either working illegally in Bloemfontein and Welkom or are migrant labourers at the mines, their mothers are left to provide for them.

The shortage of food is evident in the increasing number of children suffering from pellagra — vitamin B deficiency — who are fed by the clinic's feeding scheme

The nurse commented: "We think the problem is far more widespread than we are aware of because most of the deaths are reported to the commissioner.

"We are not given the official infant mortality

statistics at the clinic."

A community worker in Thaba 'Nchu said about three out of five funerals arranged by the Roman Catholic Church were for children.

During our visit to Onverwacht, funeral arrangements were being made for a four-month-old baby and a 17-month-old baby

Sanitation and the inadequate water supply make Onverwacht a health inspector's nightmare.

Most of the shacks and mud houses are interspersed with corrugated iron pit latrines and, although officially the toilet buckets should be emptied twice a week, residents said they were being emptied once a week

A few white-washed matchbox houses lie scattered among the tin shacks

No official figure on the number of new houses built could be obtained but, according to the community worker, the Economic Development Corporation had built about 600 homes

"These were for those who have workseekers' permits and are bought for between R4 300 and R6 000

"But most Onverwacht residents live in one-

roomed tin shacks and there are quite a number of families still living in the tents issued by the Government when they were first moved to Onverwacht four years ago," said the community worker.

Most of the people at Onverwacht were moved from the Kromdraai squatter camp in Thaba 'Nchu after Bophuthatswana independence

Before independence, the "non-Tswanas" lived in harmony with the Tswanas.

But, after independence in December, 1977, conflicts with the Bophuthatswana citizens became an everyday happening and those at Kromdraai — mostly South-Sotho speaking — were harassed by the police.

They were not allowed to work in Bophuthatswana and their children were prevented from attending Bophuthatswana schools.

To "quell resentment" they were moved to Onverwacht but had to take out Qwa-Qwa citizenship although the area is not part of that homeland.

Mrs Alice Mashode's case is typical of the many families who have been relocated.

A mother of four, she was dressed in a short yellow dress, torn and stretched through years of trying to keep making it fit despite being made for a teenager.

She took me into her tiny corrugated iron shack, its sides pasted with newspapers to keep out the dust and draught

Her husband is a migrant labourer who works in Henneman and only sees his family once a month when he brings home a family allowance of R50

It is a hard life for Mrs Mashode and her family

To buy their meagre groceries she either goes to the supermarket, where products are sold at three times the price they are sold at in Thaba 'Nchu, or catches a bus to Thaba 'Nchu

"But there's never enough I have a baby who is starving I don't know what to do," she said



One of the thousands of makeshift tin shacks in which live most of the residents of Onverwacht, the Orange Free State resettlement camp whose medical facilities Dr Lapa Munnik compared with those of Johannesburg's Houghton.

Experts list human toll of resettlement

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

SOUTH Africa would pay a "very great price" for pushing people into homeland resettlement camps without adequate health, sanitary and social services, Dr Selma Browde said at the weekend.

Dr Browde, a former Johannesburg city councillor and MPC, was speaking in Johannesburg at a seminar on resettlement organised by the SA Institute of Race Relations

Dr Browde said outbreaks of cholera and other epidemics did not come as a surprise when one considered the conditions under which people were forced to live in resettlement areas

She criticised the medical profession for trying to divorce medicine from politics — particularly the urgent need for social reform and the development of preventive medicine.

South Africa lacked the ability to deliver proper, all-round medical care to a vast section of the population.

It was pointless to treat a person for an illness and then send that person back into the environment which caused the illness

Another speaker, Mr Steven Friedman, the Rand Daily Mail's Labour Correspondent, said workers who moved from "white" South Africa to homeland resettlement camps lost the protection of South African labour legislation

Those moved from their farms on to small plots in "resettlement towns" lost the right to keep stock and grow crops — often their only



DR SELMA BROWDE
Epidemics no surprise

means of livelihood

Once people were resettled in homelands, Pretoria was no longer responsible for their social security — which Mr Friedman believed was a "very direct purpose" of the resettlement policy.

While urban labour reforms had improved the lives of urban blacks to a certain degree, these had been bought at the expense of rural dwellers

Mr Gerry Mare, a researcher who has written extensively about resettlement, said any relocation involved varying degrees of change in economic status

These could involve the loss of productive ground and livestock or increased travelling costs to place of employment

There was a lack of pressure on the authorities to alleviate the problems linked to resettlement.

Accurate figures were unavailable, but it had been estimated that between 1-million and 2-million people were affected, he said

Nyanga residents to petition Parliament over cost of housing

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A petition signed by more than 100 Nyanga residents who claim the "price of having roofs over our heads" is prohibi-

It continues "If the standard of the housing and facilities were higher, we would not mind paying the amount."

However, the four-roomed

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Threats of hunger strike on removals

African Affairs Reporter

BLACK community leaders in the Ladysmith district say the Government will face strong opposition — including hunger strikes — if it goes ahead with the proposed resettlement plans for the area.

They also say the Government will not succeed in resettling them and claim the land is wanted by white farmers because of its water resources.

They were reacting to an announcement by Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, in the House of Assembly last week.

He said that people living in eight Natal 'black spots' — Matiwaneskop, Jononoskop, the Driefontein complex, Umbulwane, Tembalihle, Cornfields, Steenkoolspruit and KwaPitela — would be moved.

Mr Koornhof said the resettlement should be seen as an effort to improve the general standard of life of the communities.

Mr Patrick Msimang, chairman of the local land committee said that five years ago the Christian community of Driefontein built a church as an offering to God to protect them from resettlement.

Their belief that the latest resettlement plans would not succeed was unshakeable.

Mr Msimang, showed the Mercury a title deed bearing the stamp of Queen Victoria dated 1874.

It stated that the land should be occupied by the community of Driefontein.

He said the whole area fell under one title deed. Driefontein was administered by a land committee of 12 and trustees.

The people in the area, whom the Government regarded as squatters, had undertaken to leave their properties but would refuse compensation.

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Mercury

3/5/82

Reports that these included the political role of the movement and the African National Congress.

They indicated that there have been some movements although some appeared to be at their beginning.

Sources close to the South African government are unwilling to discuss the escalation of their regular operations against Swapo camps and other targets in southern Angola in return for a commitment

Last night students interviewed said they would not attend lectures until their colleagues were released.

They said the students were angered by a rumour that the university was to be called "The University of the Ciskei" from the graduation ceremony on Saturday.

"It was also believed that Chief Sebe was to be made the chancellor of the university," one student said.

Chief Sebe and several Cabinet Ministers who accompanied him to the graduation ceremony were not injured in the rumpus.

However, they had to turn back and could not attend the ceremony.

Student witnesses said after Chief Sebe's departure police reinforcements were brought in and teargas was fired.

"One of the injured students is a girl," a student said.

Sapa reports that one of the windows of the Ciskei official cars was smashed with a pole in the skirmish, which started when the Ciskeian convoy approached the campus.

May Day demos all over world (134) *Sowetan 3/5/82*

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY — May 1 — was celebrated around the world, including in South Africa, over the weekend.

Special prayer meetings were held in Soweto and a number of other townships.

In other parts of Africa, thousands of workers took to the streets. Celebrations in many cities were marked by calls for improved working conditions, pledges of support for southern African liberation struggles and warnings of dire economic straits ahead.

In Tanzania, thou-

DISCOUNT STORES

PUMA SHAWLS 150 x 160 11,99

FLAME PARAFFIN STOVES 8,99



Bop clamps down on squatters

THE Bophuthatswana Government this month issued temporary residents' permits to regulate and govern squatter movement in Winterveldt.

Every tenant in the area will be compelled by law to have such a permit.

BY NORMAN NGALE

The permits are being issued by the Internal Affairs Department of the homeland under the Bophuthatswana Aliens and Travellers Control Act no 22 of 1979.

According to a copy in possession of The SOWETAN, they are valid for a year, after which they have to be re-

newed.

Residents of the area other than landlords are requested to call on their local administration offices for such permits, and a control file bearing particulars such as the identity number, nationality and resi-

dential address will be opened.

The permit will enable the Government to hold records of squatters and it will be an offence for any squatter to remain in the area without a permit.

The conditions of is-

sue include that the holder "shall without expense to the Government depart from the Republic of Bophuthatswana on or before the expiry date of this permit or such later date as endorsed on the permit."

He shall not, the conditions read, without authority of the Department of Internal Affairs, alter the purpose for which he or she was permitted to be in Bophuthatswana enter into business or accept

an employment, paid or unpaid and on departure he shall be required to surrender the document to the passport officer.

A fine of R200 or six months' imprisonment will be imposed on whoever transgresses any of the rules stipulated on the document.

Release of these permits follows an intensive two week raid by the homeland's army and police on every shack in the sprawling, squalid slum. Local police spokesmen had de-

scribed the blitz as a crime prevention effort.

The law was effected barely a month after the inter-governmental committee which investigated the plight of the squatters had submitted its report to the governments of the Republic and Bophuthatswana.

Winterveldt became Bophuthatswana's most problematic area since the homeland opted for independence, with the homeland's leaders constantly claiming they inherited the problem from the Republic of South Africa.

The local Tenants' Committee is to hold a series of meetings as from May 8 to explain to the squatters the acquisition of the permits as well as the implications of acquiring or rejecting it.

A study of the form, reveals that if a squatter obtains endorsement on the permits for the next five years, the chances are that he might obtain the homeland citizenship.

Removals to go on — in secret

ARGUS 4/5/82

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WITH hundreds of thousands of blacks to remove and resettle elsewhere to meet the requirements of the policy of separate development the Government is clearly in trouble.

With the "Limehills" and "Dimbasas" of the past, the Government, although improving the resettlement schemes, has more and more moved into the twilight zones of secrecy to achieve its ideological aims.

Before Parliament at the moment is a Bill that provides for the State President to declare matters dealt with by the Commission for Co-operation and Development, which is charged with the consolidation programme, secret by regulation.

For the past two years on an increasing scale the Government has been avoiding, or as Mr Graham McIntosh, MP, (PFP, Pietermaritzburg North) puts it, evading answering questions on removals.

Dr Piet Koornhof has told Parliament that in future the removal of black spots will be dealt with on a confidential basis, but it is not clear what he means by this.

Over the past few months Mr McIntosh has asked many questions in Parliament about planned removals and the Government has "evaded" answering the questions fully.

About the only definite fact that has been given is that there are 75 "black spots" earmarked for clearance.

But questions on when removals will take place, how many people are affected, where they

BRUCE CAMERON of The Argus political staff looks at the Bill before Parliament which will enable the Department of Co-operation and Development to carry out the Government's homelands consolidation programme, involving the uprooting and resettling of thousands of black families, free from public scrutiny.

will be removed to and what cost is involved the Government in the main is either unable or unwilling to answer.

In Natal the situation is far worse than in the other provinces with Kwazulu spattered over the province like a patch-work quilt.

How many black spots there are in Natal not even the Department of Co-operation and Development can say for sure.

In spite of opposition from nearly every sector in Kwazulu and Natal the Government is still adamant that it is going to implement the policy.

In Natal the removal of "black spots" is only part of the story. On top of this there is a plan for greater "consolidation" in terms of which massive areas will have to be cleared and hundreds of thousands of people moved in land exchanges so that Kwazulu can be consolidated into a more contiguous area.

Although the Government has agreed to "stays" on removal orders in the face of widespread opposition and bad publicity, Dr Koornhof has made it clear in reply to Mr McIntosh's questions

that the Government will push ahead.

For example in the Reserve 4 area where large numbers of people have moved to find work in the Richards Bay industrial complex the Government agreed to hold back on its removal orders last year.

But this was probably caused more by the lack of finance than for reasons of compassion.

The area as well as three others — at Paulpietersburg, Sodwana Bay and the Driefontein area near Ladysmith — were declared white areas in January last year.

Compensatory land has been acquired, Dr Koornhof told Parliament, at Babanango, Umbombo, Lower Umfolozi and Klipriver.

These areas are many kilometres away from the existing areas and in most cases far away from places which can offer adequate employment opportunities.

Without answering when the removals will take place Dr Koornhof says the people will be moved to areas after infrastructure and "housing facilities" have been provided and after

further "consultation."

With whom the consultation will take place he does not say.

The people of the areas have stated that they do not want to consult but only to remain where they are, while Kwazulu will not have anything to do with removals.

To make matters worse the people being moved cannot be sure they will not be moved again.

The "black spots" are isolated pieces of land which range in size from a few hectares to many hundreds of hectares and are owned by blacks.

In almost every removal there are people who do not know where they are being moved, who will be their new neighbours, where they will find jobs and who do not want to be moved in any case.

Black Allied Workers
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning
National Certificate
Orange-Vaal General
Trawler and Line
MINING AND QUARRY
Amalgamated English
Amalgamated Union
Amalgamated Societ
Black Allied Workes
Black Mineworkers
Federated Mining E
Iron Moulders Soci
Mine Coloured Stat
Mine Surface Offic
Mine Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

271 ~~308~~ ~~347~~ Hansard
Shakaville Q 61.748 4/5/82

552 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (a) What is the estimated number of residents of Shakaville, near Stanger, and
- (b) how many communal (i) water taps and (ii) showers have been provided for its residents?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (a) 2 551
- (b) (i) 97
- (ii) 24

In addition to the above 15 dwellings have been provided with running water of which 13 have been fitted with showers

73 392 coloured families resettled under Group Areas

ARGUS
5/5/82
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Political Correspondent
UP to September 1981,
2013 white, 73 392
coloured and 34 135
Indian families were re-
settled in terms of the
Group Areas Act, accord-
ing to the latest report of
the Department of Com-
munity Development.

From October 1980 to
September 1981 62 white,
2 583 coloured and 1 201
Indian families were
moved.

The report says an in-
evitable result of the
establishment of separate
residential areas was the
resettlement of disquali-
fied persons in their own
residential areas.

"Areas are assigned with
due regard to the extent
of possible uprooting and
everything possible is
done to avoid unnecessary
uprooting," the report
says.

"The vast majority of

families resettled lived in
slums and under appall-
ingly overcrowded condi-
tions in areas where often
none or very few com-
munity facilities existed
and where rent exploita-
tion was commonplace."

"They were resettled in
communities where pro-
per housing at reasonable
prices was provided for
them, ownership was
strongly encouraged and
necessary community faci-
lities were provided.

Munnik contradicted: Resign says Barnard

CME Tents 14/5/82

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Political Staff — The HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, had contradicted the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik, about health conditions in the Overwacht resettlement camp, Dr Marius Barnard, MP, said on Wednesday.

And, Dr Barnard added, information given him in Parliament on Wednesday by Dr Koorhof should leave Dr Munnik no alternative but to resign.

In April this year, Dr Munnik said in Parliament that the people in Overwacht, a resettlement camp in the Orange Free State on the Bophuthatwana border, enjoyed "as good a health service" as any of the people in Houghton.

Yesterday, Dr Koorhof said there were two part-time doctors and three district surgeons serving the estimated population of 120 000 people at Overwacht.

"This means, at best, there is one doctor for every 24 000 of the officially estimated population," Dr Barnard said.

Dr Koorhof said there was one dentist at Overwacht and Dr Barnard said he had information that this dentist did not even have facilities for filling teeth and had to resort to extractions.

In April, Dr Munnik said he had visited Overwacht and that "there is a water tap at just about everyone's doorstep and every plot has sanitation".

Dr Koorhof, however, said on Wednesday that "taps have been provided every 150 metres".

He also said there was no water-borne sewerage at Overwacht.

A psychiatrist visited the area twice a week.

In respect of curative services, there were two senior sisters, 11 sisters, seven staff nurses and two Santa Informa-tion officers.

Dr Barnard commented. "Only 20 nurses are meant to look after the health needs of 120 000."

In his reply, Dr Koorhof said there was one social worker at Overwacht although there were three other posts for social workers.

He also said his department had built 53 houses at Overwacht, while private individuals had erected 591 houses and 8 080 wood and iron structures had been constructed pending the provision of permanent structures".

In addition, 61 tents had been supplied by the department, and 28 had been pitched by individuals.

He said the estimated population of Overwacht in 1981 was 120 000 which included 66 000 people who had joined relatives and friends there.

Dr Barnard said: "I find it quite unacceptable that a state-

ment like this should have come from the minister who is meant to be responsible for health in South Africa.

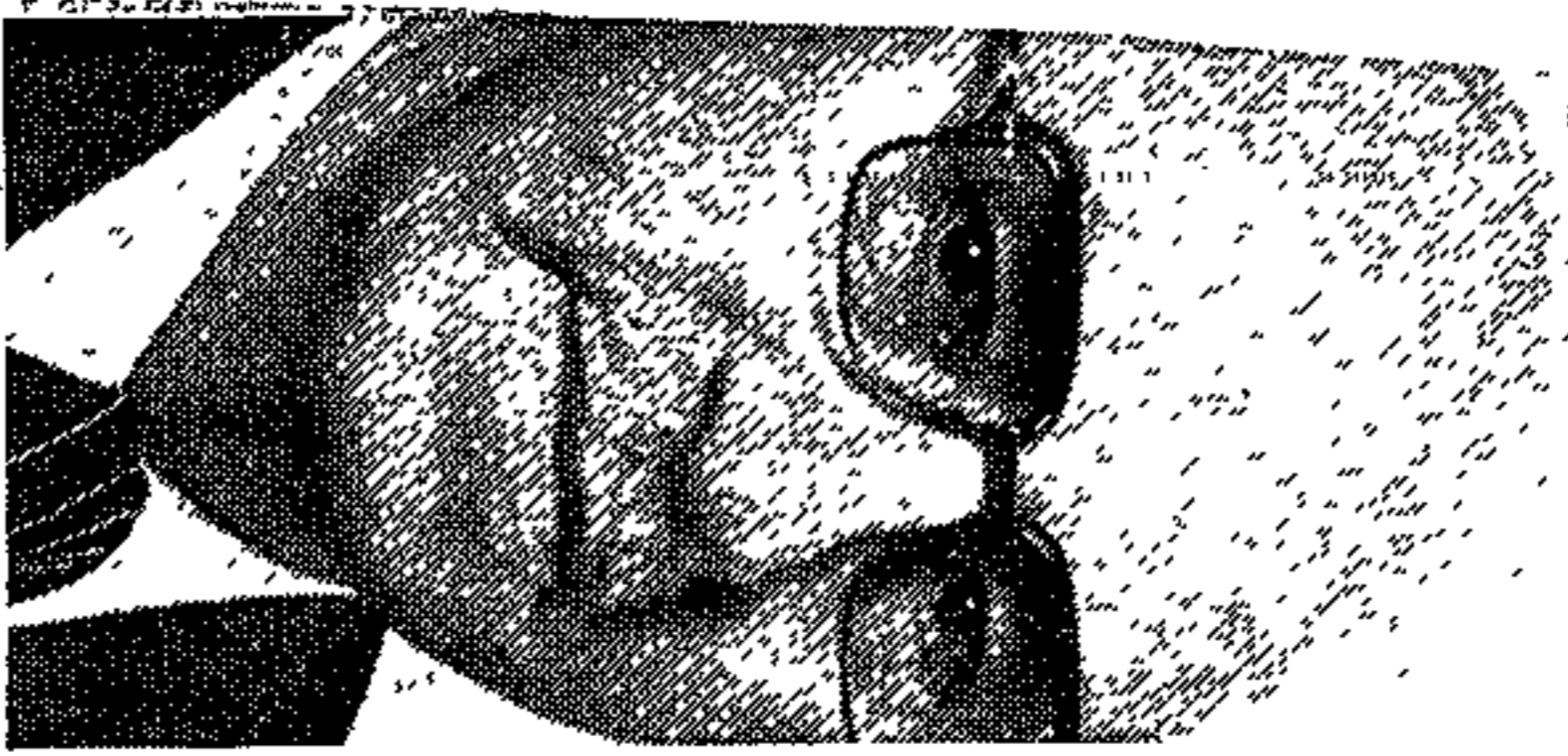
"He is obviously out of touch with the realities of the health needs of the majority of people of South Africa.

"Dr Koorhof's reply should leave Dr Munnik no alternative but to resign.

"His R20 a month blunder showed him to be out of touch with the needs of pensioners.

"His Overwacht statement shows him to be out of touch with health needs, where the services provided are actually a health hazard.

"Indeed, one is tempted to ask whether Dr Munnik has ever been to Houghton."



Dr L A P A Munnik

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Nat
Sweet Workers Union
Sugar Industry Employees Union
South African Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelwork
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
Western Province Sweet Workers Unio
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectioner
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Uni

Tobacco

African Tobacco Workers Union
National Union of Cigarette & Tobac
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Foo

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African Leather Workers Union (Tran
African Trunk & Box Workers Union
Black Allied Workers Union
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National Union of Leather Workers
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South African Allied Workers Union
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Ca
Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking & Fu
Tanning, Footwear and Allied Worker
Textile Workers Industrial Union
Textile Workers Union (Transvaal)
Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades
Trunk & Box Workers Industrial Unio

Wood & Wood Products, including Furn

National Union of Furniture & Allie
Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Unio
South African Allied Workers Union

Paper & Paper Products, Printing &

Amalgamated Engineering Union of Sou
Media Workers Association of South
Paper, Wood & Allied Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelwor
S.A. Electrical Workers Association
S.A. Society of Journalists
S.A. Typographical Union
South African Allied Workers Union

(27) Fingo Reserve/The Hamsand
Gap/Snyklip/Wittekleibosch/Witte-Elsbosch
Q 61. 790 - 791 10/5/82
607 Mr. A SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Agriculture and Fisheries

- (1) Whether his Department has received any offers of purchase in respect of the areas known as (a)(i) Fingo Reserve 653, (ii) The Gap 655 and (iii) Snyklip 653 in Zone B and (b)(i) Wittekleibosch 674 and (ii) Witte-Elsbosch 673 in Zone C, if so, (aa) how many such offers have been received, (bb) in respect of which areas and (cc) from whom in each case.
- (2) whether any such offers have been accepted; if so, (a) how many, (b) in respect of which areas, (c) at what price in each case and (d) by whom was each such offer made
- (3) whether any agreements have been entered into in respect of these areas if so, (a) in respect of which areas and (b) what is the date of each such agreement?

**The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES**

- (1) No After the relevant properties had been handed over to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on 3 April 1982 for permanent allocation to farmers or prospective farmers the properties were evaluated by the Department's Directorate of Agricultural and Marine Development and the size of an economic farm unit de

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TUESDAY, 1

terminated for the area. The properties were thereafter divided into 19 economic farm units and formally advertised for sale in terms of section 10(1)(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966 (Act No. 28 of 1966)

- (2) and (3) Fall away.

Dalton telephone exchange

612. Mr. P. C. CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether an automatic telephone exchange is being planned for the Dalton area; if so, when is it expected to be completed;
- (2) (a) how many posts for switchboard operators are there in the Dalton telephone exchange and (b) how many such posts are filled at present;
- (3) (a) how many telephone subscribers are served by this telephone exchange at present and (b) how many applicants are awaiting service?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes; the equipment is tentatively scheduled for delivery in 1991-'92,
- (2) (a) 12; and
(b) 8 by permanent incumbents. The vacant posts are manned by relieving officers and part-time operators;
- (3) (a) 271; and
(b) 151, of whom two will be provided with service shortly and the rest towards the end of June 1982.

15/5/84
E. Post
Service
to thank
Fingo Village
residents

Weekend Post
Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN —
Crowds are expected to converge on the Roman Catholic Church hall in Raglan Road on May 31 for a thanksgiving service.

The thanksgiving is for Fingo Village residents who have successfully fought for the retention of their freehold title rights after the Government had whittled away those rights and taken steps to resettle residents elsewhere.

The service will be led by the Rev. L. T. Njozela, of Queenstown, assisted by the Rev. Z. Matshaka, of Uitenhage.

Mr. B. B. Zondani, chairman of the Fingo Village Ratepayers' Association, said: "For 20 years the residents have struggled to retain their freehold titles under persistent pressure by the authorities to remove them."

Paying tribute to former leaders in the area, he said were it not for Mr. T. Nkosinkulu, Mr. B. Foley, Mr. P. E. B. Ngxiki, Mr. B. E. N. Mahlasela and the community support, Fingo Village would have been taken from the blacks.

Speaking about the proposed deviation of Raglan Road and expropriation of properties in rezoning the village, Mr. Zondani said: "Any deviation should not endanger the security of freehold rights in Fingo Village since the residents have held these rights for more than 100 years."

Relocation a 'major cause of civil war'

Cape Times 15/5/82

Staff Reporter

RELOCATION of large numbers of people in South Africa was a major cause of the Republic's escalating civil war, Mrs D. Bishop MPC said during the no confidence debate in the Provincial Council yesterday.

"While General Malan attempts to conscript white grandfathers, Dr Koornhof's inspectors are recruiting young black men for the other side of the so-called 'border'." Interviews with young black South Africans captured by the SA Defence Force in SWA Namibia would almost certainly show that their first clash with authority was with policemen or inspectors enforcing influx control — while seeking "honest work in the land of their birth", she said.

'Black spots'

The focus of attention for relocation today was on "black spots" or "badly situated black areas" — now a technically accepted term in government reports, she said. "Nothing infuriates me more than this concept 'badly situated in whose opinion?' These terms were de-

signed to create the false impression that 'black spots' are areas that have developed in recent years and are now marring the peaches-and-cream-complexion of 'white South Africa', she said.

Many of these areas, however, were among the most stable communities in the country.

Mr. Bishop said that in the area falling in the constituencies of Queen's Town and King William's Town, there were about seven or eight "black spots". Relocation in this area was estimated to affect about 40 000 to 60 000 people, she said.

The community of Mgwali, established in 1857, had solid school buildings, fertile soil, grazing and agriculture, and permanent river water. The people, living in solid houses near a clinic, school and church, chose to live there.

These people were destined to move to an unchosen area called Frankfort, she said. This area consisted of "flimsy" floorless houses of stapled wood with pit latrines. It was some distance from King William's Town where unemployment was rife, she said.

Starving

"You know that the bantustans are economic disaster areas and their non-viability has resulted in a deeply disturbing mortality rate because people are starving," she said.

Mr J van Gend, MPC, said the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act had artificially made criminals of men and women whose only crimes were to love each other.

| Year |
|------|
| 1970 |
| 1971 |
| 1972 |
| 1973 |
| 1974 |
| 1975 |
| 1976 |
| 1977 |
| 1978 |
| 1979 |
| 1980 |

| Total |
|-------|
| |
| |
| |
| 418 |
| 322 |
| 331 |
| 222 |
| 377 |
| .. |
| 445 |
| 460 |

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\$

Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

Address:

Cape Town
8001

Officials: Secretary: A.Fraz

Area of Operation: Western Ca

Founded: 1939

Registration: Yes

: (021) 433658

1974 affiliated to TUCSA and had disaffiliated by 1977/78 and with other unions formed FOSATU in 1979

TUESDAY, 18 MAY 1982

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

271 ~~271~~ ~~300~~ *Hausand* Q. 61.847
 Drinking water 18/5/82

571 Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether his Department is taking steps to ensure the purity of the drinking water provided to the communities at (a) Compensation, Mpendle, (b) Qudeni, north of Kranskop, (c) Ntambanana, Empangeni, (d) Bulwer Farm, Stanger, (e) Mbazwana, Ubombo, and (f) Oliviershoek, Bergville; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

No;

- (a), (c), (d) and (f): as far as (a) and (c) are concerned water is obtained from boreholes and reservoirs and in the case of (d) and (f) from boreholes. The pollution risk is therefore minimal;
- (b) water is obtained from a fountain. The water is treated with a bleaching agent on an individual basis;
- (e) chlorinated water is supplied by the Department of Community Development.

(271) ¹²⁴ Goshen/Kwelera: title deeds 19/5/82
Hansard Q. Co. 856
*10. Mr. E. K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether an official of his Department called in the title deeds of free-hold landowners in (a) Goshen, Cathcart, and (b) Kwelera, near East London; if so, (i) in terms of what statutory provision and (ii) at whose request were such title deeds called in,
- (2) whether the landowners were issued with receipts for such title deeds; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE·

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) No The documents concerned were, at the request of the Magistrate, Cathcart acting in his capacity as Commissioner after receiving instructions from the Director-General: Co-operation and Development, handed in voluntarily by the persons in possession thereof for purposes of the determination of ownership of small-holdings at the Goshen Mission Reserve, with a view to the payment of compensation resulting from the resettlement of the Black Community of Goshen
- (b) No
- (i) and (iii) Fall away.
- (2) Yes.

Goshen/Kwelera: title deeds

*11 Mr. E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether his Department called in the title deeds of free-hold landowners in (a) Goshen, Cathcart, and (b) Kwelera, near East London; if so, (i) in terms of what statutory provision, (ii) for what reason, (iii) on whose instructions and (iv) by whom were such title deeds called in?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

- (a) Yes
 - (i) The Title Deeds were requested on a voluntarily basis
 - (ii) To establish the present ownership of the land concerned
 - (iii) The Department of Co-operation and Development
 - (iv) The Magistrate, Cathcart in his capacity as Commissioner
- (b) No, (i)—(iv) Fall away ✓

→ 7

877

~~83~~

Hansard

FRIDAY, 21

271

~~284~~

Onverwacht

Q No. 877

21/5/82

*13 Dr M S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) How many South African Defence Force personnel are seconded to Onverwacht at present and (b) in what capacities are they serving there?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Defence)

- (a) 4 members of the S.A. Defence Force are employed at Onverwacht
(b) Two medical officers, one dental officer, one pharmacist officer on a part-time basis

✓ For written reply:

X

271

Natal: resettlement areas 21/5/82

654 Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) In which compensatory resettlement areas to which Black communities in Natal were moved over the past five years (a)(i) had clinics been established prior to, and (ii) were clinics established subsequent to, such communities being resettled there and (b) have no clinics been established to date,
- (2) whether clinics are planned for any of these areas for the next five years; if so, (a) for which areas and (b) how many clinics are planned for each such area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) Compensation—One clinic Ntambanana—Three clinics.
(ii) Oliviershoek—One clinic and one mobile unit with five visiting points.
- (b) None—Falls away.
- (2) (a) and (b) The provision and erection of clinics depends on the population density. The population density at Compensation does not justify the erection of a second clinic at this stage.

A fourth clinic is planned for the Ntambanana area at a later stage

The erection of another clinic at Oliviershoek is presently being investigated

**The coal on our land is worth a fortune, say the Steenkoolspruit farmers
But the Government says they must move — the coal is of no economic value**

By **BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI**

THE Government is to move about 30 African landowners from farms they have owned for more than a century but has refused to compensate them for mineral rights which are estimated to be worth millions of rands.

The farm, Steenkoolspruit (Coal Stream), is situated 45km from Ladysmith on the road to Walsbank. It comprises more than 3 279 hectares bought by a group of 42 Africans in 1874.

The land is still owned by their descendants. But five years ago the families were informed that they were to be removed and their land expropriated.

The area has large deposits of coal but the authorities said they obtained expert advice on the mineral rights and "it appears the coal deposits is of such poor quality that it has practically no economic value". The value of the coal would be included in the land value, they were told.

This has been disputed by the families and experts who surveyed the area. The families fear they will be removed so the Government can make a killing.

Frank Kazi, secretary of a committee elected by the landowners, told the Sunday Tribune: "We're not prepared to move. Of the farms set aside for KwaZulu, we see none that can be a suitable compensation for us. There is no land as good as our farms. There is trouble all over."

A Department of Co-operation and Development spokesman told the Tribune from Pretoria that the people of Steenkoolspruit would be moved to the Vaalkop district, near Ladysmith.

No date has been set for the removal. The people were being moved in accordance with the 1975 consolidation proposals.

"As always the Government has taken into consideration the circumstance and the feeling of the community," the spokesman said. He claims the people had agreed to move "with certain reservations."

Mr Kazi said their claim to mineral rights were not affected by the Native Land Act of 1913 as the land was acquired before the Act was passed.

"They want to move us from our land but are not prepared to pay us our mineral rights. What kind of logic is that?"

The potential value of the coal resources at Steenkoolspruit is indicated by approaches made by Flatberg Colliery, based at nearby Elandsplaagte, to several families to negotiate a contract to explore and exploit their coal resources.

The company offered R600 to cover one year's exploration and if tests prove positive, R200 per hectare for the right to exploit the coal.

The offer was withdrawn when the Government expropriated the land.

Mr Kazi said his family was approached by an Anglo American subsidiary with a more attractive offer.

Alpheus Ndlovu, 79, whose family owns one of the biggest farms in the area, said he heard on radio that it had been decided to move them.

"Can you imagine a situation where a man comes to your house and tell you he's taking over the place. He's prepared to pay you for the walls but not for the contents of the house. This is what is happening here," he said.

Mr Ndlovu said beside the coal deposits, the soil was also very fertile and there was an abundance of water.

James Anderson, Mr Ndlovu's neighbour and an ex-miner, estimates that the Ndlovu farm has at least a million tons of good coal.

"I know the Ndlovus very well as I was helping them. They're possibly the biggest landowners here. Their land had at least a million tons of coal. It is good and valuable coal. At 50c a ton it's still good money in anybody's language."

The Government says it has obtained expert advice on the mineral rights and is satisfied that the coal is of "no economic value".

The Kazi family — who own more than 1 483 hectares, was offered just over R40 000 by the Government, according to Mr Kazi. He said the amount was "peanuts" compared to what private companies were prepared to pay.

In 1980 the landowners appealed to the KwaZulu Government to intervene on their behalf. KwaZulu informed them that their request not to be moved "cannot be considered favourably and is refused" by the central Government.

Pay us mineral rights for our coal



Sibusiso Kazi with a dish of coal in front of the pit where the family get their coal for domestic use

Handwritten numbers and scribbles: 122, 271, and a signature.

27/5/82
Land allocated to persons who were removed
(271) ~~689~~ Hansard Q Col. 928
689. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) What is the geographic location of each area of land, as specified in paragraph (2) of his reply to Questions No 402 on 2 April 1982, which was allocated to each group of persons who were removed from (a) Doriskraal, (b) Fingo, (c) The Gap, (d) Palmietrivier, (e) Snyklip, (f) Wittekleibosch and (g) Witte-Elsbosch.
- (2) whether such areas were granted for sole occupation by such communities, if not, (a) which areas are occupied by other communities and (b) what was the existing population of each such area?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

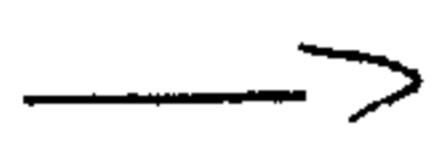
- (1) Portion of Keiskammahoek commonage
- (2) Yes.

271
 Hansard 28/5/82 Q. 61,943
 -944
 402 Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What is the size of each of the areas known as (a) Doriskraal, (b) Fingo, (c) The Gap, (d) Palmietrivier, (e) Snyklip, (f) Wittekleibosch and (g) Witte-Elsbosch;
- (2) what is the size of each area of land which was allocated to each group of persons who were removed from each of the above areas?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) *420 hectares.
- (b) 1 060 hectares.
- (c) 1 088 hectares.



- (d) 565 hectares
 - (e) *1 285 hectares.
 - (f) 1 542 hectares
 - (g) 163 hectares.
- (2) Doriskraal 1 130 hectares
 Fingo 1 240 hectares
 The Gap 1 255 hectares
 Palmietrivier 829 hectares
 Snyklip 2 510 hectares.
 Wittekleibosch 1 332 hectares
 Witte-Elsbosch 179 hectares

* The figures in respect of (a) Doriskraal and (e) Snyklip were incorrect and should read 420 hectares instead of 896 hectares and 1 285 hectares instead of 2 302 hectares respectively.

The reason for the discrepancies in the sizes of the farms Doriskraal and Snyklip in the first reply to the question and this one is that the information was initially obtained from the Land Registers which were compiled in 1936, subsequently when the relevant Title Deeds were examined the discrepancy was discovered

not, what types of work are performed there by such Blacks?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) and (b) Section 20(1)(e) of the Prisons Act, 1959 read with Prison Regulation 143(1) stipulates that such persons may be sent to prisons known as farm colonies to learn habits of industry and labour. The aim with this is, as far as practicable, to qualify such persons for regular and steady employment after release.

Due to the relative short period of detention, such persons are exclusively trained in farming activities, or employed for performing constructive unskilled labour.

81 Hansard Steenberg Farm 28/5/82 Q. Col. 939

*14. Mr J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether he has arrived at a decision in regard to the future of Steenberg Farm; if so, what is the nature of such decision;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, it was decided to accept the recommendation of the Group Areas Board that Steenberg Farm not be proclaimed as a Coloured area
- (2) Falls away.

271 Bilanyoni, Paulpietersburg Hansard Q. Col. 939-941

*15. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) (a) When was the township at Bila-

28/5/82 →

nyoni, near Paulpietersburg, established and (b) what is its population.

- (2) whether the present inhabitants of Bilanyoni were resettled there, if so, (a) when and (b) from where had they been moved,
- (3) whether such inhabitants are to be resettled again; if so, (a) when and (b) where?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) (a) 8 August 1970.
- (b) Approximately 18 000 persons.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) 1972.
 - (b) From White farms in the district of Louwsburg and blackspots and missionland in the district of Paulpietersburg
- (3) No.

Ladysmith/Pomeroy

*16. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether his Department intends building further townships in the released area between Ladysmith and Pomeroy in Natal, if so, (a) where, (b) when and (c) for whom will such townships be built?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

No

Ekuvukeni Township

*17 Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether his Department intends extending Ekuvukeni Township, near Ladysmith, if so, when,

- (2) whether the proposed extensions will include communities moved from other areas, if so, from which other areas?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Mr G B D McINTOSH: Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, would he please explain to us why his Department is then maintaining a large construction camp and store depot in the Ekuvukeni area, if it is not the intention to apply for an extension of these facilities?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon member must please table his question

*18 Mr J. W. E. WILEY (Health and Welfare)—Reply standing over

Mr H. H. SCHWARZ: That hon member is suffering from some kind of neurosis

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: He is just paranoid.

†Mr. A. J. VLOK: Mr. Speaker, the hon member for Pietermaritzburg South says an hon member on this side is paranoid I do not know to which hon member he referred, but he said it. [Interjections.]

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Did the hon member use that expression?

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: I said the man is paranoid in the sense that he has an obsession about matters which are not important. [Interjections.]

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon member must withdraw that word. He is not allowed to use it with regard to any hon member of this House

†Mr G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it

Y

Day of prayer for ⁽²⁷¹⁾ dispossessed Fingos

Post Reporter

^{4/6/87}
PRAYERS will be said in churches all over South Africa this Sunday for the 3 000 Fingo people who were dispossessed of their land in the Humansdorp area and relocated to Elukhanyweni in Ciskei in 1977-78.

There is a possibility Fingos could be deprived of their ancestral homes in the area.

The matter is expected to come up in Parliament this week during a debate on whether the trust land will finally be removed from the Black Lands Trust and sold to white farmers.

Prayers will be said for MPs "to understand fully the gravity of the decision".

The PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, this week made a formal request to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to meet a delegation of Fingos as soon as possible.

Mr Moorcroft said today he had not yet received a reply from the Minister.

Clergymen throughout the country have said they will conduct prayers on the issue this Sunday.

The Catholic and Anglican Bishops of Port Elizabeth, the Right Rev John Murphy and the Most Rev Bruce Evans respectively, said they will ask clergy in the area to conduct prayers for the Fingo people.

those who are to be moved, if so, what compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) All the residents of the urban Black residential area of Bathurst (at present approximately 1 366 persons).
 - (b) (i) To the urban Black residential area of Port Alfred.
 - (ii) As soon as the necessary infrastructure can be provided depending on the availability of funds
 - (c) (i) and (ii) Adequate sites for all concerned will be made available to erect their own houses on a selfhelp basis.

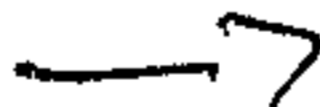
- (2) (a) to (c) Yes.
 - (i) Provision will be made according to the requirements determined by the Department of Education and Training
 - (ii) Provision will be made according to the requirements determined by the authority responsible for health services.
- (3) Compensation will be paid. The Administration Board and the inhabitants of the Black residential area must each appoint an assessor to assess the compensation that will have to be paid. The parties concerned will, however, have to negotiate an amount which is acceptable to both



Handcard Q.61.979-
 Bathurst Township 980
 4/6/82

699. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether the Black community at Bathurst Township is due to be moved, if so, (a) how many persons 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; if so, how many (i) schools and (ii) clinics;
- (3) whether compensation will be paid to



271 Hansard Q Col. 958-959
Puntjiesbos/Plankiesdorp/Coldstream:
sanitary arrangements

2/6/82
*5. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Environment Affairs.

- (1) What sanitary arrangements apply to
(a) the houses at (i) Puntjiesbos and
(ii) Plankiesdorp and (b) the (i) old
stone houses and (ii) 14 houses for
Whites near Coldstream in the Tsitsi
kamma;
- (2) whether there have been any com-
plaints regarding the condition of
such sanitary arrangements, if so, (a)
what was the nature of such com-
plaints and (b) when was the (i) first
and (ii) most recent complaint receiv-
ed,
- (3) whether any action has been taken as
a result of such complaints; if not
why not; if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) 59 Houses are equipped with
pit latrines Tenders are,
however, being awaited for
the replacement thereof by a
water-borne sewerage sys-
tem in the current financial
year

- (ii) 19 Timber houses are cur-
rently equipped with flush
systems
- (b) (i) Nine brick houses are
equipped with flush systems
while six are still served by a
bucket system. Attempts will
be made in the current finan-
cial year to install flush sys-
tems in these six houses as
well.
- (ii) All 14 houses are equipped
with flush systems.
- (2) No. The Department of Environment
Affairs, of its own accord, arranged
for the construction of a new sewer-
age system in the current financial
year.
- (a), (b) and (3) Fall away.

Water for households from Lottering River

*6 Mr. A SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Environment Affairs:

- (1) How many households in the Forestry
Division of his Department draw
water from the Lottering River;
- (2) (a) when was the water of this river
last tested and (b) what was the result
of the test?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT
AFFAIRS:

- (1) 110.
- (2) (a) 9 February 1982
- (b) E coli 10 per 100 millilitre at
office complex of Lottering State
forest and 1 per 100 millilitre at
Puntjiesbos. An effective filtering
plant which will also improve the
colour of the water, is to be
installed in the current financial
year. In the meantime an appeal
has been made to all consumers
of this water to boil it prior to
consumption

Fingo land swop will benefit Transkei

271 5/6/82 D. Dispatch
From

BARRY STREEK

CAPE TOWN — Land due for incorporation into Transkei will be used as compensation for Fingo people who have been resettled in Ciskei.

The Fingo-speaking people originally lived in the Tsitsikama area in the Humansdorp district and have been resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahok.

In the report of the select committee on Co-operation and Development, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, it was revealed that the compensatory land for the resettlement of these people in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936 will be in the Queenstown district.

A memorandum submitted as a draft to the select committee by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP, nominated), but rejected by 10 votes to three, disclosed that this land was adjacent to Transkei.

Mr Olivier said this land "seems destined to be included in Transkei".

As the Fingos had been settled at Elukhanyweni in Ciskei Mr Olivier asked whether this was in the letter and spirit of the law.

"The answer given was that in terms of the act the compensatory land had to be in the same province as the excised land, and since Transkei and Ciskei were in the Cape Province, this requirement had been met."

Mr Olivier asked the select committee to state that "it is indefensible to give compensatory land for people in Ciskei to a separate and different independent homeland, namely Transkei".

An explanatory memorandum to the committee said the situation had been aggravated by the fact that other land, which still had to be incorporated into Ciskei, had not yet been purchased.

Mr Olivier said "Here there appears to be an acceptance that the land is owing to the Ciskei rather than to Transkei".

Although the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said originally that compensatory land was "not necessary", Mr Olivier said this would appear not to be in conformity of the Development Trust and Land Act.

The MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said yesterday that to overcome this difficulty the government had looked around for some area to be regarded as compensatory land.

It had chosen land in the Bolotwa district of Queenstown, including Bridge Farm which was once scheduled to be the resettlement area of New Crossroads until the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had objected.

Mr Moorcroft said it was "most distressing" that the compensatory land was being given to Transkei and not to Ciskei where the people had been resettled.

He believed the handling of the people from the Tsitsikama area was "the worst blot on its record".

The land allocated as "compensatory" for the resettlement of the Fingo people in Tsitsikama has been scheduled for incorporation into Transkei for some time.

But the resettled Fingo people will not benefit from the deal.

Debate, page 14.

Amalgamated Engineering
Media Workers Associat
Paper, Wood & Allied
S.A. Boilermakers, Inc
S.A. Electrical Worker
S.A. Society of Journa
S.A. Typographical Uni
South African Allied W

National Union of Furn
Paper, Wood and Allie
South African Allied

Wood & Wood Products,
Trunk & Box Workers I
Transvaal Leather and
Textile Workers Union
Textile Workers Indus
Tanning, Footwear and
Tailoring Workers, Dr
S.A. Canvas & Ropewor
S.A. Canvas & Ropewor
South African Allied

National Union of Tex
National Union of Lea
National Union of Cig
General Workers Union
General Workers Union
Garment Workers Union
Garment Workers Indus
Black Allied Workers
African Trunk & Box W
African Leather Work
African Garment Work

Textiles, Clothing, I
Rustenburg Tabakwerke
National Union of Cig
African Tobacco Work
Tobacco

Witwatersrand Baking
Witwatersrand Baking
Western Province Swee
S.A. Electrical Work
S.A. Boilermakers, In
South African Allied
Sugar Industry Employ
Sweet Workers Union
Sweet Workers Indus

Compensatory

land for Fingos

1974
other

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Land due for incorporation into Transkei is to be used as compensation for Fingo people who have been resettled in Ciskei.

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In the report of the Select Committee on co-operation and development, which was tabled yesterday, it was revealed that the compensatory land for the resettlement of these people in terms of the Development Trust and Land Act of 1936 is to be in the Queenstown

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A memorandum, submitted as a draft to the Select Committee by Mr Nic Olivier (PFP) but rejected by ten votes to three, disclosed that this land is adjacent to Transkei.

Mr Olivier said this land 'seems destined to be included in Transkei'.

As the Fingos had been settled at Elukhanyweni in Ciskei, Mr Olivier asked whether this was in the letter and spirit of the law.

Indefensible

The answer given was that in terms of the act the compensatory land had to be in the same province as the excised land, and since Transkei and Ciskei were in the same province, namely the Cape, this requirement had been met.

Mr Olivier asked the Select Committee to state that it is indefensible to give compensatory land for people in Ciskei to a separate and different independent homeland, namely Transkei.

An explanatory memorandum to the committee said the situation had been aggravated by the fact that other land which still had to be incorporated into Ciskei had not yet

been purchased.

Mr Olivier said: 'Here there appears to be an acceptance that the land is owing to the Ciskei rather than to Transkei.'

Although the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had said originally that compensatory land was 'not necessary', Mr Olivier said this would appear not to be in conformity of the Development Trust and Land Act.

The MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, said yesterday that to overcome this difficulty the government had looked around for some area to be regarded as compensatory land.

It had chosen land in the Bolotwa district of Queenstown, including Bridge Farm which was once scheduled to be the resettlement area of a new Crossroads until Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima had objected.

'Given the nature of the whole Fingo episode, this would seem to be the final indignity which these people have had to suffer, and the departments attitude is difficult to comprehend,' Mr Moorcroft said.

3658

1980/81

Fosatu Annual Report

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JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Govt accused over 'illegal' land deal

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has been accused of committing a "gross dereliction of duty" and of knowingly acting outside the law in a land deal which formed part of its consolidation programme in the Eastern Cape.

This was the view of a minority report in the Select Committee on Co-operation and Development released in Parliament this week.

A draft memorandum submitted to the committee by Professor Nic Olivier of the Progressive Federal Party slams the Departments of Co-operation and Development and of Agriculture and Fisheries for alleged serious irregularities in disposing of land formerly settled by the Fingo tribe.

It also castigates the Department of Co-operation and Development for its handling of compensatory land, which, it alleges, also went outside the law.

The memorandum was supported by the three opposition MPs on the select committee but was rejected by the 10 Nationalist members.

An alternative report by the chairman of the committee, Mr Hennie van der Walt, was adopted in its place.

Advertised

The minority report highlights a number of discrepancies in official replies to parliamentary questions on the matter.

From the report it materialises that Fingo land was transferred from the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, which advertised it for sale in February this year.



Prof NIC OLIVIER
Submitted memorandum

By **IVOR WILKINS**
Political Correspondent

But, the report alleges, the Department of Co-operation and Development had failed to go through the necessary legal motions first, deprecating it from "black" to "white" land.

Earlier this year a PFP MP, Mr Andrew Savage, incurred the wrath of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, when he quoted a Press report that the advertised land was in fact still "black land".

Mr Hayward described the report as "extremely malicious" and a lie.

But according to the minority report, which quotes official replies to questions in Parliament and explanatory memoranda from the Department of Co-operation and Development, the land was in fact black and had been "put up for sale without the steps required by law having been taken".

The report notes that the Fingos had been forcibly removed from their original lands and resettled in the Ciskei.

However, the land offered in compensation was earmarked for Transkei, a move the opposition members claimed was in contraven-

tion of the spirit of the law.

They said it was "indefensible to give compensatory land for people in Ciskei to a separate and different independent homeland — namely, Transkei".

Efforts by the Sunday Times to reach Mr van der Walt for comment were unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, a major row seems likely to erupt over the select committee's go-ahead for the excision of the land and its sale to white farmers.

The land, occupied by Fingos for 140 years, was held in trust for them because of their services to the Cape Colony during the Xhosa War.

Mr Savage has accused the Government of "an astonishing arrogance" and disregard for laws established by Parliament governing the excision of scheduled African lands.

Meanwhile, the Fingos in Elukhanweni, where they live in poverty in two-roomed tomato-box houses, have at the eleventh hour not given up hope that their land will be returned.

This week the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, made a formal request on their behalf to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to meet a delegation of Fingos.

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Fosatu Annual Report

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JEWELLERS AND GOLDSMITHS UNION

Another 65 squatter shacks demolished

7/6/82
271 Post Reporters S. Post
MORE than 65 squatter shacks were demolished today by East Cape Administration Board officials in Port Elizabeth's Gugulethu area

Some of those whose homes were pulled down were at work and reporters found personal belongings, mattresses, clothing and kitchen utensils scattered among the ruins

Eyewitnesses said officials tied chains around the corrugated iron and wooden shacks. Then, using a tractor, the shacks were torn down.

A few shacks were left untouched. On these, notices were pasted ordering owners to pull them down within 24 hours. Alternative accommodation has not been offered by the

administration board. The mid-winter demolitions have been condemned by the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation.

Demolitions began last Wednesday and the tally of shacks pulled down before today stood at about 50. On Friday Ecab issued a directive that people could stay until today

One person whose shack was torn down today, Mrs Nompumelelo Ranana, said she found it strange that Ecab's order gave her 24 hours notice to destroy her dwelling — yet it was pulled down immediately after she was handed the notice

Other shack dwellers had the same complaint.

MONDAY, 7 JUNE 1982

Y Indicates translated version

Y

For written reply: Howard Q 61-989
 (271) Lesseyton settlement 7/6/82 - 999

616. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of the Lesseyton settlement in the Queenstown/East London corridor between Transkei and Ciskei 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; if so, how many (i) schools and (ii) clinics;

(3) whether compensation will be paid if so, what compensation?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) Unknown A survey must still be conducted to determine the exact number of people involved

(b) (i) To compensatory land situated north of Whitesea

(c) (i) and (ii) and (2)(a) to (c) The Government will provide basic infrastructure where the people concerned are to be resettled comprising of temporary housing facilities, sanitation, drinking water, schools, clinics etc. The number of temporary houses, schools and clinics to be provided must still be determined

(3) Yes Compensation will be paid for land privately owned and for improvements

The proposed resettlement of the Black communities on the badly situated Black areas and Black spots in the East London/Queenstown Corridor are being dealt with in close collaboration with the Ciskeian Government, the communities concerned, the Department of Co-operation and Development as well as the Commission for Co-operation and Development on an Implementation Committee basis Co-operation between the Ciskeian Government and the Republic of South Africa is very positive

Wartburg settlement

617 Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the residents of the Wartburg settlement in the Queenstown/East London corridor between Transkei and Ciskei 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; if so, how many (i) schools and (ii) clinics;

(3) whether compensation will be paid if so, what compensation?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes

(a) 2 990 people

(b) (i) To the Frankfort area

(ii) No date has as yet been determined
 (c) (i) Temporary housing facilities

according to the peoples choice

(ii) The number of temporary houses to be provided must still be determined.

(2) (a) to (c) Yes

(i) One Higher Primary School and three Lower Primary Schools will be provided

(ii) Still to be determined

(3) Yes Compensation will be paid for land privately owned and for improvements.

The proposed resettlement of the Black communities on the badly situated Black areas and Black spots in the East London/Queenstown Corridor are being dealt with in close collaboration with the Ciskeian Government, the communities concerned, the Department of Co-operation and Development as well as the Commission for Co-operation and Development on an Implementation Committee basis Co-operation between the Ciskeian Government and the Republic of South Africa is very positive.

Mooiplaas settlement

618 Mr E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of the Mooiplaas settlement in the Queenstown/East London corridor between Transkei and Ciskei 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, if so, how many (i) schools and (ii) clinics;

(3) whether compensation will be paid; if so, what compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes

(a) A survey must still be conducted to determine the exact number of people involved

(b) (i) To the Kidds Beach/Chalumna area

(ii) A date has not yet been determined

(c) (i) and (ii) and (2) (a) to (c)

The Government will provide basic infrastructure where the people are to be resettled comprising of temporary housing facilities, sanitation, drinking water, schools, clinic etc. The number of temporary houses, schools and clinics to be provided must still be determined.

(3) Yes, Compensation will be paid for land privately owned and for improvements

The proposed resettlement of the Black communities on the badly situated Black areas and Black spots in the East London/Queenstown Corridor are being dealt with in close collaboration with the Ciskeian Government, the communities concerned, the Department of Co-operation and Development as well as the Commission for Co-operation and Development on an Implementation Committee basis Co-operation between the Ciskeian Government and the Republic of South Africa is very positive.

Kwelera settlement

619 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of the Kwelera settlement in the Queenstown/East

London corridor between Transkei and Ciskei 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, if so, how many (i) schools and (ii) clinics;

(3) whether compensation will be paid, if so, what compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) A survey must still be conducted to determine the exact number of people involved

(b) (i) To the Kidds Beach/Chalumna area

(ii) A date has not yet been determined

(c) (i) and (ii) and (2) (a) to (c)

The Government will provide basic infrastructure where the people are to be resettled comprising of temporary housing facilities, sanitation, drinking water, school, clinics etc. The number of temporary houses, schools and clinics to be provided must still be determined

(3) Yes Compensation will be paid for privately owned land and for improvements

The proposed resettlement of the Black communities on the badly situated Black areas and Black spots in the East London/Queenstown Corridor are being dealt with in close collaboration with the Ciskeian Government

the communities concerned, the Department of Co-operation and Development as well as the Commission for Co-operation and Development on an Implementation Committee basis Co-operation between the Ciskeian Government and the Republic of South Africa is very positive

Newlands settlement

620 Mr. E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the residents of the Newlands settlement in the Queenstown East London corridor between Transkei and Ciskei 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, if so, how many (i) schools and (ii) clinics,

(3) whether compensation will be paid if so, what compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes

(a) A survey must still be conducted to determine the exact number of people involved

(b) (i) The Kidds Beach/Chalumna area

(ii) A date has not yet been determined

(c) (i) and (ii) and (2)(a) to (c) The Government will provide basic infrastructure where the people are to be resettled comprising of temporary housing facilities, sanitation drinking water.

schools, clinics etc. The number of temporary houses, schools and clinics to be provided must still be determined.

- (3) Yes Compensation will be paid for land privately owned and for improvements.

The proposed resettlement of the Black communities on the badly situated Black areas and Black spots in the East London/Queenstown Corridor are being dealt with in close collaboration with the Ciskeian Government, the communities concerned, the Department of Co-operation and Development as well as the Commission for Co-operation and Development on an Implementation Committee basis. Co-operation between the Ciskeian Government and the Republic of South Africa is very positive.

Goshen settlement

621 Mr E K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the residents of the Goshen settlement in the Queenstown/East London corridor between Transkei and Ciskei 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; if so, how many (i) schools and (ii) clinics,

- (3) whether compensation will be paid; if so, what compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) Approximately 850 people

(b) (i) To the Whittlesea North farms

- (ii) A date has not yet been determined

(c) (i) and (ii) and (2)(a) to (c) The Government will provide basic infrastructure where the people concerned are to be resettled comprising of temporary housing facilities, sanitation, drinking water, schools, clinics etc. The number of temporary houses, schools and clinics to be provided must still be determined.

- (3) Yes Compensation will be paid for privately owned land and for improvements

The proposed resettlement of the Black communities on the badly situated Black areas and Black spots in the East London/Queenstown Corridor are being dealt with in close collaboration with the Ciskeian Government, the communities concerned, the Department of Co-operation and Development as well as the Commission for Co-operation and Development on an Implementation Committee basis. Co-operation between the Ciskeian Government and the Republic of South Africa is very positive.

Alsatia settlement

622. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the residents of the Alsatia settlement in the Queenstown/East London corridor between Transkei and Ciskei 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; if so, how many (i) schools and (ii) clinics,

- (3) whether compensation will be paid, if so, what compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes

- (a) 30 Families

(b) (i) To the Frankfort area

- (ii) A date has not yet been determined

(c) (i) and (ii) and (2)(a) to (c) The Government will provide basic infrastructure where the people are to be resettled comprising of temporary housing facilities, drinking water, sanitation, schools and clinics etc. Sufficient temporary houses, schools and clinics will be provided according to the needs of the people.

- (3) Yes Compensation will be paid for privately owned land and for improvements

The proposed resettlement of the Black communities on the badly situated Black areas and Black spots in the East London/Queenstown Corridor are being dealt with in close collaboration with the Ciskeian Government, the communities concerned, the Department of Co-operation and Development as well as the Commission for Co-operation and Development on an Implementation Committee basis. Co-operation between the Ciskeian Government and the Republic of South Africa is very positive.

Gonubie: removal of sand

677 Mr D. J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

- (1) Whether his Department has granted

any permits for the removal of sand from the premises occupied by the Public Servants Association's Holiday resort and caravan park in Gonubie, near East London if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom and (c) for what (i) period and (ii) quantity of sand.

- (2) (a) how many tons of sand have been removed to date, (b) at what average price per ton and (c) to whom do the proceeds from sales of such sand accrue,

- (3) whether sand is still being removed from these premises, if not, when did the removal of sand stop, if so (a) by whom is it being removed and (b) when is it anticipated that such removal will stop,

- (4) whether any ecological damage has been caused by such removal if so who is responsible for rectifying the damage;

- (5) whether steps have been taken to rectify such damage, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

- (1) A permission in terms of section 21 (2) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act 20 of 1967) has been granted to the Public Servants Association (P S A) to authorize the removal of sand from farm 803, East London, which stretches to the sea sand, and on which the P S A 's holiday resort and caravan park is situated. A permit in terms of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967) was also granted by the former Department of Planning and the Environment to authorize the removal of sand from a quarry on a portion of the said farm lying away from the sea.

- (a) One permission and one permit

(b) Public Servants Association

- (c) (i) The permission is being granted on a yearly basis

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a ceasefire on the lands and opposes use of force by both. According to Mr Williams. "We are the party with parliamentary representation has consistently d the war."

fear that Welsh may find themselves in battle against minions of Welsh de is not unfounded ing the British troops to the Falklands is battalion of Welsh us.

The Welsh community in Argentina is relatively small, about 30 000 strong, according to unofficial estimates here. The original settlement was reinforced by later arrivals and the colonists pushed west towards the foothills of the Andes.

Ties between the Patagonian Welsh and the mother country are still warmly cherished.

Welsh schoolchildren are proudly taught the history of the Patagonian settlement, which survived early trials and tribulations, including threat of drought

The Argentinian Government gave generous assistance and supplied the new settlers with seed.

Welsh linguists estimate that today there are between 5 000 and 10 000 Argentinians who speak both Welsh and Spanish.

According to Mr Williams: "There has been a decline over the years in the numbers of people speaking Welsh. On remote ranches Welsh is still spoken. There are Welsh-speaking gauchos." — Sapa-Reuter.

Funeral service for journalist

A FUNERAL service for journalist Mariette Redelinghuys, who died at the weekend, will be held at 3 pm on Thursday in the Paarlberg Ned Geref Kerk.

Miss Redelinghuys, 21, was killed in a car accident.

She graduated at Rhodes University in 1980 and worked as a public relations officer in Cape Town for 15 months.

She joined the editorial staff of Die Transvaler in Johannesburg a month ago. While she was a student, Miss Redelinghuys worked as a cadet reporter at The Argus.

Land for Fingos — ARGUS 7/6/82 Assembly report 271

Political Correspondent

THE way in which Fingos in the Eastern Cape were forced to leave land held in trust for them and subsequent irregularities in a decision to sell the land to whites were described today as "a distasteful affair" by an Opposition spokesman.

The assembly will have to pass a motion to regularise the way in which the land was excised from land reserved for blacks.

The matter is dealt with in reports of the select committee on co-operation and development which has been tabled in the Assembly.

MEMORANDUM

Mr Nic Olivier, MP, one of the Opposition's chief spokesmen on black affairs, presented a memorandum to the committee in which he pointed out the irregularities.

The land occupied by the Fingos was allocated to them in the 1850s. When it was decided about five years ago that they should move, they were given land at Keiskammahoeck which falls in the Ciskei.

From the committee's report it emerges that the Fingo land was transferred from the Department of Co-operation and Development to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries which advertised it for sale this year.

LEGAL STEPS

But, it is alleged, the Department of Co-operation and Development had failed to take the necessary legal steps to first deproclaim this land from black to white land.

According to a minority report presented by Opposition members of the committee the land was in fact put up for sale without the steps required by law being taken. Parliament will

have to regularise this.

Land which is deemed to be compensatory land has now been allocated in the Transkei while the Fingos live on commonage near Keiskammahoeck which falls in the Ciskei.

Mr Errol Moorcroft, the PFP MP for Albany, said today that the land the Fingos had previously occupied in the Humansdorp district had been far better than where they were now forced to live.

He is trying to arrange for a delegation of Fingos to meet the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, but it is understood that Dr Koornhof may decide that they have to approach him through the Ciskei's Department of Foreign Affairs.

Bridge link restored

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Traffic to Beira should return to normal this month with the completion of a floating bridge on the Pungwe River that replaces one blasted by Mozambique National Resistance Movement rebels in October 1981.

Sweden gave Mozambique R1-million to erect the bridge which connects the country's second city with Zimbabwe to the west and Maputo to the south.

84 arrested

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — Eighty-four Hindus, including children, have been arrested after they were allegedly found holding a religious meeting at a private residence in Nairobi.

Swedes aim to starve out sub

Argus Correspondent

STOCKHOLM. — Sweden has been playing a waiting game to starve out a suspected Soviet spy submarine which the little neutral nation has bottled up in the northern end of the Gulf of Bothnia

The sub's only exit is a narrow, shallow channel now patrolled by anti-submarine vessels, helicopters armed with depth charges and other anti-submarine weapons and Viggen jets of the Swedish Air Force.

The submarine is thought by defence experts to have been on an espionage mission along the east coast.

This was probably part of a follow-up operation to the charting of Swedish military installations in which a Whisky-class submarine went aground on the rocks off Karlskrona, Sweden's main south coast naval base, last year.

But it is the first time a suspected spy sub has penetrated so far north along the Swedish coast.

"We have all the time in the world," said Commander Erik Bengtsson, who is leading the Swedish operation against the latest Red intruder. "But they have got to come up for air sometime."

The submarine sailed into the trap after being spotted snooping around a coastal artillery base at Harnos and further to the south.

A second submarine is being hunted off the east coast city of Sundsvall

But the hunt for a third vessel in the Stockholm archipelago has been called off. This submarine is assumed to have slipped back into international waters.

BUS CRASH

ANKARA. — Two buses collided head on near the Turkish capital yesterday, killing 39 people and seriously injuring 25 others, the state radio reported.

The broadcast said the buses were travelling in opposite directions when they collided at Polati, 100 km west of Ankara. — Sapa-AP.

Aboriginal land rights row

Argus Correspondent CANBERRA. — Ayers

With this power the traditional Aborigines

mayed Aboriginal leaders When Mr Fraser visited

iginal protests at the Commonwealth Games

By JIMMY MATYU

FOUR people were wounded today when a gun off outside the Zwide Rents Office where a crowd of squatters had gathered after the demolition of their homes.

There was a brief moment of panic followed by angry shouts from the crowd of several hundred as two men and two women fell to the ground.

The shot went off when an East Cape Administration Board official, Mr Leonard Aspeling, was climbing from a van.

He handed his 12-bore shotgun, loaded with birdshot, to a colleague and the gun went off.

Mr Aspeling climbed out of the van unarmed and walked into the building to which the wounded had

Four hurt by accidental gun blast as squatters gather at rent office

been admitted.

An angry crowd shoved in behind him.

All four injured people were taken to Livingstone Hospital by ambulance.

They were treated at the casualty department and it is not known if any were admitted.

Those injured were Mr Tutu Kemele, an Ecab guard who was wounded in the stomach; Mrs Virginia Dunster, shot in the leg; Mr Eric Mboosi, who had two stomach wounds and an arm injury, and Mrs Ntombizanele Sesmana,

who had a thigh injury.

Ambulance attendants administered a drip to Mr Mboosi.

Earlier today armed officials, guarded by police in camouflage uniform, tore down more than a dozen squatter shacks in the area known as Veldtraai near the Gugulethu cemetery in the Gugulethu area.

According to members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), a crowd tried to stop Ecab officials from pulling down more shacks there.

The president of the

Zwive Residents' Association, Mr Wilberforce May, said there was a "very ugly mood" among those whose homes were being demolished.

Several Ecab officials, armed with sten guns, shotguns and crowbars, moved in shortly before 10am.

They were escorted by two armed policemen in camouflage uniform.

The policemen stood on top of their van and watched, moving in to warn the crowd to step back from the tractor which was

used to pull down the shacks.

Chains were wrapped round the corrugated iron or wooden shanties and then hitched to the tractor, which tore them down.

Mothers with children strapped to their backs watched their homes being broken down the day after Port Elizabeth experienced its coldest night of the year.

The crowd, gathered at the Zwive Rent Office where the shooting incident took place, were told by Ecab officials that they could move to a new area

called Mshakaza's Ground and set up house there.

Officials asked that they hand in their reference books.

People spoken to at Veldtraai claimed they were "never notified" of the demolitions. None had a place to go. The owners of some flattened shacks were away at work.

The president of Pebco, Mr Q Godolozzi, said a meeting would be held this evening at the Roman Catholic Church Hall in New Brighton.

271 ~~Q. 61.~~ Black Land Act 9/6/82
Hansard Q. 61. 1012
*8 Mr. A SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the areas referred to in paragraph (1) of Question No. 689 on 27 May 1982 have been excised from the Schedule to the Black Land Act, No 27 of 1913; if so, (a) when and (b) in terms of what statutory provision or authorization?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

The land mentioned in Question No. 689 on 27 May 1982 has not been excised from the Schedule to the Black Land Act, 1913 (Act 27 of 1913) but I wish to draw the hon member's attention to the two reports of the Select Committee on Co-operation and Development which are on the Order Paper.

9/6/82
271 Black Land Act
Hansard Q.6) 1016-7
*14 Mr. A SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Agriculture and Fisheries

Whether his Department has informed applicants for the purchase of the areas referred to in paragraph (1) of Question No 607 on 10 May 1982 that the negotiations relating to such purchase are null and void in terms of section 1(4) of the Black Land Act, No 27 of 1913, if not why not; if so, when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

No The applications are still being processed and consequently no agreements or transactions, as contemplated in section 1(4) of the said Act, have been entered into with any of the applicants. Compl

1017

WEDNESDAY

ance with the requirements for the exemption of the land in question from control under the said Act, was the responsibility of the Department of Co-operation and Development. The procedure of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries with regard to the alienation of land to applicants is a comprehensive process and it will take considerable time before formal agreements could be entered into with the successful applicants

I further wish to point out that during the debate on the Second Agricultural Credit Amendment Act, 1982 on 25 March 1982, I made the allegation that the report which appeared in a newspaper, was not correct and that the relevant land had already been removed from the Annexure of the Black Land Act, No 27 of 1913. I did this on the basis of information which was furnished to me and on the assumption that in respect of any land conveyed to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, the requirements have been complied with

It subsequently came to my notice that the information furnished to me was incorrect. I wish to emphasize that I acted *bona fide* in this matter but, nevertheless wish to apologize to hon members of the House and persons outside for this oversight

Fingos to hear debate on land

Political Correspondent

A DELEGATION of Fingos from the Eastern Cape is coming to Cape Town to listen to a debate in the Assembly on land which was allegedly taken away from them in an irregular way.

The Assembly will have to pass a resolution regularising this step taken a few years ago. The debate is expected on Friday.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has turned down a request from an Opposition MP, Mr Errol Moorcroft, for him to see the delegation.

The Fingos were moved from Humansdorp to an area near Keiskammahoek which now falls in the Ciskei.

CISKEI

In a letter to Mr Moorcroft, Dr Koornhof said that, as the Ciskei was an independent state, the Fingo people concerned should discuss the matter with the Ciskeian Department of the Interior.

Any approach to the South African Government in this connection should be routed through the normal diplomatic channels.

The irregularities were spotted by Opposition MPs during sittings of the select committee on Co-operation and Development.

The land in the Humansdorp area was allocated to the Fingos by the British administration in the 1850s and was supposed to be held in trust for them.

In an amendment to the resolution Mr Moorcroft intends moving in the Assembly, he says, that a sacred trust was broken and a grave injustice committed by the forcible removal of the Fingo people from land which had been reserved for their use more than a century ago.

amendment will also seek to bring films screened by the SABC within the control of the Publications Control Board.

The most immediate effect of the proposed legislation will be to force Right-wing newspapers like Die Patriot, Die Afrikaner and The Citizen to become subject to the media council.

It is feared, however, that the longer-term objective of the Government is to exert increasing pressure on the industry to invoke increasingly tough measures against newspapers through the media council.

Mr David Darling — who opposed the Bill unseen at the first reading yesterday — said it was everything he had expected and amounted to an indirect form of statutory control of the Press on a slightly more refined level than recommended by the Steyn Commission.

The proposed legislation could only lead to confrontation between the Opposition and the Press on the one hand, and the Government on the other.

It was inconceivable, he said, that the NPU would agree to exercise statutory control over newspapers forced into their fold.

It was ominous that the Bill had been introduced in the last days of the session and without notice. The clear intention was to bulldoze it through, he said.

Given the history of the Government's attempts to gag the Press it was necessary that the Bill be strongly opposed.

● See Page 2

No demolitions today, says

Ecab official

9/6/82 E. Post
By JIMMY MATYU

AN official of the East Cape Administration Board, Lieutenant T Mavoqe, today assured people gathered at the squatter areas in Veeplaas that no further shacks would be demolished today.

Lt Mavoqe helped distribute what he termed "identification papers", which have numbers on them which coincide with numbers painted by officials on shacks which have been torn down.

Holders can obtain alternative sites where they can put up their shacks in an area known as Mtshakaza's ground.

The squatter area was quiet today although there was tension when five Ecab vans with armed officials moved in. Some people locked their shacks and joined the crowd that assembled near the van.

About 120 people, mostly mothers with children strapped to their backs, assembled in the yard of the Zwide Rent Office today. They had lost their homes in Gugulethu and Veldraai and told the Evening Post that they were ordered to report to the office.

The squatters were addressed today by the president of the Zwide Residents' Association, Mr Wilberforce May.

● See Page 2

PE runner ends 700km run through Israel

Post Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH businessman and long distance runner Mr Sam Zuckerman has completed his gruelling 700-kilometre solo run along the length of Israel in scheduled time.

His wife, Irene, said today her husband had telephoned her yesterday to say he had completed his run.

But, unfortunately, Mr Zuckerman's aide who followed him along the roads and through desert, Israeli air force pilot Mr Doran Yogev, did not finish with him.

He was called up for active service before they could reach the finishing point at Rafi Nelson's village, about 40 kilometres south of the port of Eilat.

Before leaving Port Elizabeth, Mr Zuckerman, himself a former paratrooper in the Israeli army, said he might have to complete the run on his own if Mr Yogev was called up.

Mrs Zuckerman did not know if her husband had continued by himself after Mr Yogev's departure, or if someone had replaced him.

She said she had heard from a friend in Israel that a huge welcoming committee had cheered him into Eilat and hundreds of children had run with him for a short distance as he entered the city, where a celebration was organised in his honour.

Mr Zuckerman returns to Port Elizabeth next Thursday.

Triplets for 'miracle mum'

Post Correspondent

PRETORIA — A woman of 32, who was seriously injured in March last year when she was knocked down by a motorcycle and broke an arm, leg and several ribs, had her pelvis crushed and lost a kidney, was told she would never be able to have children.

But now doctors believe a miracle has happened — after two miscarriages, she

has given birth to triplets.

And Mrs Anna Cilliers and her husband are the happiest couple in South Africa. Her three babies — all boys — were delivered by Caesarian section at the weekend, and all three are in rousing form. They have been named Johan, Jaco and Chris, and weigh 1,9, 1,71 and 1,6 kilograms respectively.

"I can't believe it," Mrs

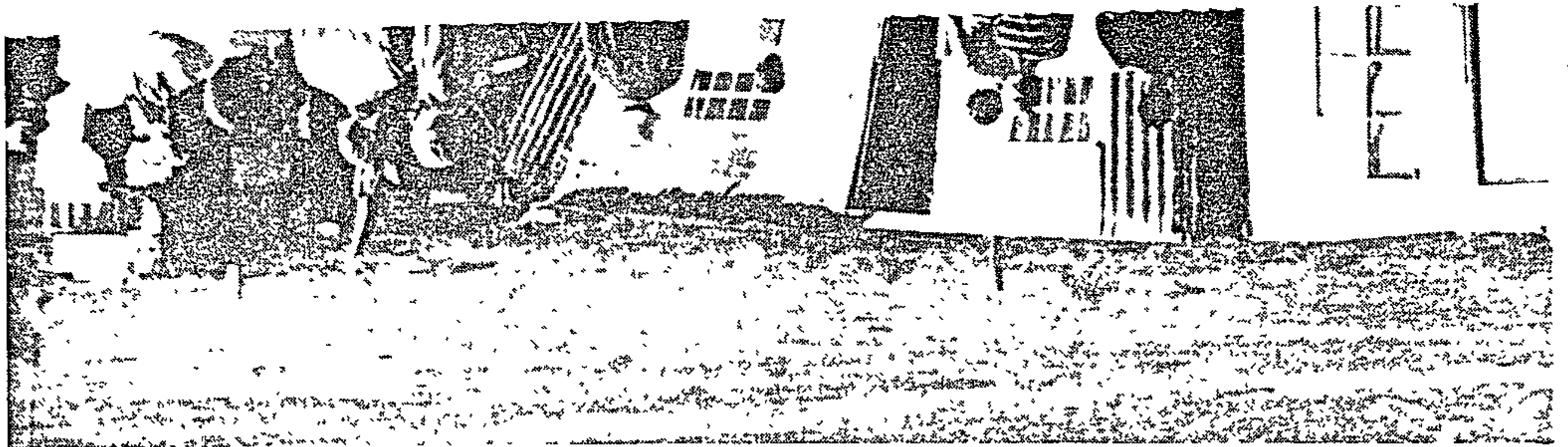
Cilliers said today. "I was told in January that I would be having triplets — and since then I could not wait until they were delivered."

She and the babies are reported to be doing well in Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital.

Mrs Cilliers had been told that if she fell pregnant within five years, she would probably fracture her pelvis again.

Inside

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Squatters' shacks pulled down

Labour Party faces a strong electoral challenge from a coalition of the MMM and the smaller Mauritian Socialist Party in Friday's poll. — Sapa

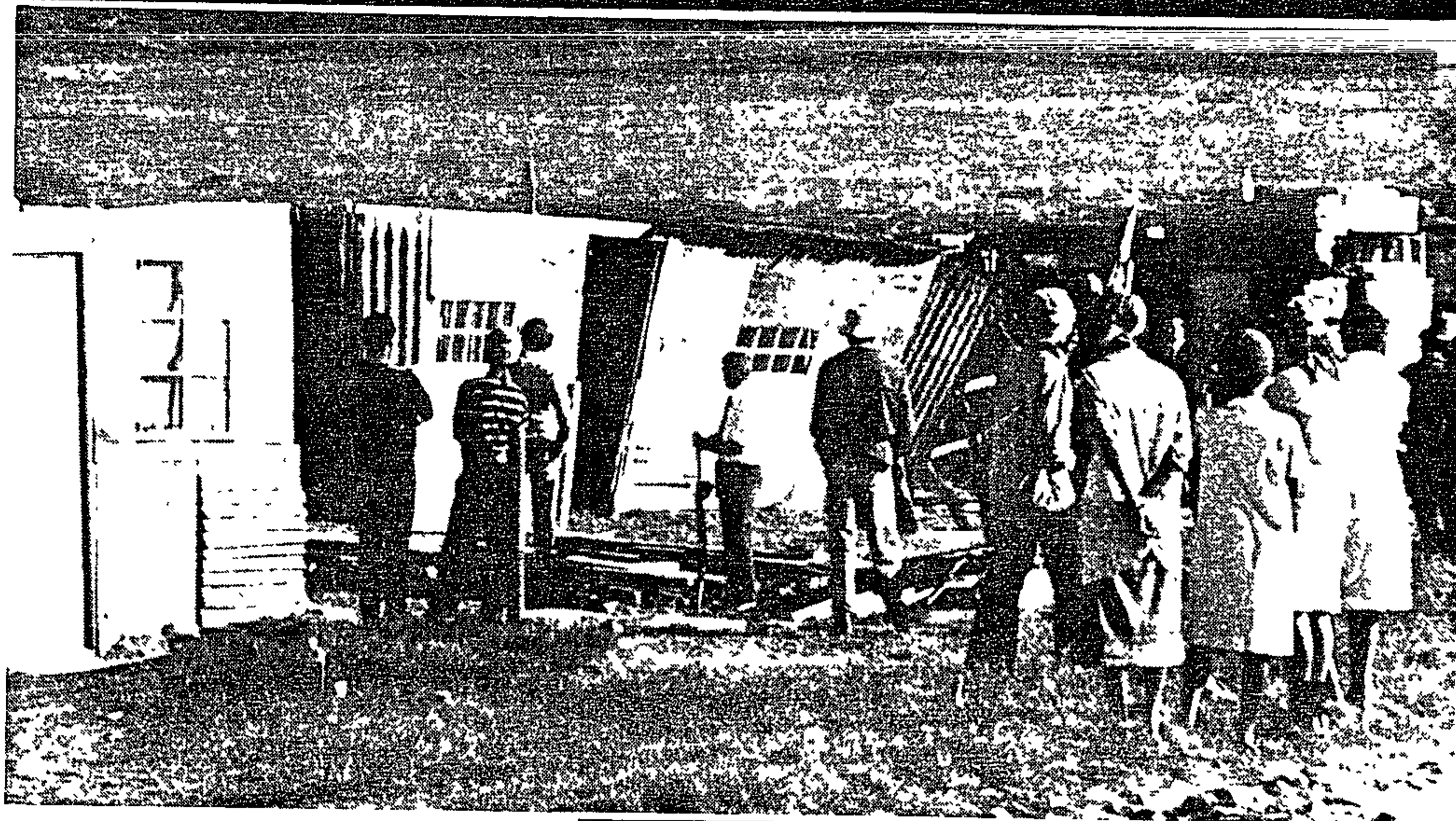
handed to the Mauritian Embassy in Paris on May 26 by a person who said he was a former official of the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Paul Berenger, the 37-year-old secretary-general of the MMM, said the documents, said by the Government to be on Lib-

Indian Ocean island.

on the paint shop Naauw's regional secretary, Mr Les Kettledas, said today "no definite agreement" could be reached during yesterday's negotiations. Shop stewards would report to workers on their progress at a meeting today.

Squatters' shacks pulled down



Officials of the East Cape Administration Board, one carrying a rifle, and a group of squatters watch as one of the shacks comes down. The shacks were pulled down by tractor at the Velddraai Ground in Veeplaas yesterday.

Inquiry to be held on shooting

Post Reporter

THE chief director of the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab), Mr Louis Koch, said today he would conduct a "preliminary inquiry" into the accidental shooting of four people in Zwide by an Ecab official yesterday.

In an interview, he said he had been out of town at the time of "yesterday's unfortunate incident".

It occurred when a crowd gathered outside the Zwide Rent Offices after the demolition of wood and iron shacks in the area known as Velddraai in Gugulethu

About 800 people have been left homeless by the demolition of about 130 shacks. Many have put up temporary shelters.

The four people wounded yesterday were taken to Livingstone Hospital after an official's 12-bore shotgun, loaded with birdshot, went off as he handed it to a colleague.

Top Nat sorry for attack on Press

ARGUS 10/6/82 (1005) 271

Political Correspondent
THE Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr SAS Hayward has apologised for describing a newspaper report that black land was being irregularly advertised for sale to whites, as "extremely malicious" and "a lie."

Since Mr Hayward made these remarks on March 25, it emerged that land belonging to Fingos in the Humansdorp area had been advertised for sale before the land had

legally been removed from the annexure to the Black Land Act.

This oversight by the Department of Co-operation and Development will have to be regularised by a resolution in the Assembly this week.

The Fingos, who occupied the trust land given to them in the 1850s, were forced to leave it a few years ago and now live in he Ciskei.

Their efforts to see the Minister of Co-operation

and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, have failed and some of them are coming to Cape Town today to listen to the Assembly debate.

On March 25 Mr Hayward attacked both the newspaper which pointed out the irregularity and the Black Sash.

He said that if the land was being advertised for disposal to white farmers it must have been deproclaimed long ago.

In recent sessions of

the Select Committee on Co-operation and Development Opposition MPs pointed out that the correct procedure had not been followed.

Answering questions put to him in the Assembly by Mr A Savage (PFP Walmer) Mr Hayward said applications for the land were still being processed and no agreements had been entered into. He apologised for his oversight.



By SANDRA SMITH

THE demolition of 180 squatter shacks was essential so that services for future housing development could be installed, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said today.

He said his board was aware that the actions seemed "heartless and inconsiderate".

About 800 people have been left homeless by the demolitions in the area known as Veldraai in Guguletu.

He appealed to the community to "exercise patience" and understand that the demolitions were necessary for services to be installed on the land, earmarked for housing developments.

He said more than 500 wood and iron shacks had been erected in the area during the past fortnight.

271
7000 7440
E. Post
10/6/82
**Shacks
removed
to instal
services
— Koch**

"If we allow this to continue, the consequences will be worse than the present situation in the Soweto squatter area. It will be disastrous," Mr Koch said.

"We have total sympathy with people's strong feeling on the issue and realise that they are experiencing uncomfortable conditions, but all we ask for is time".

A situation which had developed because of a lack of funds could not be

rectified overnight.

Mr Koch said some of the shack dwellers were the overflow from existing housing, and others had come from "outside".

"We have asked people in some instances to erect temporary accommodation, and for others to return to where they came from, until we can deal with the situation permanently," he said.

Mr Koch said a committee of Community Councillors and Ecab officials, which met every day, would assess the situation and decide whether demolition would continue.

Commenting on yesterday's preliminary inquiry into the shooting of four people in an incident outside the Zwide rent offices on Tuesday, Mr Koch said he could not comment in view of pending legal action against Ecab.



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

Mr P W Botha

Fingo land deal goes ahead

CAPE TIMES 10/6/82 271 (1982)

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— The Minister of Agriculture, Mr PTC du Plessis, has disclosed that the sale of land not yet excised from the Black Land Act but taken from Fingos in the Tsitsikamma is going ahead

Replying to questions from Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer), Mr Sarel Hayward, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, speaking on behalf of the Minister, said applications for the purchase of

land were still being processed but none had yet been completed

Mr Hayward said compliance with the requirements for the exemption of land from control of the Black Land Act was the responsibility of the Department of Co-operation and Development

Mr Hayward also apologised to the House for a statement made during debate in March in which he questioned a report which quoted the Black Sash as saying that the land being sold in the

Tsitsikamma was still black-owned.

"I did this on the basis of information furnished to me and on the assumption that requirements governing the conveyance of land to the Department of Agriculture would have been complied with

"It subsequently came to my notice that the information given to me was incorrect. I wish to emphasize that I acted *bona fide* in this matter but nevertheless wish to apologise to members of the House and persons outside for this oversight."

The land in question was occupied by the Fingos 140 years ago after it was placed in trust for them for their services to the Cape Colony during the Xhosa War.

In 1975 the government began removing the Fingos and resettled them during the next four years at Elukhanweni, a site in the Ciskei.

The Department of Co-operation and Development transferred the land to the Department of Agriculture, for resale for agricultural purposes.

The Progressive Federal Party alleged early this year that the proposed sale of the land was irregular because it had not yet been excised from the Black Lands Act, nor had the South African Development Trust, with whom the land was placed in trust, been given compensatory land as prescribed by law.

Yesterday the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof said in reply to questions by Mr Savage that the land had not yet been excised from the Black Land Act's schedule.

Fingo ^{10/18/82} group ^{CALL: 77m6 271} refused ⁴⁰⁵ meeting

By SAHM VENTER

A DELEGATION from the 4 000 Fingo people who were moved from the Tsitsikama-Humansdorp area in 1977, to the Ciskei village of Elukhanyweni, will arrive in Cape Town today to witness the official excising of their former home.

The 10 or 11 people who left Port Elizabeth late last night had hoped to meet Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to discuss their alleged forced removal from the area.

But according to Mr Errol Moorcroft, Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, an interview was refused because they were citizens of an "independent state" and would have to go through the authorities of that state.

He said the land from which they were moved was donated to them as trust land in the 1850s and was recently put up for sale to whites.

Tomorrow night the delegation hopes to attend the debate on the report of the select committee of the Department of Co-operation and Development which has presented Parliament with a resolution to excise officially the land on which they lived.

"The decision to excise the land has already been taken. There is nothing we can do to reverse this," said Mr Moorcroft.

He said he had sworn affidavits in which individuals stated they were moved from their land "at gunpoint"

Forced to return

Ironically, many of the men who were faced with unemployment in Elukhanyweni were forced to return to their former jobs in the Port Elizabeth-Humansdorp-Tsitsikama area and have to travel five hours by bus, costing R26 for the return journey, to see their families.

The president of the Eastern Cape branch of the Black Sash, Mrs Bobby Melunsky, said last night: "They are so desperate. One person said he would go to Cape Town just to look at the face of Dr Koornhof."

ABOUT five years ago, additional home for 150 hoe, which now falls in ministration in the 1850s arrived in Cape Town to 3 000 Fingo people were years. The Fingos were moved dorp area was allocated to held in trust for them. listen to a debate in the removed from the Tsitsi- more than 300 km away to Fingos by the British ad- delegation of the Fingos Assembly on land which kamma trust land, near an area near Keiskamma- dorp area was allocated to Ysterday a nine-man was taken away from them Humansdorp — their tra- an area near Keiskamma- Fingos by the British ad- delegation of the Fingos in an irregular way.

ARGUS 11/6/82 (271)

Fingo tells of forced removal at gunpoint

They say they were moved by the police at gun-point and against their will. A member of the delegation, Mr Moses Hlela, gave this account of the events to Argus reporter BRUCE GORDON.

THE Fingo people in the Tsitsikamma nature reserve were mainly farmers. Each had 45 morgen on which they planted corn vegetables wheat and fruit.

There was a school for the children. Mr Hlela, his wife and eight children, lived in a six-roomed house in the area where he was born, his father was born and his grandfather was buried.

Mr Hlela worked nearby at the provincial road department. In his spare time he ploughed his lands and tended his herd of 16 cattle.

"One day four whites and a black man called Muthwana who said they were from a Government department in Pretoria arrived.

come to break up my home and remove me.

"I said if you have the right to do it why don't you do it? I told them I did not want to go. They broke up my house, took my furniture and packed it on the lorry.

"They dropped me at Keiskammahoeck. It was raining and dark. There was no house. There were two tents which were not big enough for my furniture. I didn't know where my family were going to sleep. I complained and was given a third tent. I reported that my van and furniture were damaged. I have heard nothing up to now."

Three weeks later Mr Hlela returned to Humansdorp to work in

his old job as a migrant labourer.

For the past five years he has visited his family one day a month. He lives in the provincial roads camp, not far from his ancestral land.

He cannot afford to make the 600 km round trip more than once a month to visit his family. His wife is not permitted to live in the camp.

His family were provided with a three-roomed house of planks.

He was given R900 in compensation for his six-roomed home with kitchen and well-stocked storeroom.

SICKNESS

"I had finished working for myself and had

started working for my children. I would like to go back and start again. Now I don't manage to support my family. Each time I return home someone is sick and must be taken to the doctor."

In his sixth year of service, Mr Hlela earns R243 a month.

"My story is not much different from that of others," he said.

Mr Hlela has come to Cape Town to try to get his land back. The delegation was hoping to see Dr Koornhof.

"I have heard Dr Koornhof won't see us. We want to sit and listen to the debate in Parliament. If we lose, we will at least have heard how it happened," he said.

"They asked us if we wanted to exchange our land for another place in Keiskammahoeck. We refused saying that we did not think we would have a better living there. We knew that people from that area preferred to live in Tsitsikamma.

"After they left, there came a Mr Siyo from the Ciskei Government, accompanied by a white man who, he said, was his secretary. Mr Siyo said we better fall in, otherwise the white people are going to force us, and we will be thrown away."

RAIN SCARCE

"We asked the Pretoria men about conditions — firewood, water, land — and how we could make a living there. They said rain was a bit scarce and there was only a little water. We said we can't go there and they left us. They did try to pressure us but I can't remember exactly what they said.

"He promised to provide new tents on the other side. He said we would be thrown out if we didn't move. We refused, saying we can't go away — this is our land and we will die here."

"He also gave up and said that he was trying to help us and if we didn't agree we would see. He left us.

"Then came a Mr Coetzee who also said he was from the Government in Pretoria. He said he was the man who was going to remove us and we had better agree otherwise we would be removed by dogs."

LORRIES

"We said we couldn't agree to go. We said: 'If you force us there is nothing we can do because we can't fight against you.' We said we disagreed because this is a reserved place of the Fingos."

"He came again and again and we told him the same thing. "The last person to come was our magistrate, a Mr Goosen, in October 1977. He called for a meeting, saying that this was the last visit and he had come to tell us of the State's decision about our removals. "He told us we would be moving on November 15. He was going to send lorries and said if we didn't want to go he would send police to force us out. It was not a long meeting. "On the date he said, the lorries came. We ran to see what was happening. We didn't believe that they were going to force us away. There were police and people in camouflage. We thought they were the army. They had guns with them. "Each gate in the area had about five armed



Mr Moses Hlela

guards stopping people entering the reserve from the national road. "They were picking up people from their houses. They wouldn't let us in. We couldn't see what was happening so we turned back to our work. "One day I returned from work and found my house had been marked with a number on the door, which meant I was to be removed the next day. "I became sick. My wife couldn't believe how sick I got. I had palpitations. I couldn't pack anything that was mine. I felt too heart-broken. "I got up very early the next morning to harvest potatoes although they were not ripe. I knew I would need food. "The lorries came while I was in the lands. A man with a landrover was hanging around my house. I asked what he wanted. He said he had

Barnard rejects Munnik's 'Houghton blacks'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, has claimed that he was referring to black people in Houghton when he compared health facilities in the upper-class Johannesburg suburb with those of the Onverwacht resettlement camp.

During the third reading debate on the Budget, while Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Pinelands) was saying the minister had implied that medical facilities in Houghton and Onverwacht were comparable, Dr Munnik interjected: "I referred to the black people in Houghton."

Dr Munnik had earlier made another interjection to the effect that he had not said medical facilities at Onverwacht

were equal to or nearly as good as those in Houghton.

He told Dr Barnard: "You know what stands in Hansard. You ran to the press with that story."

Dr Barnard rejected Dr Munnik's claim that he had referred only to black people in Houghton.

He said the minister had not said that during the debate on his vote in April but had referred to the supporters of the PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman.

In the Hansard for April 19 this year, Dr Munnik is quoted as saying: "Onverwacht has a clinic. Mobile clinics provide a health service. There are family-planning facilities and the people there enjoy as good a health service as any of the honourable members' people have in Houghton."

During the Budget debate, Dr Barnard asked Dr Munnik whether he had ever been to Onverwacht, and the minister replied: "Of course I have been to Onverwacht."

Dr Barnard: "Has the honourable minister ever been to Houghton?"

Dr Munnik: "Of course I have been to Houghton."

Dr Barnard: "I will not describe to the House what conditions are like in Houghton."

"Members on the government side usually refer to the area as the 'mink and manure belt' where people live in affluence."

"That is Houghton. Health facilities in Houghton are better than one may imagine."

Dr Barnard said he had asked the

Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, about the facilities at Onverwacht and he had said there were two doctors serving 120 000 people and they were seconded from the army.

With three district surgeons, there were five doctors for 120 000 people.

There was only one dentist who had been seconded from the Defence Force Dr Barnard said he could not speak for this dentist but he had it on good authority that he had been destroyed and broken by the conditions and had not been able to perform any curative services. He could only do extractions.

He asked whether Dr Munnik compared the health standards of whites with those of blacks or did he expect black people to have an inferior service.

271 (25) ~~95~~ ~~1046~~ -
Onverwacht: health services 1046 -
11/6/82 1049
711 Mr. A. GEDENHUIS asked the
Minister of Health and Welfare:

What is the (a) nature and (b) extent of
the health services provided at Onver-
wacht?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
WELFARE

(a) A comprehensive health service is
rendered in the area. Medical cover is
provided.

1047

FRIDAY, 11 JUNE 1982

1048

daily by two army medical practition-
ers;
three days per week by the part-time
district surgeon, Thaba Nchu; and
when necessary by the part-time dis-
trict surgeons, Bloemfontein,

and dental services are rendered daily
by an army dentist.

Patients requiring hospitalization,
are referred to Moroka Hospital and
Pelonomi Hospital. All tuberculosis
patients requiring hospitalization are
referred to Allanridge Chest Hospi-
tal.

Primary health clinic services em-
body the following:

- Healthy mother and child
- Immunization against communi-
cable diseases
- Tuberculosis
- Veneral diseases
- Psychiatry
- Geriatrics
- Dental Services
- Pre- and antenatal care and con-
finements
- Nutritional deficiency services
- Health Education

Confinements were taken care of at
the clinic during office hours. If a
patient had not delivered by 15h30,
she was transported by ambulance to
Moroka Hospital. A 24-hour confine-
ment service at the clinic is rendered
from 1 June 1982.

These services are rendered by the
following personnel:

- 2 Senior Sisters
- 11 Sisters
- 7 Staff nurses
- 2 SANTA educators

—
22
—

Family planning services are ren-
dered at the clinic and from a mobile
clinic by:

- 1 Senior Sister
- 4 Sisters

- 2 Nursing Assistants
- 5 Female educators
- 2 Male educators

—
14
—

Environmental health services are
rendered by two health inspectors.

(b) the clinic facilities consist of one
twelve bed ward; one maternity ward
with two beds, two four bed wards;
one two bed ward, two examination
rooms, one treatment room, a dentist
consulting room, one pharmacy, one
waiting room; one admission room;
one duty-room, two bathrooms; four
toilets, kitchen; pantry; linen closet
and medicine storeroom. Provision
has been made in an iron building for
psychiatric community services, fam-
ily planning and the treatment of chil-
dren suffering from malnutrition.

150-200 Patients on average per day
receive curative services at the clinic
of whom approximately 20 per week
are referred to Moroka Hospital and
five per week to Pelonomi Hospital.
On 7 April 1982 136 patients and on
23 April 1982 76 patients were exam-
ined by the medical practitioners as
part of the curative services. The at-
tendance figure for primary health
services clinics (excluding family plan-
ning) is approximately 4 250 per
month. During March 1982 370 home
visits were carried out by registered
nurses.

The confinement figure was ap-
proximately ten per week and ap-
proximately 40 cases per month were
referred to Moroka Hospital for con-
finements after hours.

The family planning clinic has ap-
proximately 835 clients per month.

A mobile x-ray unit was recently
stationed for six weeks at Onver-
wacht. During that time approxi-
mately 2 400 x-rays were taken and 12
new cases of tuberculosis were lo-
cated. 134 Patients receive at present
out-patients treatment for tuberculo-
sis at the clinic.

1049

FRIDAY, 11

Malnutrition is combated by a nu-
trition scheme with P V M, enriched
mealie meal, skimmed milk powder,
soup and vegetables from the garden
of the clinic. Education is performed
by health personnel and with the
assistance of a combi equipped with
loud speakers.

A psychiatrist from Oranje Hospi-
tal renders services one day per week
and psychiatric nursing services are
rendered from Oranje Hospital at
Onverwacht two days per week.

Dental services are daily available
by an army dentist. The services of
an army pharmacist has become avail-
able from 24 May 1982.

Four reservoirs receiving water
from Rusfontein dam, have already
been completed. A water-supply net-
work has been constructed in the area
and provision has been made for a
water-tap for every five houses.

Each lot is provided with a toilet
and a bucket and nightsoil is removed
two times per week. During an inves-
tigation it was found that the capacity
of buckets is exceeded on those pre-
mises where unlawful occupants are
present. No pit-latrines are allowed and
if it is located, care is taken that it is
filled up.

- (2) whether these concessions include a maximum permissible tonnage per area; if so, (a) what is the tonnage and (b) how has it been derived;
- (3) whether steps are taken to guard against over-exploitation; if so, what steps;
- (4) whether reports have been received by his Department on the effects of such collection on the coastline, if so, what were the findings of such reports;
- (5) whether his Department has initiated or intends to initiate studies of the effects of such collection of sea-weed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

- (1) 16 (One in each of the 16 zones in which the coast is divided for this purpose)
- (2) No
- (3) Since mainly washed ashore sea-weed is collected, over-exploitation can not take place. In the case of certain types of sea-weed, the harvest of which is permitted, it is prescribed that the plants may not be uprooted
- (4) No
- (5) No

724. Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

- (1) Whether there are any clinics in Inanda, if so, how many;
- (2) whether there are any (a) doctors, (b) nurses and (c) community health workers in Inanda; if so, how many in each category?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

271 ~~Mr R. A. F. Swart~~ *Howland Q. Col. 1040*
Inanda: health services - 1041
11/6/82

temporary soccer fields but provision is, however, made in the planning of the township for the usual recreational facilities which will be provided in due course
271 ~~Mr R. A. F. Swart~~ *Howland Q. Col. 1041*
Inanda: population 1041
11/6/82
727. Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

As the Inanda Newtown Township was only established during 1980 the following figures can be furnished

- (a) The position as at 31 December 1980 was as follows—
 - (i) (aa) Male—2 145,
 - (bb) Female—2 505; and
 - (ii) Children—11 897
- (b) From 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1981 the population growth was as follows—
 - Male—484,
 - Female—596, and
 - Children—2 957

For the period 1 January 1982 to 3 June 1982 the growth was—

- Male—23,
- Female—28; and
- Children—79

The total number of people to date is

20 714

271 ~~Mr R. A. F. Swart~~ *Howland Q. Col. 1041*
Inanda: schools 1042
11/6/82

728. Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Education and Training

- (1) How many (a) primary and (b) secondary schools are there in Inanda.
- (2) how many (a) pupils and (b) teachers are there in each such (i) primary and (ii) secondary school?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

| | Pupils | Teachers |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
| (1) and (2) | 812 | 16 |
| 3 Primary schools | 795 | 16 |
| 1 Secondary school | 1 470 | 27 |
| | 480 | 11 |

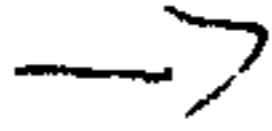
279 ~~Mr R. W. Hardingham~~ *Howland Q. Col. 1042*
Physical Planning Act 11/6/82
731. Mr R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) Whether any persons were prosecuted under the Physical Planning Act in 1980 and 1981, respectively; if so, (a) how many in each such year and (b) what was the nature of the prosecution in each case.
- (2) whether any other prosecutions are pending, if so, (a) how many and (b) what is the nature of such prosecutions?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes, 1980
 - (a) one.
- (b) extension of factory on land not zoned for industrial purposes
 - 1981—none;
 - (a) and (b) fall away
- (2) Yes,
 - (a) one.
 - (b) establishment of factory on land not zoned for industrial purposes

(271) Hammond Q Col. 1034
Ekuvukeni area
11/6/82 - 1035
Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development



1035

FRIDAY, 11

Whether his Department is maintaining a construction camp and store depot in the Ekuvukeni area, near Ladysmith if so, what is the purpose of such construction camp and store depot?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

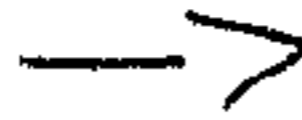
The Department of Co-operation and Development is not maintaining a construction camp and store in the Ekuvukeni area

(271) Hammond Q Col.
Qudeni 1037-1038
1/6/82
711 Mr. G B D McNIOSH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) When was the resettlement area at Qudeni established;
- (2) whether a water supply system has been installed at Qudeni; if so, (a) when, (b) what type of system was installed, (c)(i) by whom and (ii) at what cost was it installed and (d) by whom is it being paid for?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) 1976
- (2) No permanent water supply system has been installed by the Department of Co-operation and Development at Qudeni. Since 1981 water was gravitated from a fountain and 78 water taps have already been provided. This installation was provided by a private contractor at a cost of approximately R4 000. A resident could participate in this scheme if he requires reticulation onto his site by paying a connecting fee of R35 to the contractor.



1 JUNE 1982

1038

Water is also available from two boreholes.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is, however, at present investigating the provision of a permanent water reticulation scheme to provide the area with sufficient potable water.

many litres per hour does each bore-hole yield and (c) at what distances are the bore-holes situated from the township and settlement areas in the Frankfurt area

- (2) whether each settlement or township will be supplied with a water reticulation scheme if so, (a) how many water points per head of population will be provided in each case and (b) what is the estimated daily quantity of water required per person.
- (3) whether such reticulation schemes will be completed prior to the relocation of Blacks in the settlement areas concerned being commenced?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

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

Questions not replied to owing to adjournment of Parliament

Indicates translated version

For written reply

746 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE to ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development

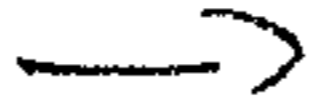
Whether there are any social welfare workers in Langa; if so, how many?

747 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE to ask the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many houses are there in Langa.
- (2) whether there is a waiting list for accommodation in this township if so how many families are on the waiting list.

271 Frankfurt: water drilling operations
 Hansard Q. Col. 1057 - 1058
 767 Mr P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department has recently been engaged in water drilling operations at Frankfurt, Cape Province, if so, (a) how many successful bore-holes have been drilled, (b) how



report aviation h SA's ours

of standardized aircraft.

The commission recommended that a local organization be set up to help prevent air accidents. An average of 170 air accidents occurred in South Africa each year — on a par with most major countries.

Part of the convention's task would be to furnish pilots with information on accident trends and how they could be avoided.

'Lack of skill'

The commission said it had found a lack of business skill and management in financial administration of State airports.

"With proper use of modern business and accounting methods, State airports as a whole should make substantial profits."

Generally, the commission found the basic structures and standards of civil aviation in South Africa to be sound.

"Indeed, in some respects we are ahead of comparable countries but there are other major respects in which we have fallen badly behind and in which the national interest is being adversely affected."

The industry must carry the blame for many of these problems, and for not pressing for a bigger and stronger Directorate of Civil Aviation," the report stated — Sapa

11/6/82 pensioners

The Minister of Transport, Mr Pen Kotze, told a meeting of the Parow City Council yesterday that his department would give an initial R2 856 000 for the complex to be built on a seven-hectare open lot between the Paarl national road and Cannendal. Parow falls in the constituency.



The leader of the Fingo delegation, Mr Isaac Tembani, displays the deeds of sale of the land from which the government removed the 3 000-strong Fingo community in 1977. In the background are other members of the eight-person delegation. The deeds indicate that the land, in the Humansdorp-Tsitsikamma area, was given to the Fingos in 1834 by the British Governor of the Cape Colony, Sir George Grey.

Koornhof refuses to see Fingo delegates

By ENRICO KEMP

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday refused to see a delegation from the Fingo people who were forced off their land in 1977 and resettled in a Ciskei village as a result of the government's homeland consolidation policy.

The eight-member delegation arrived in Cape Town yesterday afternoon to petition Dr Koornhof for permission to return to the land in the Humansdorp-Tsitsikamma area.

The MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PF), said yesterday that Dr Koornhof had refused to grant an interview with the delegation. Mr Moorcroft was referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs because the Fingo people were considered citizens of an

"independent State".

The land, which was given to the Fingo people in 1834 by the British governor of the Cape Colony Sir George Grey, has been expropriated by the government and is up for sale to white farmers.

The Fingos were braced off the land by armed policemen in November 1977 and resettled in small wooden houses at Elukanyweni ("Place of Light"), a settlement in the Keiskammahoe Valley in the Ciskei.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Isaac Tembani, said yesterday that in an interview with Dr Koornhof he was to have been a last resort in our attempts to go back to Tsitsikamma.

Holding a copy of the deeds of sale of the Fingo land, Mr Tembani said "To us this is like armed robbery. The government has stolen our

land, the land which has been our birthright for 150 years."

He said the Fingo people were "suffering terribly" in the resettlement camp at Elukanyweni. The houses, built of planks stapled on to frames, were cold and draughty and health and community services were virtually non-existent.

"But the saddest thing is that nearly every month someone dies of starvation. Many people lost their jobs when we were moved. At Tsitsikamma even the old men and women could till their land, but here there is nothing."

Mr Tembani told how the magistrate and officials of the former Department of Bantu Administration in Humansdorp had first approached the Fingo people in mid-1977 to tell

them that they had to leave their land.

Until then, the Fingo people had lived a peaceful pastoral existence, cultivating their own crops and grazing their herds.

In November 1977, policemen armed with revolvers, rifles and knobkerries moved in and told the people they would be arrested if they did not leave the land. Many of the tribesmen had resisted and been arrested and kept overnight in police cells before being sent by bus to the resettlement camp.

The Fingo breadwinners now live as migrant workers near their jobs in Humansdorp and visit their families only when they can afford it. Bus fares to Elukanyweni, 200 kilometres from Humansdorp, cost R26.

CAPG Links 11/6/82 271

'SACRED' TRUST ON FINGOS IS BROKEN

w/c Ndgas 12/6/82

By Tos Wentzel,
Political
Correspondent

had lived for 150 years was not only a moral crime, but one that debased and brutalised the officials that had to do the job.

Dr Piet Koorhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said that all actions undertaken by the Government in connection with the move and excision had been fully within the terms of the law.

The only error on behalf of his department was that they had handed over land for disposal to the Department of Agriculture before it was proclaimed. These officials were being dealt with.

DENIAL

He angrily denied having refused to see a delegation of Fingos and said he had merely pointed out to them the correct channels they had to follow through the Ciskei Government.



MEMBERS of the Fingo delegation outside the Parliament building shortly after Parliament rose this morning. From left Mr Joseph Thanda, Mr Robert Magungo, Mr Ezer Mzili, Mrs Babes Mzizi, Mr Moses Hlela, Mr Nelson Mzantsi and Mr Douglas Koza.

PARLIAMENT today regularised steps needed to declare historic Fingo land in the Eastern Cape white.

The move was first taken five years after the Fingo were ordered to leave land in the Humansdorp area which had been held in trust for them since the British Administration allocated it in the 1830s.

It was recently discovered that there had been no official approval of the move under the Black Land Act.

BY FORCE

Opposition speakers accused the Government today of breaking a sacred trust in excising trust land and in moving the Fingos, some of them by force, to the Ciskei.

Government speakers, including the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, and a Nationalist-nominated MP, Mr H van der Walt, for the most part shielded clear of trying to justify the original steps to move the Fingos. They claimed the affair had been handled within the law and should not have been raised in Parliament.

It was, they maintained, a question of a technical problem that had to be cleared up.

The debate arose from a select Committee on Co-operation and Development report in which the excision of the Fingo land from the schedule of trust land was recommended.

INJUSTICE

Mr E K Moorcroft (PFP MP for Albany) proposed a counter-motion saying a sacred trust was broken in moving the Fingos and that grave injustice had been done to them when compensation land was given not to the Ciskei where the 4 000 tribesmen were settled, but to Transkei.

Mr A Savage (PFP for Walmer) said that officials and Nationalist politicians had made many contradictory statements on the matter.

He warned that the paring away of 4 000 people from homes in which they

Fingos lose after bitter debate

E. Post

271

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Parliament today gave the final seal of approval to the seizure of ancestral Fingo trust lands near Humansdorp in a bitter debate, watched from the gallery by a silent delegation of Fingo tribesmen.

Opposition speakers accused the Government of breaking a sacred trust in expropriating the land and in having moved the people — allegedly at gunpoint — to the Ciskei five years ago.

They also charged that a series of contradictory statements were made by Ministers on the issue.

During debate early today, Mr Greyling Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, flatly contradicted an earlier answer given to the House by his superior, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Government speakers for the most part steered clear of justifying the original moves or expropriation, and claimed the affair had been handled within the law.

The one-hour debate in the closing stages of a marathon 22-hour session arose from the report of the Select Committee on Co-operation and Development in which the expropriation of the Fingo lands from the schedule of trust lands was recommended.

Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, proposed a counter motion alleging a sacred trust was broken in moving the Fingos from land they had occupied for nearly 140 years. Grave injustices had been done to the Fingos when compensatory land was given, not to the Ciskei where the 4 000 tribesmen were settled, but to the Transkei.

He told Parliament the incident involving the Fingos represented one of the most distressing episodes in the history of the department. At no stage during their 140 years of occupation had anybody been able to accuse the Fingos of having been anything but peaceful and law-abiding occupiers of their ancestral land. Their reward had been to be told they had to live among strangers in a barren place in a foreign land, many hundreds of

kilometres away.

Mr Moorcroft said a number of people had been moved by force, an action against innocent men, women and children whose only crime was that they did not agree to being deprived of their homes and their land.

"The Fingos are simple country folk, they are neither wealthy nor learned. But they do understand the meaning of justice. They do understand the difference between right and wrong and they know that what has been done to them is wrong."

Mr Moorcroft said the final indignity had been that compensatory land which was now going to be made available to them went, not to Ciskei where they were now living, but to Transkei.

Mr Andrew Savage, PFP MP for Walmer, said questions on why land that was still trust land was being sold off to whites without the land being deproclaimed were met with departmental carelessness and arrogance.

He identified six major contradictions in statements made by the Government on the issue:

● A claim by Dr Koornhof that the Fingo land vested in the development trust and the State at the same time was not true

● A claim that it was not necessary to provide compensatory land was also untrue

● That the removals of the people were carried out during working hours

● That there was no question of force being used

● That officials moving the Fingos were unarmed

● That they were being given 8 400ha of compensatory land for their own use alone.

Mr Savage said the tearing of 4 000 people from homes in which they had lived for 150 years was not only a moral crime but one that debased and brutalised the officials who had to do the job. He demanded to know how the Government could commit an action so insensitive, cruel and foolish. Actions like this inevitably sealed the fate of the white man in South Africa.

Dr Koornhof said he was prepared to give all the help to the Fingos that he could, but he could not reverse the proclamations. The negotiations would have to be through the Ciskei government.

Dr Koornhof said all actions undertaken by the Government in connection with the move had been fully within the terms of the law. The only error on the part of his department was that they had handed over the land for disposal to the Department of Agriculture before it was deproclaimed. The officials concerned were being "dealt with".

He said the original decision to include the Fingo land in the process of consolidation had been taken by Parliament in 1975 and the removal of the people by proclamation in 1977. He angrily denied having refused to see a delegation of Fingos, and said he had merely pointed out to them the correct channels they had to follow — through the Ciskei. Mr Wentzel said the PFP had presented their case in an emotional way. He claimed that if there was to be development in a country, some people must be shifted, including whites.

He also attacked Mr Moorcroft for seeking to represent the Fingos when he should have realised the Fingos should have gone through the Ciskei government.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, said the issue should never have been debated in Parliament today as the decision had already been taken in 1975. He accused the PFP of "dragging" the Fingo people into the issue long after it had been dealt with.

After the debate, a member of the Fingo delegation, which sat up the whole night waiting for the debate, expressed appreciation for the efforts of the PFP in fighting their case.

Mr Robert Magungo strongly rejected the accusation that the PFP had "dragged" them in. He said the Fingos had approached the PFP for help after attempts to get assistance from the Ciskei government had failed.



MR XABA

10/82 *271* *D. Disputch*
**Ciskei not consulted
on removals. ^{14/6/82} Xaba**

EAST LONDON — The issue of the people removed from farms near Humansdorp and resettled in Ciskei had never been taken up with the Ciskei Government, the Ciskei Vice President, the Rev W M Xaba, said here yesterday

Mr Xaba was asked to comment on claims by the Fingos that they had taken up the matter with the PFP because when they took it up with the Ciskei Government no action had been taken

Mr Xaba said "In the

first place I want to make it clear that the term "Fingo" was totally buried some time ago in Ciskei. It does not exist"

He said it was strange that the leader of the group, Mr Isaac Tembani, who collapsed in Cape Town during their visit, was not a "Fingo" in terms of the strict application of the term as previously known

"He is a Cirha," Mr Xaba said. This meant that he was of Xhosa origin

Mr Xaba said the real problem with the issue was that white political parties, each working for its own ends, made blacks their football

The PFP, the NRP and the Nationalists were all involved in this, he said

It was their actions that had led people to fast in the Cathedral in Cape Town

He asked why the PFP, if it stood for a multiracial South Africa, did not stand up for inclusion of King William's Town in Ciskei — DDR

14/6/82
Mercury

St Wendolin's gets Diakonia support

Mercury Reporter

DIAKONIA fully supports the plea of people at St Wendolin's to be allowed to continue living in the area and will urge the Group Areas Board to accede to the people's plea at the board hearing next Friday.

The director of Diakonia, Mr Paddy Kearney, said yesterday they were concerned about the whole policy of relocation which was having 'devas-

tating effects' on family life and human relations.

'The majority of this well-established community has stated publicly their opposition to being moved and we regard it as totally unacceptable that they should be forced to move,' Mr Kearney said.

Mr Kearney said there will be a service of solidarity at the Catholic Church in St Wendolin's today at 1 pm in preparation for the Group Areas Board hearing.

Hurley blasts removals

Mercury Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Denis Hurley has condemned Government power which controls all the land for the convenience and profit of a minority and operates removals and resettlements to this end without regard to human sentiments.

He was speaking at a service at St Wendolin's mission church on Saturday to express solidarity and to protest against the planned removals of the people living there.

He added that while some people said religion and politics should not be mixed, it was the duty of religion to talk about matters which caused suffering, particularly when they were unjust.

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271 348 E. Post 14/6/82

Public meeting called to discuss uprooting of Bathurst's blacks

By SANDRA SMITH

THE Government's plan to uproot Bathurst's entire black population and move it to Port Alfred could be the death knell of the historic village residents' fear.

A public meeting has been called for tomorrow to gauge the mood of the townsfolk and possibly, according to the Mayor of Bathurst, Mr G L Kell, formulate a course of action to oppose it.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, made the shock announcement about the removal of the town's 1 366 blacks in Parliament a fortnight ago.

The Bathurst local authorities learnt of the move through Press reports and have not yet been officially informed.

Opposition MPs and the local authorities of Bathurst and Port Alfred have criticised the proposed move.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, has warned that the removals would hurt the people being removed, harm the business sector in Bathurst and influence conditions in Port Alfred's black

township, which already has the reputation of being one of the most overcrowded and worst serviced in the region.

It has 14 water taps for a population of more than 10 000.

The Mayor of Port Alfred, Mr A Randall, has vowed to fight the removals and the Town Treasurer, Mr D O Phillips, pointed out the already critical unemployment in the area.

He said that when the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) took over the running of the black residential area, the municipality was given an assurance that blacks from other areas would not be moved to Port Alfred.

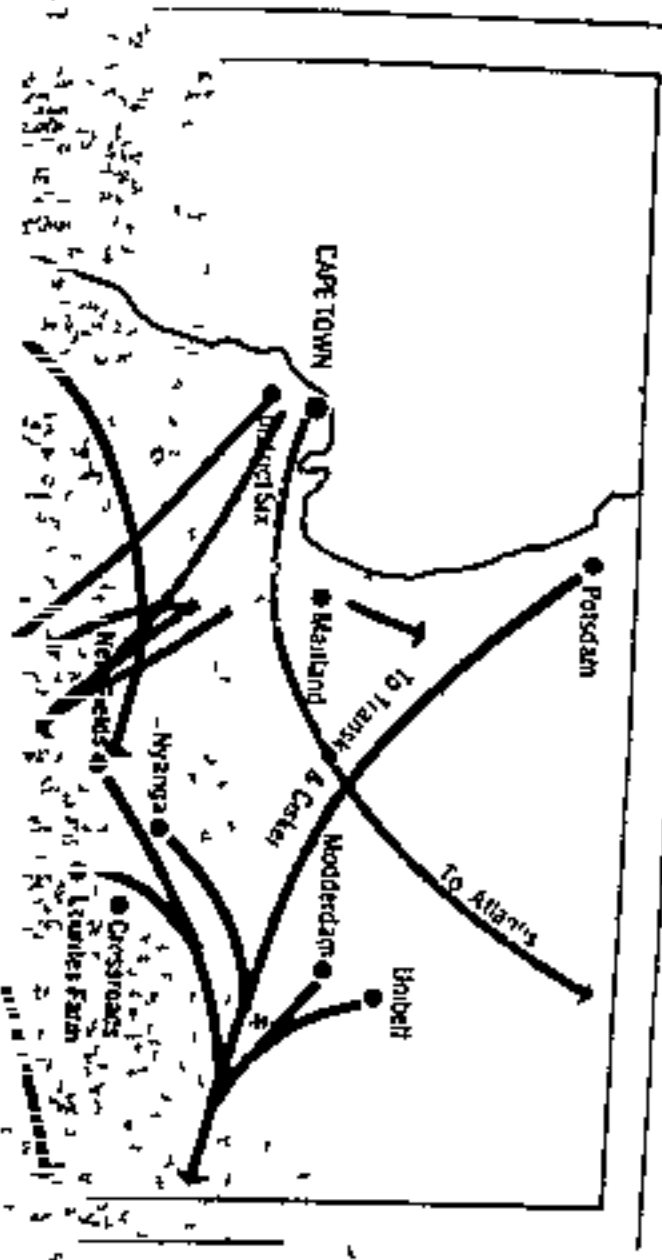
The Mayor of Bathurst, Mr Larry Kell, said no one in the town appeared to favour the move and there were fears it would mean the death of local trade, particularly for those businesses which relied on black custom.

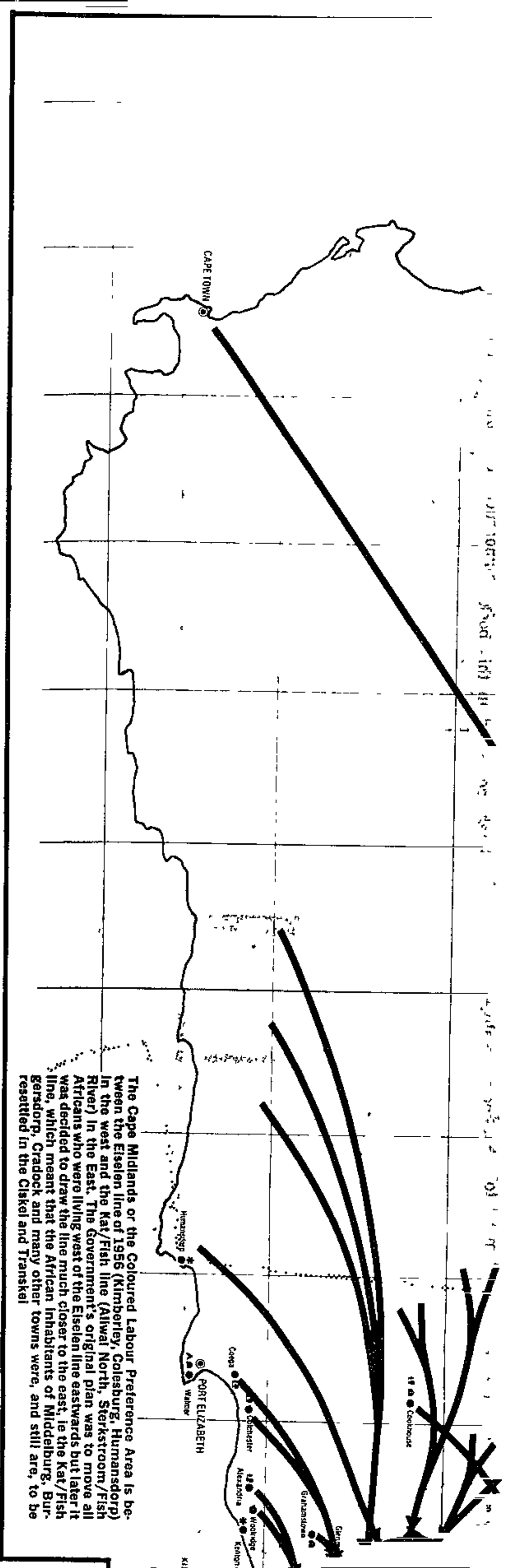
He said: "At the moment we do not have an agenda for tomorrow's meeting. It is basically to gauge people's feelings on the matter. It is likely that some course of action will be decided upon."



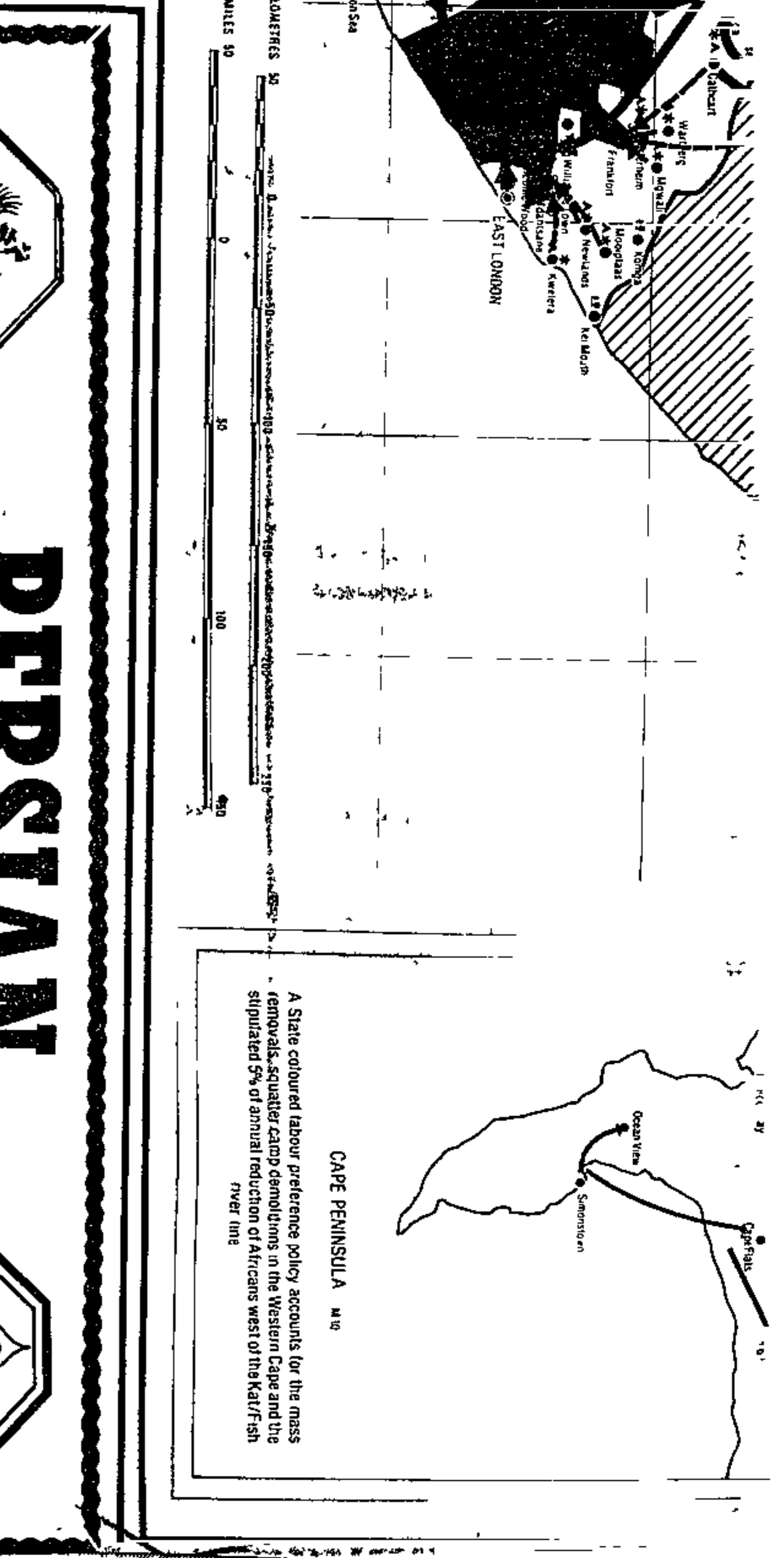
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RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, June 14, 1982





The map shows the sweeping removals of black people to the "homelands" and "independent black states" from the 87% of South African land allocated to whites. The arrows show where black people have been moved while the dotted arrows indicate communities living under threat of removal.



A State coloured labour preference policy accounts for the mass removals, squatter camp demolitions in the Western Cape and the stipulated 5% of annual reduction of Africans west of the Kaffir River line.

HERE were an estimated 3-million removals between 1960 and 1980 and they are still being enforced.

This figure comes from "South Africa - A Land Divided", a Black Sash publication on resettlement released today.

The book explores the implications of the Government's policy of removals - a policy which aims finally to remove to the "homelands" all black people from the "white" 87% of South Africa's land area.

These homelands, now known as "self-governing black states" or "independent black states" have become "poverty-stricken reservoirs of labour into which workers are locked until requisitioned for under the migrant labour policy" in the introductory words of past Black Sash president, Joyce Harris.

Each of the book's six chapters echoes the human misery and alienation caused by the massive redistribution of the country's population - three-million removals (not people, because some were moved more than once) in 20 years.

Thirty-eight pages of facts, figures and analysis scattered with cartoons and photographs fill in the background to the removals and paint a vivid picture of its human implications.

A large full-colour map - reproduced in reduced form above - details the removals. In a chapter entitled "Exclusion - the Heart of Apartheid", the Black Sash president, Sheena Duncan, says resettlement is one of the three main pillars upon which the apartheid structure is built.

The other two pillars, she says, are the pass laws and influx control. She describes how all black people in South Africa are citizens of one of the homelands in terms of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970.

"If all the homelands take independence," she says, "and there are great pressures on them to do so, there will be no black South Africans and in a couple of generations, there will be no black people with any rights of residence in South Africa outside the bantustans. They will be alien guest workers subject to deportation. If their labour is not required by the white economy,"

As the vice highness she says, "total social disintegration and disorganisation become more apparent. In the bantustans, crime, vio-

lence, war between the haves and the have-nots, corruption, ruthlessness and uncontrolled oppression, as well as hunger, disease and starvation are the marks of many communities."

Putting resettlement into its historical context, Marian Lacey says the resettlement policy has always been associated with the creation and employment of migrant workers. She says the State first tried to force blacks to become dependent on wages for survival during the period from 1890 to 1936 by imposing taxes on them, then by outlawing squatting under the 1913 Natives' Land Act and "restricting African rights to hire, lease or own land to the meagre 6% of South Africa's total land surface demarcated as scheduled reserves."

changed as extra land was provided and the policy grew more elaborate under separate development.

Mapping out a policy of division

LIZ MCGREGOR reports on a landmark survey by the Black Sash on the Government's policy of removals.

"The State began to use these areas as dumping grounds for the old, disabled and unemployable who could be relocated there from the towns and farms

"This saved capital from having to contribute towards the welfare and unemployment costs of their former workers. The reserves, moreover, allowed capital to keep wages ultra-cheap by paying their workers on a 'singe' basis."

he employment and availability of a reserve source of foreign indentured workers is essential to the continued profitability of South Africa's mines - and the Government is "busy transforming its own local workforce into legal 'foreigners' by pushing the homelands towards 'independence'." This strategy depends for its success on the relocation of millions of Africans to ethnic homelands."

Already, she says, all 8-million Xhosa, Tswana and Venda speaking people have had

the status of foreigners forced on them. They now have "no more right to share in South Africa's political power or economic wealth than a Mozambican or a Malawian - or a Frenchman."

Gita Dyzenhans describes the devastating effects of the Group Areas Act on South Africa's coloured and Indian communities. She gives the example of Cape Town's famous District Six - "a traditional Malay and coloured area which grew from the time of the freeing of the slaves. At one time there were 60 000 people living there. Proclaimed white in 1966, it has gradually been demolished and the entire area now resembles a devastated bombed site."

he Group Areas Act's greatest "success", she concludes, is its "contribution to the housing shortage and the disaffection of so many South Africans."

"Homelands - or hungerlands" is the title of Ethel Walt's chapter on the conditions of "the rural slums".


She describes the "grinding, unrelenting poverty and the desolation" of the "hordes of unemployable people dumped in overcrowded bantustans whose impoverished soil becomes less and less able to feed its teeming millions."

And "The trauma and sense of shock of forced uprooting also takes its toll on the mental health of people. A sense of alienation, despair and apathy is common."

In Part Two - "A guide to the Hidden Side of South Africa" - Ms Walt gives the facts of various homelands and "independent states". The final chapter of the resettlement story is yet to be written, she concludes.

"We can only imagine what the map of South Africa will look like when all its peoples are finally swept up, sorted out, neatly bundled out of sight, the large white areas growing whiter and the troublesome black spots neatly cut out."

The book can be obtained for R12.50 from the Black Sash offices in Khosro House, De Villiers St, Johannesburg.




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A dusty refuge for the harassed

Mail Reporters

CAMPED virtually on the doorstep of the PWV area — and growing daily — is an "army of the poor", which sends workers into the cities of the rich every day.

They are bivouacked in KwaNdebele, the designated homeland of South Africa's 700 000 Ndebele, but many of them are not Ndebele.

Their houses, progressing from tin shanties through mud huts to modest brick buildings, are rising beside a main road being built from Pretoria to Siyabuswa, the temporary capital of the embryo independent state.

Situated between Cullinan and Groblersdal, Siyabuswa is only 100km from Pretoria.

But it is so different that it might be another world.

Thousands of workers commute to the PWV area every day on 75 buses, some of them rising at 2am for a journey of at least two hours.

Many of them arrive at work before dawn — and return home after dark.

They have trekked to KwaNdebele because it is the closest point to the Eldorado

of the PWV where they can settle without being harassed by the authorities as "illegals".

As a homeland in the making, KwaNdebele offers black settlers rights to permanency, including — eventually — rights to freehold tenure.

That is its attraction, in spite of the pervading dust, the shortage of water and the hardship of starting life anew on the bleak highveld.

From its meagre R28-million budget, KwaNdebele's rulers are trying to meet the daunting challenge of providing facilities for an influx which they describe as overwhelming.

Thousands of the settlers suffered harassment as illegal squatters on white-owned farms, or as aliens in established homelands before they made the trek to KwaNdebele.

● A Rand Daily Mail team spent three weeks assessing KwaNdebele.

A full report of their investigation will be published tomorrow.

RESETTLEMENT FM 25/6/82
More moves coming

271

Government has not abandoned its policy of black spot removals in spite of the softer line Pretoria seems to have adopted on some areas threatened with resettlement
In Natal — where about 250 000 people

are still threatened with removal — observers see recent conciliatory statements by government ministers on removal issues as pointing to a change in official policy or at least a re-think. The high cost of removals is also cited as a reason for the fresh approach.

With the war in Namibia draining resources and the falling price of gold, they claim there is less money around for government's grandiose removal schemes. Further, they argue that statements that certain removals will be carried out as scheduled, are mere sops aimed at far-right dissidents within Afrikanerdom and not a serious statement of intent.

Certainly there is evidence that the high costs of removals could be prompting a slowdown. The removal of the tiny black spot of Kwapitela in Natal, for example, cost R54 153 or R785 for every one of the 69 families relocated at Compensation.

The Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) estimates that there are still 189 black freehold properties to be removed in Natal and a total removal population of 230 000. Using the Kwapitela figures as a guide, removing them all could amount to a whopping R180m. Says Afra organiser Cherryl Walker "Undoubtedly opposition in Natal to both consolidation and removals has forced Pretoria to become more cautious in its approach. However, the available evidence suggests that far from stopping further removals, the central government is still determined to push ahead with a programme that involves the forced relocation of thousands of blacks in Natal and elsewhere."

According to Walker, communities still under the threat in Natal include the people living at Matiwane's Kop and Jonono's Kop in the Klip River area. In both cases the land has already been expropriated by government and removal is imminent. In addition, in four areas excised from KwaZulu, people are to be repatriated back to the homeland. However, government's intention to hand the Ingwavuma area to the Swazis does give the problem a new dimension.

For example, one of the excised areas — the triangle north of Sodwana Bay — is to be handed back to KwaZulu in terms of the proposals. In addition, land in the Makhatini flats — which was to have been given to KwaZulu in compensation for land lost in Reserve four — is included in the land deal with the Swazis. Other areas in the Hluhluwe and Ubombo areas, which were originally destined for excision, are also to be handed back to KwaZulu. The situation of the affected people in the trust land east of Paulpietersberg and Driefontein remains unchanged.

Says Walker "The whole thing is incredibly fluid as a result of the Ingwavuma development. It is quite possible that there will be some strong horse trading over the ownership of land in these areas in the months ahead."

Horror
of
solitary

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World
Cup
latest

Page 24

1 on
e



...cher is thronged by a crowd in Downing Street
... the Argentine surrender in Parliament

3 fired at Argentines

Earlier, our Buenos Aires correspondent reported that the general mood of the country yesterday was of sad resignation mixed with relief that the killing had stopped and pride in the performance of the Argentine armed forces, particularly the air force. For public opinion, what counts now is that

The successes of the Argentine Air Force against the Royal Navy are regarded as evidence that Argentina has "come of age". Mr Costa Mendes, the Foreign Minister, and leading civilian hawk in the government, was the first to call Monday's conclusion "Argentine's surrender". In a chat with repor-

Bathurst to oppose move

D. Dispatch 16/6/82

2400
271

BATHURST — The East Cape Administration Board was against moving the black community of Bathurst to Port Alfred and had probably been left in the dark about the decision.

This emerged at a meeting here last night at which angry residents gave their mayor, Mr Larry Kell, a unanimous mandate to oppose the move and to submit a joint memorandum with the town council of Port Alfred and other organisations.

About 30 residents attending the meeting in the town hall were told that only six weeks ago the chief director of Ecab, Mr Louis Koch had given an assurance to the Albany and Bathurst Farmers' League that the township of about 2 000 people would not be moved.

Mr John Tyson, an executive member of the league, said it was clear that Mr Koch had not known of the plan, announced 10 days ago in Parliament by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He told the meeting

farmers would be making their own representations against the proposed move.

Mrs P Bradfield of the Bathurst Welfare Society said the removal of blacks to Port Alfred was not a new idea.

When it was first mooted three years ago Mr Koch had given her society an assurance it would never happen.

Miss Emma Xali, deputy chairman of the Bathurst Community Council, said black residents were also unanimously against the move and would be submitting their own memorandum to the minister.

Signatures were already being obtained for a petition which would accompany it, she added.

Mr Kell told residents that of Bathurst's 2 000 blacks, at least 330 were in full-time employment in the village, while a large number did contract work at nearby farms.

"When one takes into account dependants such as children and pensioners, the figures show that Bathurst has a

pretty high employment rate — far higher than Port Alfred or Grahamstown."

To move what was a contented and economically viable community to Port Alfred where the township was already beset by problems of overcrowding, unemployment and lack of water, would be to invite mayhem and disaster, he added.

Mr Kell warned that a squatter camp would emerge at Bathurst to enable workers to remain close to their jobs. Other speakers pointed out that the cost of a bus service from Port Alfred would be prohibitive.

Mr Kell, who attended a closed meeting with Mr Koch in Port Alfred on Monday, said no indications had been given of what the government's motives were in moving the community.

Meanwhile, the Mayor of Port Alfred, Mr A Randall, said yesterday there was total opposition among Port Alfred whites and blacks to the proposed move.

"I don't know a soul in favour of it," he said — DDC

Fresh fighting in Lebanon

LONDON — Israel said yesterday its forces had exchanged fire with Syrian and Palestinian units outside Beirut in an exchange which could endanger the five-day-old ceasefire with Syria.

The report of the fresh fighting came as the US special envoy, Mr Philip Habib, argued Lebanese leaders in Beirut tried to find a way of averting bloodshed over the thousands of Palestinian guerillas inside the

capital.

The Israeli military command said Syrian and Palestinian units "opened up with tank and artillery fire at Israeli forces east of Beirut airport. Israeli forces returned the fire."

It was the first time since Friday that Israeli forces now surround Beirut, had reported fighting with Syrians.

The Israeli Prime

Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, left for Washington yesterday on a trip during which he is expected to seek US backing for a 40-km demilitarised zone along Israel's border with Lebanon.

Although Israel has said it would not mount a full-scale attack on Beirut, the Israeli army chief, General Rafael Eitan, said yesterday his forces would continue to blockade the city from land and sea — SAPA

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271 E-Post 16/6/82

Ranks close in support of bewildered residents

Adamant 'no' to Koornhof proposals

Reports by SHIRLEY PRESSLY and pictures by EVERT SMITH

HAYI KHONA, Dr Piet... is how everyone in Bathurst, black and white, feels about Dr Koornhof's proposed resiting of the town's entire African community to Port Alfred.

A survey of opinions in the 1820 Settler village reveals remarkable unity on the issue of the planned removal of Africans 13 kilometres to Port Alfred, from one location to another.

Few can see any sense in it.

They are particularly nonplussed because Port Alfred's townships are notoriously overcrowded and are the worst serviced in the region — something made all too obvious by a visit to the ugly township.

The roads are badly rutted and potholed. Pools of stagnant water are interspersed with wind-blown papers and plastic bags and the 10 000 deprived inhabitants have to make do with 14 water taps.

The Bathurst location is much better although, like most black townships, it too lacks services.

Residents complain that the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) has not spent money to provide ser-

vices since it took over the township from the Bathurst municipality.

But to supplement their meagre wages, residents are fortunate to have the land to indulge in small-scale but thriving subsistence agriculture.

All residents interviewed had carefully-tended gardens, grew potatoes, mielies, sweet potatoes and cabbages. Some even had cattle.

In the Port Alfred township the houses and shacks are packed together. The yards are tiny and farming, on any scale, is impossible.

According to Bathurst's mayor, Mr Larry Kell, there are 2 007 blacks, mainly Fingos and Xhosas, in the township. About 350 worked in the town, the agricultural research station employed 50, the Department of Forestry 42 and the municipality 36.

The rest were pensioners or children

Although conditions were far from ideal it "was a contented community", Mr Kell said.

This was reflected in the low rate of crime in the village and the township,

the generally friendly relations between white and black and residents' obvious pride in their neat and attractive homes, be they ever so humble.

From a social point of view the "move to Port Alfred would be a complete disaster and would lead to absolute mayhem", Mr Kell said.

I spoke to black pensioners in Bathurst and most seemed confused — even when addressed through an interpreter. Most seemed dumbstruck by the notion of moving from their homes and the daunting prospect of starting life anew in Port Alfred.

Most said their ancestors had settled in the area more than seven decades ago.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament that they would

have to build their new homes themselves.

But many of the pensioners are crippled or in poor health and all spoken to said they were incapable of building their own homes.

Mr Masiza Gula, 74, lives in a neat cement house with steel windows which he bought from a white Bathurst resident.

"No, I'm sorry," he said, "I don't want to move."

Pensioner Mr John Menti and his wife, Lilian, were sitting in the winter sun in front of their immaculate wattle and daub home. He said he had no desire to move.

Miss Emma Xali, deputy chairman of the Bathurst Community Council, said the black community was peaceful.

Parents were worried that their children would

start learning the bad habits of the city, which, she said, Port Alfred children had already picked up.

She also doubted whether compensation paid for their homes would be sufficient to enable them to build comparative homes in Port Alfred because of the rising costs of building materials and the cost of passing building plans.

I spoke to Mrs Topsy Fortun, who is over 80 and has lived in Bathurst all her life. She is a widow and lives alone.

She did not understand what it was all about. "I suppose I can stay with relatives in Port Alfred," she said.

Mrs Maryjane Rala, also an elderly widow, is crippled and wears special remedial boots "No ways," she said. "I'm not going."



Miss EMMA XALI, deputy chairman of the Bathurst Community Council. In the garden is a pile of bricks — for alterations which now may never be completed.



Mr MASIZA GULA, 74, in front of his neat home in Bathurst township.

Bathurst is against resettlement of blacks

Post Reporter
THE Mayor of Bathurst, Mr Larry Kell, was last night given a unanimous mandate by a meeting of residents to oppose the removal of all blacks in the area to Port Alfred.

About 40 residents of the historic East Cape village decided to submit a joint memorandum with the Council of Port Alfred to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Recently the Minister announced that all blacks in the Bathurst area would

be resettled in Port Alfred.

Mr Kell said the announcement had created "quite a sensation" among both white and black.

The Bathurst and Albany Farmers League intended making independent representations to the Minister.

One resident, Mr George Gilbey, asked whether Port Alfred had the infrastructure to support the blacks.

The town already had water supply problems and thousands of unemployed people. He wanted to know how it could absorb 2 000 more.

Mr Kell said it was "a complete mystery" why the people should be moved. It did not seem to be to the advantage of anybody.

The chairman of the Bathurst Ratepayers Association, Dr H H K Currie, said the relocation plan failed to take into account the richness or quality of life of the people involved.

Others said that bus fares from Port Alfred would be prohibitive, and Mr Kell believed a squatter area would develop in Bathurst.

According to the treasurer of the Bathurst Welfare Society, Mrs P Bradfield, the chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, gave an assurance three years ago that the Bathurst blacks would not be moved. Since then the society had tried to get the assurance in writing and had asked the local MP to raise the issue.

According to a spokesman for the Albany and Bathurst Farmers League, Mr John Tyson, Mr Koch had given him an assurance six weeks ago that blacks

would not be moved.

Mr Kell said compensation for black-owned homes would be very small and "nowhere near the cost of putting up homes in Port Alfred".

The chairman of the Joza Ratepayers, Mr Colley Draai, who worked for the salvation of Fingo Village, said whites and blacks were unanimously opposed to the Bathurst scheme.

Handwritten notes: 271, E. Post 16/6/82

Talks held ³⁴⁸ on Bathurst ²⁷¹

E. Post 17/6/82

Political Correspondent
THE Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George de Villiers Morrison, was today holding urgent discussions with top departmental officials on the removal of people from Bathurst location to Port Alfred.

The meeting was called in the wake of strong opposition from virtually all quarters to the resettlement of 2 000 people from the Bathurst location to the already over-crowded Port Alfred site.

A spokesman for the Chief Commissioner's office in Port Elizabeth declined to comment on the controversial proposals and referred all inquires to Pretoria.

Senior Departmental officials in Pretoria involved in the project have also declined to comment pending the outcome of today's meeting with Dr Morrison.

It is expected a statement will be made by the Deputy Minister later today.

On the last night of this year's session of Parliament, a group of Fingo-speaking people who have been relocated into Ciskei, became a poignant symbol of the escalating crisis the South African Government is facing.

The Fingos waited patiently throughout that all-night session for the all-white Parliament to ratify their removal from the land they had occupied for 150 years

Although they had paid taxes to the South African Government, and although they had abided by the laws of the land, they had not voted for the people who could calmly, in the words of Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany, "break a sacred trust"

But by sitting in the public gallery waiting for their sad case to be discussed, the group of Fingo-speaking people — the representatives of 4 000 people who used to live in the Tsitsikama area but who were relocated at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek in 1977 — were a sharp reminder of how peripheral all the talk about reform and the President's Council has been

In the end, whatever neat phrases Dr Denis Worrall might produce, the fact is that only people who have been classified as white may vote for Parliament and the MPs so elected represent only that minority.

Yet, those MPs take decisions for the whole of South Africa. It is a situation that simply lacks acceptability.

The President's Council underlined the lack of acceptability in the South African political system in its confused reports this year, but like the National Party, was unable to face up to the fact that the majority of people in South Africa are excluded from it

The Nationalist Gov-

Sacred trust broken as patient Fingos watched

TV
P. Dispatch 7/6/80

obvious for some time that the verligte and verkrampte wings of the National Party could not hold together

The unknown factor, at this stage, is just how much political support the right wing can command among those people who have the vote. Recently, a pollster predicted in Rapport that the right wing could win 28 seats in a general election

All sorts of issues and factors will contribute to a test of white opinion, but it is certainly clear that the right-wing does constitute a threat to the hegemony of the National Party over voters, particularly Afrikaans-speaking voters.

Indeed, in the middle of last Friday night I went into the House of Assembly during the debate on the Constitutional Amendment Bill. In the chamber, the Conservative Party was fighting the measure which could result in coloured and Indian people becoming deputy ministers

In the gallery, the representatives of the Tsitsikama Fingos sat and watched in silence. They were the only people of colour present

Both scenes symbolised the real crisis confronting the government that has ruled South Africa for 34 years.

In the end, the government will have to sacrifice the support of those whites who cannot understand the urgency of change to come to terms with the more fundamental issues

But with the desperate attempts to make separation work and the half-hearted reforms emanating from the President's Council, the only conclusion one can reach at this stage is that it is failing to do this — and that could be disastrous not only for the National Party but also for South Africa.

convention, a Turnhalle or a (con-)federation.

No, separation is a product of a desperate Nationalist attempt to avoid all South Africans having a direct say in the government to which they all pay taxes

And as it becomes obvious that it is not providing a solution, even to elements of the Government, those in control are becoming even more desperate.

The extraordinary attempts by Dr Piet Koornhof to negotiate, or force, a land deal with away parts of South Africa to that despotic kingdom, can only be seen in this light.

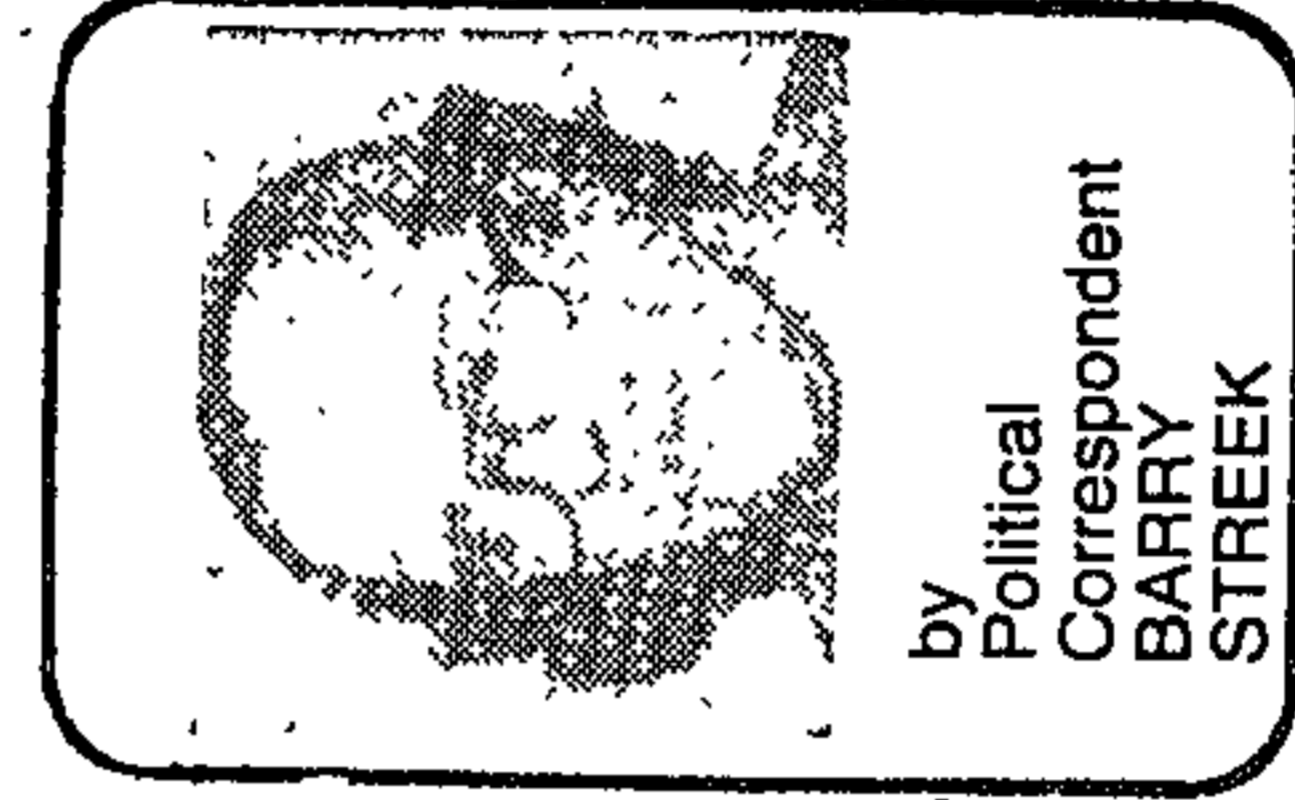
The bid to pave the way for the independence of Kwandabele, an area which last year did not have a hospital or a doctor but which has been promised a casino by a multi-national hotel group, should also be seen in this light.

In response to the crisis about black political aspirations, the government is pushing on regardless with the grand apartheid formula which Dr Hendrik Verwoerd designed. It is, however, avoiding the key issue — that the government does not represent the people of South Africa, but only those classified as white.

So, on the one hand, it faces a crisis of acceptability.

But, on the other hand, even its hesitant steps at reform have provoked a reaction among white people who, for whatever reason, do not perceive that crisis.

Although its formation was sudden, the establishment of the Conservative Party was not unexpected. It has been



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

"You cannot dictate to people (by calling them up) without giving them a voice. When you institute national service, they must be able to make themselves heard"

It is, of course, not simply a matter of making themselves heard. They must also regard that system as legitimate and fair

The Prime Minister was referring to people classified as coloured, but his statement applies to all people of colour.

Mr Andrew Savage, the MP for Walmer, who with Mr Moorcroft has been fighting the cause of the Tsitsikama Fingos in Parliament this year, said earlier that it was hardly surprising that these people were not enthusiastic about fighting the total onslaught

After all, Mr Savage said, "a peaceful and useful community of several thousand people has been wrenched, I believe illegally, from the land it has occupied for 150 years and dumped in the veld to live in abject poverty hundreds of kilometres away"

Separation is not the product of negotiation or consensus, which is a concept the President's Council seems to like.

Separation is not the product of a national

the enormity of a thing like this. It has been the cause of death and suffering. Seeds of hatred have been sown with which our children will have to come to terms"

It was an act designed to make separate development work, but it can never work while it is a policy forced on South Africa by a government that lacks basic acceptability

Separation is not the product of negotiation or consensus, which is a concept the President's Council seems to like. Separation is not the product of a national

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, himself underlined the problem when he gave an interview to an American magazine recently.

Asked if coloured South Africans would some day be subject to call-up, he said, "They are coming forward more and more as volunteers."

"As to their say in their local affairs and in their future, they must have that say

ermment, the President's Council, the Steyn Commission, the right-wing parties, et al, all hold on to the naive belief the homeland system will prove that separation can work and that through this the political aspirations of black Africans will be satisfied.

But it is not working, and it never can. What is more, in their heart of hearts, those in government know it cannot proceed on the basis of colour.

They know that there can be no solution when the poorest and most densely populated parts of South Africa are designated "national states" where the majority of people are meant to satisfy their political aspirations — and when the richest parts of South Africa are appropriated for the rest of the people, on the basis of colour.

Removal could be the death knell of settler village

Post Reporter

THE removal of the entire black community from Bathurst to Port Alfred — a distance of 13 kilometres — could be the death knell of the settler village.

The hotel and businesses will be hard hit

To work in Bathurst bus fares will have to be paid This could be R1 for a return journey This is a load neither whites nor blacks — both struggling against a rising cost of living — want to bear.

Most whites are pensioners who live on fixed incomes

Mr Vincent Coltman, who runs a general dealers store, said he knew most of the black residents One customer was a deaf, blind and crippled pensioner who entrusted him with her entire pension He had to make her purchases for her

Many gave him money to keep on their behalf and he advanced credit to others

He relied heavily on trade from his black customers and would be out of business if they were moved.



271 COM 18/6/82

Removals continue, despite Govt hints

Political Reporter

REMOVALS from "black spots" in "white" areas to homeland resettlement camps appears to be continuing despite suggestions by Government spokesmen that removals would stop, says the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra).

In its latest report Afra, a Maritzburg-based organisation which monitors removals in Natal, says three developments in April made some observers believe that "black spot" removals were to stop. These were:

- The Government announced it was abandoning a major relocation in Lebowa.
- A speech by the chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, in which he said: "In the light of the new Government policy of economic development it was necessary to review whether some of the black spots needed to be removed."

● A speech by the Nationalist MP for Klip River, Mr Val Volker, in which he said that that black landowners in "white" areas who were farming their land economically should not be moved.

The high cost of relocation — probably about R180 550 000 at today's prices to move the 230 000 people on freehold black land in Natal alone — could also discourage continued removals, Afra said.

But, despite these facts, evidence suggested that "far from stopping further removals the Government is still determined to push ahead with the programme that necessarily involves the forced relocation of thousands of blacks in Natal and elsewhere," the report said.

The report lists several areas in Natal where people are earmarked for removal and where preparations to relocate the communities continued even after the three developments in April.

E Cape MPs tell how Fingos lost their land

BY BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE last Act of the South African Parliament this year — at dawn last Saturday — was to approve the excision of ancestral Fingo land in the Tsitsikamma area from the schedule of Black Trust Land.

It was the final seal of approval for the Government's seizure of land granted in perpetuity to the Fingo people in 1836. It culminated seven years of machinations during which 4 000 people were moved — sometimes at gunpoint — and dumped in cramped "tomato-box" houses in the Ciskei.

The Government claimed compensatory land was not required for the people although they were paid — at an average of R400 per family — for structures they had erected.

What compensatory land was given for the seized Fingo land went not to the jam-packed Ciskei where the unfortunate people were settled, but to Transkei.

Their fertile ancestral lands were carved up by the Department of Agriculture into "economic units" and offered at dirt cheap prices to white farmers — even before Parliament had authorised the deproclamation of the land for white use.

The Fingo Land Grab, as it is now commonly known in political circles, is rapidly becoming legendarised as the definitive example of the inhumanity of that disastrous attempt at social engineering, Grand Apartheid.

During the course of the session two Opposition MPs in particular fought through a web of Government contradictions and evasions to establish the facts of the Fingo dispossession.

Below are excerpts from the speeches made by Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, and Mr Andrew Savage, PFP MP for Walmer, in that dawn debate watched silently by a delegation of the Fingo people.

Mr Moorcroft: "I would like to say at the outset that I believe the events represent one of the most distressing episodes in the history of the department and of the country.

"We claim a sacred trust has been broken. The land in question forms the backbone of their life."



Mr ERROL MOORCROFT



Mr ANDREW SAVAGE

in perpetuity to the Fingo people by Sir George Grey under the seal of Queen Victoria 140 years ago. It was a reward for the loyalty which the Fingos had shown to the Government of the day.

"For 140 years that trust was honoured until this Government decided in 1975 that the people had to be moved and the land made available to white farmers. At no stage during this 140 years, as far as I have been able to determine, has anyone been able to accuse the Fingos of having been anything but peaceful and law-abiding occupiers of their ancestral lands.

"And what was their reward from this Government? It was to be told that after 140 years they would have to move to live amongst strangers, in a barren place in a foreign land, many hundreds of kilometres away.

"Furthermore, as a consequence of the move, they would lose their homes, their agricultural land, their jobs, their South African citizenship as well as their protection under the trust.

"I have on an earlier occasion presented this House with evidence in which it was declared under oath that homes were broken into, that goods and property were damaged, and that people were forced to leave their homes at gunpoint. Some of these people resisted and were thrown into jail. Some of these removals, according to sworn evidence, were even effected at night.

"This action was directed against innocent men, women and children, whose only crime was that they did not agree to being deprived of their homes and their land."

that of a Government which claims that its actions are guided by Christian principles.

"The Fingos are a simple country folk, they are neither wealthy nor learned. But they do understand the meaning of justice. They do understand the difference between right and wrong and they know that what has been done to them is wrong. So do we.

"The actions of the Government have sown seeds of great discontent amongst the people. These seeds will, I fear, bear bitter fruit."

Mr Andrew Savage: "This department (Co-operation and Development) did not have the where-withal to replace the ground it coveted so it took it anyway. This is no different from someone who goes down town and does not have the money to buy something so he helps himself.

"Once questions began to be asked on this matter the department, careless and arrogant, thought it could fob people off with misleading replies and prevarication.

"Quite apart from the present bitterness and misery of the Fingo people and the future consequences for inter-race relations, one must consider the effect on the people being called upon to carry out these measures.

"When you have instructed your officials to tear 4 000 people from homes they have peacefully occupied for nearly one and a half centuries you do not only commit a moral crime against the people moved, you debase, dehumanise and brutalise the officials who have to perform the

House.

"If you have been the instrument of this type of action, if you have forced people on to trucks, some of them in the middle of the night, do you think it can be important that you excise some piece of land strictly in terms of the provisions of the law?

"When you have heard women weep and seen men cowed into submission before their sons the legal formalities must seem to you like "rompslomp". It is a classic case of absolute power corrupting absolutely.

"How can the Government commit actions so insensitive, so cruel, so foolish?

"We of all people should be aware of the bitter seeds which are planted by actions like this.

"Some of our grandmothers probably watched as British troops burnt their farmhouses. Are we so callous, so isolated from the message of our own spiritual heritage that we cannot see what we are doing?

"Some of us brazen this policy out. Some justify it as a necessary bit of demolition in the construction of a brand new social structure and some are quiet and something dies inside them.

"Actions like this will inevitably seal the fate of the white in this country.

"The Minister (Dr Koornhof) told us how worried he was for his children, how hard he is working for better race relations.

"I am tired of crocodile tears. I am tired of seeing the ruthless implementation of apartheid wrapped in a total claptrap."

Indians

271
support

Mercury blacks in St 19/6/82 Wendolin's

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN community representatives made it clear that they did not want to take over land from the blacks in St Wendolin's when they appeared before a Group Areas Board inquiry in Pinetown yesterday.

More than 1 000 blacks packed the Pinetown Civic Hall and applauded speakers as they spoke in favour of the area being kept for the black community.

Earlier, the chairman, Mr S W van Wyk, pointed out that the purpose of the hearing was to investigate the 'desirability or otherwise' of the deproclaiming of St Wendolin's Ridge as an Indian group area.

He said his board did not have the power to ask for the area to be declared a black group area, but assured the residents that the board had no intention of removing any member of the black community from there.

He said the board had been inundated with written representations from various bodies requesting that the black community be allowed to remain in St Wendolin's.

Donation

'I assure you that today's proceedings will in no way detrimentally affect the future of the residents. We are investigating the possibility of allowing them to stay in the area where they have lived in for generations,' he told the packed hall.

Father D Weber, of the Mariannahill Mission Institute, announced a donation of R5 000 000 from the institute towards the redevelopment of St Wendolin's if the black residents were allowed to remain there.

He said the area rightfully belonged to the blacks who had lived there for more than 100 years.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said the SAIC was totally opposed to the uprooting of settled communities and called for St Wendolin's to be permanently declared a black group area.

Announcement

Mr D K Singh, chairman of the Durban Housing Action Committee who also represented the Natal Indian Congress, said the effect would be devastating if the black residents were moved from St Wendolin's.

'It's time that the Sword of Damocles, hanging over the heads of the black community, be immediately removed by declaring the area black.'

At the end of the three-hour hearing, Mr van Wyk announced that his board would consider all the representations and forward its recommendations to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who would make an announcement.

HIGH hopes and extensive planning went into the establishment of Metz and Bothashoek in Lebowa

But the hopes — almost predictably — have come to nothing, as the planning has proved unworkable. The two settlements, both bursting at the seams, are painful examples of how best to bungle a planned community, from inception to implementation.

Geographer Ms Essy M Letsoalo studied the two communities for a master's degree, awarded by Wits University in May. Her dissertation is called "Survival strategies in rural Lebowa: a study in the geography of poverty". She found both villages surviving largely on cheques sent home by migrant labourers. For Metz, at least, it is a fate quite different from that intended when space was cleared and tin shelters set up to house residents resettled there.

Metz is a "betterment village", a planned agricultural settlement. The people chosen to live there were evicted in 1958 from land their forebears had bought, near Tzaneen, in 1907, they had been farming there for two centuries. They fought the removal order by appealing to Parliament under a provision in the Native Administration Act, but the appeal was unsuccessful.

Bothashoek is a "closer settlement", a rural residential community. With a population of 16 000, it is the largest in Lebowa. It took the authorities more than four years to evict black residents from the farm Doornkop — to which they held freehold title — and settle them on small sites in the Lebowa bush. The last hold-outs were trucked to Bothashoek in 1974 when Doornkop, near Middleburg, was expropriated.

Resistance spent and alternatives blocked, the people of Metz and Bothashoek got on with the business of surviving in the homeland.

Ms Letsoalo found the standard of living had dropped dramatically, but that relocated farmers in both communities had survived, by adopting a simple strategy. In a great number of families the men have returned, as labourers, to the areas from which they were evicted, or they have gone as migrants to the Johannesburg/Pretoria area.

Although their people have been farmers for generations, the migrants are not working on

How high hopes die in two Bantustan villages

BARBARA LUDMAN reports on two villages in the Lebowa bantustan, where people rely for survival largely on money sent back from migrant labour in the cities.

farmers. They are domestic servants, gardeners, muneworkers, drivers, workers in the building industry. They have had to sign on as migrants in Metz, designed as a self-supporting agricultural community, there is not enough land to go round.

There was never enough land. She notes that in 1958, a spokesman for the Native Affairs Department told Parliament that only half the tribe would get land in Metz, the rest would be housed in a nearby closer settlement.

Using a complicated formula, plots were demarcated as economic units. One-third of the families chosen for farmland received full units, the rest got sub-divided units. The land has been subdivided further and the population has grown; new arrivals have been offered residential rights. But the proportion of farmers to non-farmers remains constant of the 438 families living in Metz and the nearby closer settlement of Moeladimo, just over half have farming rights. Because the plots are small, little can be grown on them. Along with small crops of cashew nuts, pumpkins and other vegetables, farming families manage to produce one bag of maize a year, the equivalent of a month's supply. Ninety percent of the residents of Metz — including the farmers — depend on bought provisions. One-third of the families keep cattle, but only rarely for sale.

In a settlement where 73% of the families are

Lebowa, for commuting to jobs or for engaging in traditional informal sector activities, i.e. hawking fruit, washing, gardening, selling newspapers. Some families brew beer, a traditional informal sector occupation, the median monthly income derived from this source is R9.

There are two survival stratagems left.

One is the payment of pensions — average R30 a month — by the Lebowa government to the aged and disabled. Twenty percent of the households in Bothashoek are dependent upon pension money.

"The proportion of the families dependent on pensions would be much greater if all those people who qualified through age or through welfare conditions could be catered for," writes Ms Letsoalo.

"However, many such cases are turned down due to lack of funds.

"It is significant to note that when people are resettled from a 'white area' into a homeland, the receiving homeland inherits the responsibility of providing the pensions."

The final strategy is called "borrowing", and according to Ms Letsoalo's survey, 13% of the residents of Bothashoek and 16% of the households in Metz are to some extent dependent on it.

"The term 'borrowing' in this context is equivalent to begging," she writes, "as the people with no incomes are never able to pay back what they 'borrow'."

"Besides 'borrowing', the people without incomes practice a form of what is actually termed begging. People shamelessly visit from one family to the other in the hope of being invited to join the families for a meal."

Betterment planning could have worked, according to Ms Letsoalo's research, only if enough land had been set aside for the "economic" plots to be truly economic — and if the number of people to be accommodated in betterment villages were not continually swollen by new arrivals excised from black spots and squatter villages.

The viability of closer settlements might be boosted if industries were sited there.

Without these modifications, both types of settlement function merely as low-cost labour reservoirs for farms, mines and industries outside the homelands.

plan their village.

Twenty-three percent of the people manage to grow mealies, sorghum and beans on land added to the village. The figure, Ms Letsoalo points out, is misleading, added into the figure are those people who are borrowing plots from others absent as migrants. Some of the Doornkop residents ignored the order to sell their cattle and brought them along; cattle owned by 9% of the families are grazed on mountainous land north of the village.

Thirty percent of the Bothashoek households survive on the wages earned by family members doing seasonal work on nearby white farms, or at the Tswelopele Cotton Project, run by the Lebowa Government Corporation.

They cannot take jobs locally in factories because there are no factories in the area. Nor, says Ms Letsoalo, are there any plans to for declaring Bothashoek or any other closer settlement an industrial growth point.

In Bothashoek, half the families survive on money from migrant labourers. A few men work at chrome mines in Lebowa, returning home at weekends. Most find work in the Johannesburg area or in towns not far from the farm they once occupied. They also work in the mines.

For those families whose members do not find work as migrant labourers, classic survival strategies are made impossible by the location: too far from urban centres, even centres in

271
RDM
21/6/82

(ABC) (271) (881) D. Dispatch
22/6/82

Bathurst plans not finalised — Koch

PORT ELIZABETH — Plans to move Bathurst's black population to Port Alfred have not been finalised and cannot be implemented until about 1985 at the earliest.

The Chief Director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, said yesterday that the board was advised on October 12 last year that the Department of Co-operation and Development had approved in principle "the eventual removal of Bathurst's black population to Port Alfred".

Subsequent investigations by Ecab revealed new information and certain recommendations had now been made to the department, Mr Koch said.

He said that while he was not free at this stage

to disclose the Ecab's recommendations to the department, further information on the matter would be discussed at Ecab's next meeting.

It was possible that this could lead to additional recommendations being made to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Koch stressed that it was incorrect that he had publicly stated Ecab's opposition to the plans.

"The administration board is an instrument of the government and is not in a position to oppose government policy. While it can advise and make recommendations to the government, it must carry out government decisions" — DDC.

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Moorcroft warns of anger after removals

EAST LONDON — The government's determination to press ahead with the forced "wholesale" removal of people from the so-called black spots in South Africa was strongly condemned by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, yesterday

homes and re-located in remote areas of the independent black states," Mr Moorcroft said

The National Party government had already moved more than three million people from their homes and when one considered that 50 000 were being moved in the Border, it did not seem like much in comparison to the overall figure, he added

Human relationships in the Border area, where more than 50 000 people were being removed from eight black spots, would be tested to the utmost as a result of the government's action, Mr Moorcroft told a lunch-hour meeting here.

"Having seen the effects of removals on people, I believe you in the Border are in for a rough ride, certainly in terms of sheer anger and frustration on the part of those being removed from their ancestral

Moorplaas would be re-moved, Mr Moorcroft said

"The removals generate anger and frustration because in one fell swoop the people lose their homes, their land, their jobs, their South African citizenship and in the Humansdorp situation, their protection in terms of the trust land granted to them more than 100 years ago," he added

It was a sad state of affairs when people were uprooted, moved to remote areas, dumped, and left to fend for themselves

"Once the communities have been removed, it appears to be a case of out of sight, out of mind as far as the government is concerned. The deprivation and hardships these people are forced to suffer does not bear repeating," Mr Moorcroft said

He added that he believed the function of the Opposition was to highlight the injustice of the removals and to provide those being removed with a voice

Referring to the government's plan to hand over "large chunks" of South Africa — Kangeane and Ingwavuma — to Swaziland, he said the PFP was particularly perturbed about the action

He had been asked every week to explain the reasons for the government's action, but he had been unable to do this

"I just don't know why the government wants to appease 500 000 people in Swaziland at the expense of alienating and antagonising six million Zulus in South Africa

"I am also perturbed that the government waited until Parliament ended before making the announcement. This important issue should have been debated at the highest level. To wait

closing, in fact dying hours of this year's session"

Nevertheless, the Opposition had still been able to table amendments to several of the contentious clauses in many of the bills referring to the Bill, which the en-

until Parliament ends is just not good enough," Mr Moorcroft said

Referring to this year's session, he said there had been constructive debate between the PFP and the government and for the first time the government appeared to take notice of points raised by the Opposition

On the other hand, "vicious, mud-slinging arguments" between the newly-formed Conservative Party and the government had been destructive and Mr Moorcroft said he was "frankly concerned" at the amount of valuable time wasted by the two parties as they engaged in personal argument, and disregarded the pressing issues of the day.

"They seemed to be solely concerned with arguing about who said what and engaged in name-calling which in the end became very, very boring" — DDR

of "extreme concern" that the government had attempted to rush through Parliament a bill which had such far-reaching effects on the economy, without any form of survey or study made on how it would affect the country's economy. This was at a time when the economy could not afford to

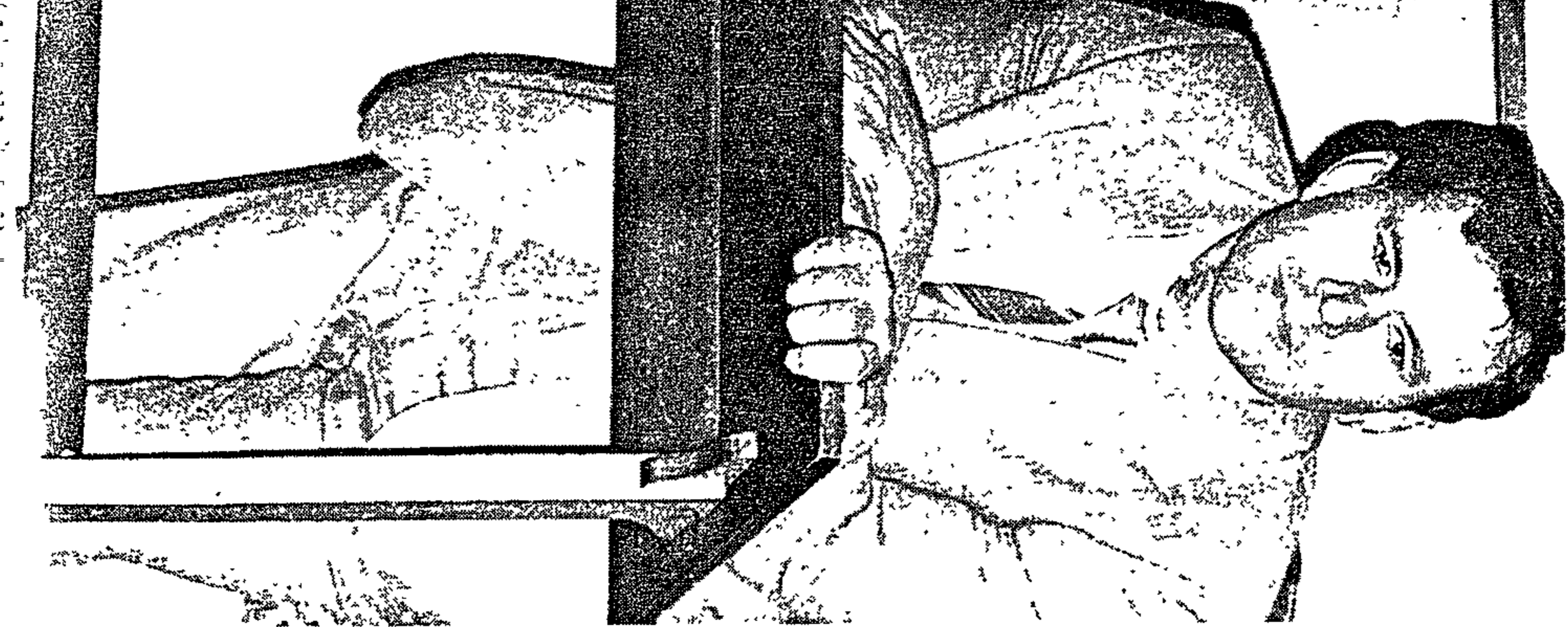
Bills Rapid Passing

EAST LONDON — The obvious erosion of the powers of Parliament and the way in which legislation had been ramrodded through during the last sitting cause for concern, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft said at a public meeting here yesterday

the impression that Parliament was expected to rubber-stamp legislation and merely give it a "formal glance" before letting it go through

"This was made abundantly clear near the end when contentious legislation such as the Press Bill, Defence Internal Security Bill, and

of "extreme concern" that the government had attempted to rush through Parliament a bill which had such far-reaching effects on the economy, without any form of survey or study made on how it would affect the country's economy. This was at a time when the economy could not afford to



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EXILED

... from the only home he has ever ever known

271 Times 27/5/82

Jeremiah Tanda . . he works on the roads by day and as a watchman by night to earn extra money to visit his family. The five-hour trip costs R26

JEREMIAH Tanda is known as an "exile" — even though he lives in the only area which he has known.

He is classified as a Ciskeian who has left his country, although he now lives metres away from the home in which he grew up and spent his life

Like hundreds of other Fingo men, his family has been moved to the barren resettlement camp of Elukhanyweni in the Ciskei, to live in tomato-box houses with little hope of employment.

Mr Tanda turned his back on his wife and children and moved back to Wittekleibos in the Tsitsikama-Humansdorp area with other Fingo "exiles" for only one reason

He hopes — along with the other 4 000 Tsitsikama Fingo people — that his land will be returned to him

"If we go and live there, we are admitting defeat. But if we stay here, there is still hope."

These hopes took a crushing blow this month when, at dawn on Saturday, June 12, Parliament condoned the Government's plans to sell the land on which the Fingos have lived for 140 years

The land, granted to them in trust under the seal of Queen Victoria 140 years ago, is to become "white" land.

When the Sunday Times visited the Fingo "exiles" this week, they were unanimous about one thing. They would continue to fight for their land.

Said 70-year-old John Dimengo "As long as I live, I will not give up hope

"God knows what is going on here. He will look after us."

Mr Dimengo, his wife, Hester, and their four children were moved from their three-roomed mud home at Wittekleibos in 1977

They were taken to Elukhanyweni in the Whittlesea area of the Ciskei and given a small square house

From the beginning, the Fingos objected to their new homes.

Sick

"That is not a place to live. There is no work. Our people are sick," said Mr Dimengo.

Along with Mr Tanda and an estimated 400 others, he returned to the Tsitsikama area to work.

Their home is now a construction camp, encircled by barbed wire.

Beyond the perimeter of the camp is a corrugated iron structure — the church where they pray for the return of their land and families.

It is a stone's throw from the land they used to own

Their homes, flattened by bulldozers when they were moved, are now just mounds of earth.

Although the Government claimed that compensatory land was not required, the Fingos were paid — an average of R400 a family — for structures they had erected

NEWS ANALYSIS on the plight of the Fingos

Report by PETER MALHERBE

Their fertile ancestral land was carved up and sold to white farmers at pitiful prices — even before Parliament had authorised the deproclamation of the land for white use

Life for the Fingos, a peaceful and unsophisticated nation, is a far cry from the life they had grown to know

While families in the Ciskei have no work, the exiled men work on the roads — or in other related occupations — from dawn to sunset

Their earnings are sent back to their families in the Ciskei

Once a month, or sometimes once every second month, they undertake the five-hour trip to Elukhanyweni for a weekend. The

cost is R26, a large chunk of their wages

Mr Tanda works as a watchman over the weekends to earn extra money for the trip to the Ciskei

"It hurts us to see them there, but they understand why we are here," said Mr Tanda.

"We would not get jobs there if we stayed"

Distressing

His brother, Joseph Tanda, has also left the resettlement camp and stays in Port Elizabeth.

"We cannot understand why we had to be moved. We were happy before and we did our work," said Mr Ezekiel Msizi.

Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, said in Parliament that the events represented "one of the most distressing episodes in the history of the department and of the country"

He said that the Fingos were simple country folk who understood the meaning of justice

"They do understand the difference between right and wrong and they know that what has been done to them is wrong

"The actions of the Government have sown seeds of great discontent among the people. These seeds will, I fear, bear bitter fruit"

● See also the Leader Page: The day they broke Victoria's sacred trust.



John Dimengo, 70 . . . "As long as I live, I will stay here"

E. Post 26/6/82 (271) (270) (109) (285)

A place where you buy your grave — and dig it yourself

By MOKONE MOLETE

If you live in Winterveld, 40 kilometres north of Pretoria, you have to dig and pay for your own grave.

The chairman of the Winterveld Community Authority (WCA), Mr A Kgabo, said this week bereaved families had to pay R8 for an adult's grave and R6 for a child.

For people who are non-residents, a R20 fee is charged. Then the family of the dead person has to dig the grave — except if the deceased is a child.

"The people have to dig the graves themselves because we have a problem recruiting grave-diggers," Mr Kgabo said.

He said the only people who could be

employed to do the job were elderly people who could not work for long periods.

"To overcome that problem we tried offering higher rates of remuneration — about R100 a month — but still nobody was interested," he said.

To make the work attractive, the two grave-diggers now employed by the WCA only have to dig children's tombs.

A man who had come to the cemetery to pay for a grave said the arrangement was "inconvenient".

"A bereaving family has enough problems with other funeral arrangements without having to also worry about digging graves. Why should this be the only place where we have to dig the graves?" he asked.

By KEITH ROSS

EAST LONDON — Hopes of preventing the resettlement of the people of Duncan Village in Ciskei have faded further with the Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, refusing to come to East London to discuss the issue.

A city councillor, Mr Donald Card, said this week the tone of a letter from Dr Morrison to the City Council suggested that nothing could be done to stop the resettlement of the Duncan Village residents.

"Dr Morrison said 21 750 houses had been built in Mdantsane and many people from Duncan Village had been settled there," Mr Card said.

"Dr Morrison said it would be unfair to those people to let Duncan Village remain now."

The City Council had in the past supported the removals but had now

Hopes fade of keeping EL villagers out of Ciskei

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changed its stance, said Dr Morrison.

But this was contested by Mr Card, who said the council had and did support the removal of the shack dwellers of Duncan Village.

"We particularly want to save 970 sound and solid houses that form a homeownership scheme," he said.

"We also want to provide a home outside Ciskei for Transkeians who are living legally in East London.

"Why should they live in Ciskei and vote in Transkei?"

Mr Card said he hoped Dr Morrison would reconsider his views after the visit to East London next week of Mr Louis Rive, the adviser to the Government on black housing in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Rive will be in East London on Wednesday and will meet the Duncan Village Community Council.

He will also hold talks with the City Council.

First black spot on Border erased

271 1/7/82
D. Dispatch

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The first of the South African Government's so-called black spots was this week erased from the white corridor when the government completed the removal of the 200-member Alsatia community near Cathcart to a resettlement camp at Frankfort, 25 km from King William's Town.

The 26 families who lived at Alsatia were moved from their homes during the past two weeks and installed in small, two-roomed "tomato box" houses at Frankfort. Each family was given mealie meal

and milk powder rations for seven days.

Adult members of the community, who supported themselves and their families largely through subsistence farming, indicated this week they would have to seek employment in King William's Town. Although they were allowed to take their stock with them, the small dam near the camp is drying up and grazing is limited.

The community was strongly opposed to the move, Mr Goose Green, a father of seven, said, "but there was nothing we could do. We told the

people in the GG trucks that we didn't want to go, but they said we had to. We don't like it in Frankfort — this place is like a location."

Mr Green was paid R460 compensation by the government. Another home-owner, Mr Johnson Dlakadla, who has to support his wife, mother and seven children, was paid R600 compensation for his two houses.

Mr Dlakadla said he hoped to find employment in King William's Town. He had no source of income and had been given only one bucket of

rations and some soap on arrival at Frankfort.

The two-roomed dwellings at the camp have outside zinc-enclosed pit toilets. Communal taps are placed at 150 metre intervals. Plans for the camp provide for 3 000 sites although only 40 wooden houses have been erected so far. Roads in the camp have been levelled and there are endless rows of toilets.

The Alsatia people are to be joined by the communities from Mgwali and Wartburg, near Stutterheim, who will probably be moved later this year. The resettlement programme, which involves clearing the white corridor dividing Ciskei and Transkei of the so-called black spots as part of the consolidation of Ciskei, also affects the communities at Lesseyton near Queenstown and Goshen near Cathcart who will be moved to Whittlesea, while the people of Kwelera, Mooiplaas and Newlands are expected to be resettled at Chalumna.

The moves have been severely criticised by several MPs, particularly the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who earlier this month warned of the "frustration and anger" which emanated from the communities as a result of the removals. —
DDR

ONE of the shacks in Inanda being demolished yesterday.

Eight more Inanda homes demolished

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Mercury Reporter
IN THE face of impassioned pleas by Inanda residents to stop the demolition of houses in the sprawling black township, another eight homes were destroyed yesterday — bringing the total demolished in recent weeks to nearly 50.

Mr Albert Ntombela, a spokesman for the residents, told the Mercury yesterday that in most cases all the timber from the demolished shacks

had been confiscated and the owners warned that they faced prosecution if they called to fetch it.

Yesterday the owners of eight houses, built recently, were unaware that their homes were demolished because they were at work.

The building materials — mainly wooden poles — were carted away in a convoy of trucks owned by the Department of Co-operation and Development, to their local offices in the township.

Mr Ntombela said the residents were angry that the timber had been confiscated.

'These people made sacrifices to buy the timber to improve their living conditions.

'Now all the timber is gone even before the families could move into their new houses.'

He said the newly built houses and extensions to existing shacks appeared to be the target of the demolition gang comprising workers of the Department of Co-operation and

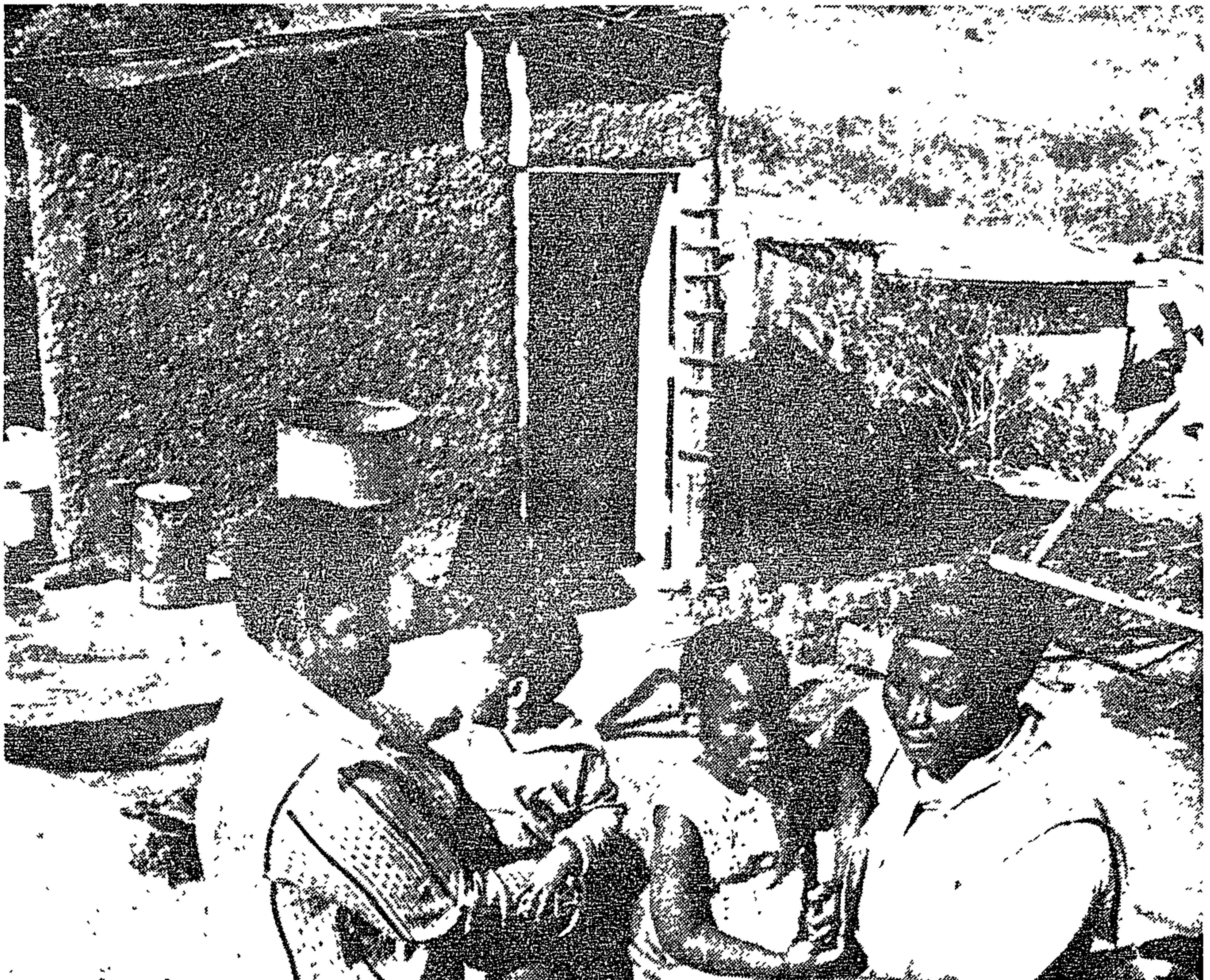
Development and the Port Natal Administration Board.

The swoop on newly built shacks appeared to follow in the wake of a Government clampdown on the escalation of shack development in the sprawling township near Durban.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, Press liaison officer of the department in Pretoria, told the Mercury last night that not a single family had been displaced.

'We demolished only the shacks which have been partly built and not yet occupied. We are forced to clamp down on shack development because of the influx of residents in the area, which is already grossly over-populated.

'In an over-populated area there is also the grave danger of a health hazard,' he said, adding that the timber was confiscated to prevent the owners rebuilding the shacks



MRS Flora Hlophe, a mother of six, who extended her home in the hope of accommodating her large family. The extension was demolished yesterday. She is seen here with three of her children.

6 000 people in settlement camps live 'appallingly

By RUTH GOLEMBO

THE 6 000 residents of two Eastern Cape resettlement camps are living in "appalling conditions" and suffering considerable hardships during the cold winter weather.

Mrs M Bryant, wife of the Rev Peter Bryant, Anglican priest of St Pauls' Church in Parsons Hill, Port Elizabeth, recently returned from the settlements of Glenmore and Kamaskraal near Peddie and described the conditions as "extremely bad".

She said the 1 000 residents of Kamaskraal and the 5 000 residents of Glenmore were moved there about two years ago.

"They were dumped there by Government buses with three days' rations and nothing more. The people are living in home-made tomato-box shacks and the only proper buildings are the toilets provided.

"They have no income because there is no work for them there and they are suffering from cold as well as malnutrition-related diseases.

"Some families of six have only two blankets between them and they suffer

during the bitterly cold nights," she said.

Mrs Bryant said conditions are expected to get even worse when the residents are moved again. They are due to be moved into Peddie itself at the end of the year.

An urgent appeal is being made for donations of blankets and food for the 6 000 who are desperately in need of help.

A Peddie Resettlement Fund has been established in conjunction with the Rector of St Peters' Church in Peddie, the Rev Alf Dlamini, to direct donations to the needy residents of both the camps.

Mrs Bryant said that the Rev Dlamini would acknowledge by letter all donations received and the donors would be informed of how their donations were used.

Donations of food or money can be sent to the Peddie Resettlement Fund, PO Box 30, Peddie, 5640.

There will be collection points for blankets and clothing at St Paul's Anglican Church in Parsons' Hill, Holy Rosary Convent in Central, St John's Community Centre, 8th Avenue, Walmer, and 15 Askeaton, South End.

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SEA



Official
 'makes
 offer' to
 squatters

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Mercury Reporter

SQUATTERS who had their homes in Inanda demolished last month and the timber from their homes confiscated by the Department of Co-operation and Development claimed yesterday that an official from the department had offered to sell their wood back to them for R20.

More than 60 houses have been demolished in the Inanda area during the past month, and 36 tenants have been charged with illegal squatting. They will appear in court on July 13.

At the Gandhi Settlement in Inanda yesterday a group of more than 30 people told the Press that after their houses had been demolished trucks from the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Port Natal Administration Board had carted off their materials after an official had told them that it was to be confiscated.

Some women claimed that primus stoves and bags of maize meal had been confiscated as well.

Trust

Mr Jack Mjeje, who acted as spokesman for the group, said that shortly after the demolitions some of the men had been approached by an official from the department who said they could buy their timber back for R20 if they promised to leave the area.

'We did not trust this offer, and so far nobody has paid for their confiscated timber,' he said.

Confused squatters who had lost their rooms said yesterday that they had no idea where they were meant to go. At the moment they were relying on the charity of friends and relatives.

The Inanda Support Group told the Mercury yesterday that they would be meeting with the chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R Blumrick, on Friday Mr Blumrick last night re-

says the parents' anger over the sudden closure of the Epsom Road School to Wood, circuit inspector of the coloured schools, yesterday.

Mercury 7/7/82
 Over schools switch

of the year, but Mr refused, saying that buses were urgent-ly needed to accommo-date the Department of Education Affairs

structed the pupils to go to a hired school but they were angry parents. Some pupils are not accompanied by their parents, and the bus which carried 20 children.

Refusing

ood refused to allow the Press and photographers to enter school grounds. They said they were prepared to allow

their children to be transported unaccompanied by bus. The Department has refused to give us a written undertaking accepting full responsibility for our children being transported to another school.

'What happens if the bus overturns or gets involved in a collision?' asked one irate mother, who angrily declared that she would rather have her child admitted to an Indian school than risk the danger of busing.

A mother from Wentworth, Mrs P Williams, said she could not believe that a whole school could shut down in the middle of the year and the children transferred to a school in another area

without the prior consent of parents.

'It's time the authorities stopped pushing the coloured people around like a football. It is bad enough being told where we should live but we are definitely not going to accept being told to which school our children should go,' she said

Disliked

Mr Dempsey Noel, who was also among the protesting parents, said they would seek legal opinion today in a bid to have the Epsom Road School reopened.

He said parents were alarmed that their children's education was being disrupted at a crucial

part of the year

'And to make matters worse, the Spearman Road School, which has been chosen as an alternative, was generally disliked among coloured parents because of the notorious character of the area.

'This is demonstrated by the fact that many Sydenham parents preferred their children to go to school in other areas,' he added.

He said the parents would continue their protest at the Epsom Road School today

Attempts by the Mercury yesterday to contact the Department of Coloured Affairs in Cape Town were unsuccessful.

face charge

ref appearance in a charge of kid- napping. When, 21, Mr Rajender, 32, Mr Ron Pillay, 26. They pleaded

abduction of a girl at a hotel

girl was walking in Pinetown, stopped beside

knife to her throat then drove away. She was arrested by police and the accused are in custody.

Christmas weekend will be short

Mercury Reporter THE Christmas weekend will be shorter this year because Christmas Day falls on a Saturday.

Boxing Day falls on a Sunday, but holidays which do are not automatically carried forward to the following Monday.

Mr Ken Hobson, general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, said no provision would be made for holidays on December 27 or 28. Employees would get only December 25 off.

For Monday, January 3, banks and building societies will be able to open but local authorities may order shops to close allow-

Seychelles death sentence

FROM PAGE 1 Seychelles on September 20 this year.

In court yesterday Mrs Di Brooks, the wife of convicted mercenary Aubrey Brooks, asked a Seychelles policewoman to hold her hand as Chief Justice Mr Edward Earl Seaton prepared to sentence her husband to death.

She kept saying to attorney, Mr Graham Fowles: 'I am all right, I am all right', but then collapsed in tears.

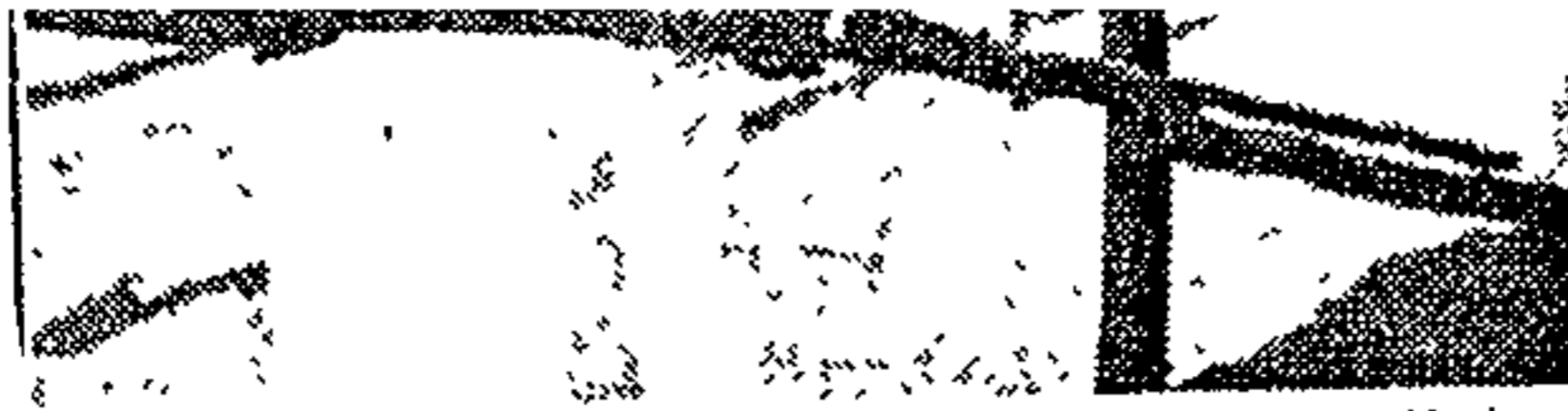
In Durban Mrs Julia Puren, the wife of Mr Jeremiah Puren 'was not feeling well' and did not

When mercenary leader Col Mike Hoare was told of the news yesterday his first reaction was 'Good God'.

Obviously taken aback, Col Hoare said there were just two words to describe his emotions: 'Very distressed'

He said that any further legal proceedings would be left in the 'most capable hands of Mr Fairbairn and his associates', without any prompting being necessary from South Africa.

Mrs Ina Dolinck, whose husband was sentenced to 20 years in prison, said 'I've been preparing myself for the worst, but thank God he



MRS Nonhlanhla Nkabinde . . . demolishing her partly built house in Inanda yesterday.

'Buy back timber' offer to squatter

Mercury 8/7/82

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Mercury Reporter

ANOTHER Inanda resident has said that a 'white official' has told people whose homes were demolished last month that they can buy their confiscated timber, but the Department of Co-operation and Development is adamant that it is not one of its officials.

Mrs Nonhlanhla Nkabinde, who is in the process of demolishing her own partly erected house in Inanda after being told by the department that she was squatting illegally, said yesterday that a 'white official' had told her that if she did not remove the existing structure of her new house and 'go back to where she came from' it would be demolished for her and she would have to pay to get her timber back.

Mr R Blumrick, the Department's Chief Commissioner in Natal, as well as a spokesman for the head office in Pretoria, denied yesterday that any of their officials had offered to sell squatters' building materials back to them after their houses had been demolished in Inanda last month.

On Tuesday a group of people who had their houses demolished said that after their timber had been confiscated by the department they were approached by an official who said they could buy it back for R20 if they promised to leave the area.

The Department denied that this had taken place, saying there would be no money involved if people asked for their building material back. They said anyone requesting their timber would be charged with illegal squatting and summonsed.

Mrs Nkabinde lived with her cousin in Inanda before starting to build her own home.

Mgwali committee man held—relative

271
D. Dispatch
9/7/82
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The chairman of the committee opposing the removal of the Mgwali community to Frankfort, Mr Wilson Fanti, has been detained, according to relatives.

The head of the security police in East London, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, could neither confirm nor deny this yesterday and said he would have an answer today.

A relative said five South African security policemen had arrived at Mr Fanti's home at Mgwali near Stutterheim on Monday afternoon.

"They searched the house and left with Mr Fanti and some documents. His wife asked where they were taking him and they said East

London.
"On Tuesday, six special branch men returned to the house with Mr Fanti, who was handcuffed. They searched the premises thoroughly, including the pig sty and outside buildings, and took possession of more documents.

"Mr Fanti wanted to change his clothes and was accompanied by two policemen. He told me he didn't know why he was being held but said he had been questioned about the ANC."

Mr Fanti, who spent seven years on Robben Island, heads the Residents' Association which is fighting the resettlement of the Mgwali Community, one of the "black spots" in the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei. — DDR.

ASB 270

views

split

12/10/87
over

2. Post
camp

Post Reporter

MEMBERS of the Afrikaanse Studentebond have returned from a Ciskei resettlement camp with sharply divided opinions about the place.

The 28-member group returned from a six-day trip to Ciskei which included a visit to the Glenmore camp where about 400 people have been resettled.

"It was shocking to see the conditions in which these people live," said Mr Willem Roux Kemp, an engineering student from Pretoria University.

"There are no work opportunities, very little food and for those living there only two taps for water.

"They are soon to be moved to another camp in Peddie and hopefully conditions will be better."

Mr Kemp was struck by the industrial potential of the area and said anyone who failed to invest there was "mad".

Mr Andre Bartlett, a theology student from Pretoria and the vice-president of the ASB, felt that while the conditions at Glenmore "weren't ideal" they were much better than he was led to believe by the Press.

"They have running water and decent wooden houses made of split poles. Each site was neatly fenced in," he said.

"A large percentage of the people work and those who cannot find jobs, are provided with food rations."

The tour leader, Mr Gehard Beukes, from the University of the Orange Free State, said the tour had realised that much attention was now necessary for the development part of the separate development policy.

The ASB's annual congress is being held in Port Elizabeth.

Students' views criticised

E. Post 13/7/82

271

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Post Reporter

A CISKEI priest has condemned as "nauseating" the views of Afrikaanse Studentebond congress delegates about conditions at the Ciskei resettlement camp of Glenmore

The Rev Alf Dlamini, the rector of St Peter's Anglican Church in Peddie, said the major source of income was old age pensions or disability grants — and it was a lie to say a large percentage of the people have work

There are about 5 000 people at Glenmore and only some received rations from the Government

"These students must get their facts right — very few people have work and some are forced to go to the mines to work as migrant labourers. There is no industrial potential in Glenmore, there is nothing there at all"

Yesterday a theology student and vice-president of the ASB, Mr Andre Bartlett, said that a "large percentage" of the people worked and that those who did not, received rations

He and 27 other ASB members recently returned from a visit to Ciskei which

included Glenmore. Mr Bartlett was reported as saying that although conditions "weren't ideal" they were much better than he was led to believe by the Press

Mr Dlamini said "It is nauseating that while people are suffering at these camps, these students went to find propaganda for the ASB. This is what their visit was calculated to achieve

"I go regularly to Glenmore, and I am not interested in propaganda and political gain. I don't have ulterior motives. I am serving the Lord in trying to help those resettled"

Mr Dlamini and Mrs M Bryant of Port Elizabeth have started a Peddie Resettlement Fund to collect and distribute blankets, clothing and food to the needy residents at Glenmore and the nearby camp of Kammaskraal

Mrs Bryant recently returned from a visit to the camps where she saw people living in "houses made from tomato boxes". Families of six members had only two blankets among them and there was an acute employment problem, she said

Expropriation after 78 years' ownership

271

D. Dispatch
14/7/82

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Alsatia Farm, a "black spot" in a white area near Cathcart, was owned by the same family for about 78 years before it was expropriated by the South African Government early this year, its most recent owners said yesterday.

The owners and the community that settled there have now been resettled at Frankfort near here in "tomato box" houses.

Mr Wotasi Dlakadla and Mr Johnson Dlakadla said the farm was

bought by their grandfather in 1904. From him it passed into their father's hands before it was eventually transferred to them in the Sixties.

They were born in the farm and grew up there. "At no stage did it occur to us that we would one day be removed from here," Mr Wotasi Dlakadla said.

"We had thought we would die and be buried near the graves of our father and grandfather."

He said they were informed in December that they were in a white area and that they had to go to the Ciskei. They were given until May this year to leave but asked for an extension until June.

Government vehicles removed the families and the community that had settled on their farm.

The community consisted of workers on the farm and landless people who were given a place to keep stock and plough lands.

Mr Wotasi Dlakadla said the Dlakadla family and the community did not want to leave but were forced against their will. They had large fields and the farm was big enough for their stock. Although they were allowed to

take their stock, grazing was limited at Frankfort. Nothing had been said about fields, he said.

The 26 families that were removed were compensated for their houses. He and his brother had not received compensation for their farm.

However a Queenstown attorney, Mr Gerry Laubser, who handled the matter for the family said the money had been posted to Mr Sam Meyer, the family's Cathcart agent who was going to invest the money for them.

The farm had been registered in the Deeds Office here on Monday as a state property. He had met the brothers last week and had explained to them that the money would be paid after the farm had been re-registered.

According to the expropriation papers the farm measured 1 114,9 hectares and the brothers had been offered R61 300 for it.

Mr Laubser said the agent should receive the cheque this week. The whole deal was completed in accordance with accepted expropriation practice, he said.

The brothers had accepted the offer after the farm had been appraised — DDC

15/7/82

105

271

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D. Dispatch

even on



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sible



EAST LONDON — The Department of Co-operation and Development was building houses, schools and other essential services on the Peddie commonage, a public relations officer of the department, Mr J Oosthuisen, said yesterday

Mr Oosthuisen said the buildings, which were for the accommodation of people from Glenmore and Kaamskraal, were being built in terms of agreements reached between South Africa and Ciskei when the latter became independent last year

He did not know how many dwellings would be put up but said there would be two schools, two clinics and houses for teachers and nurses

Mr Oosthuisen said details of agreements on what work the department would carry out in Ciskei were set out in Government Gazette No 8204 of May 14, 1982

SA building Ciskei homes for resettled

According to a notice in the gazette, the department will also continue to develop and complete planned development of Mdantsane and a township in Whittlesea

In Mdantsane the department's commitment is for the building of a maximum 10 000 houses for the resettlement of people from Duncan Village while the commitment in Whittlesea is provision houses for the residents of Oxton, Silver City and Ciskeians resident in eZibeleni

The department will also provide infrastructure requirements for people from Wartburg, Mgwali, Kubusi, Tyutvu, Skobeni, Qalasha, and portion of Peilton who

are to be settled at Frankfort and Braunschweig

Also covered in the agreements are projects concerning the resettlement of people from Glen Grey and Herschel at Ntabethemba and Zweledinga

Work at Zweledinga will involve design and construction of the Bushman's Krantz dam, the Zweledinga irrigation pipe line and provision of agricultural field services

At Ntabethemba work to be done will comprise construction of a dam, canal, a weir to divert water from the Swart Kei River to dams in Ntabethemba and provision of agricultural field

services

Similar work will be done at Potsdam, Ndevana, Phakamisa, Madakeni, Masincedane

Also included in the agreements are the following independence projects residences for the head of state and chief justice at Bisho, phase one of quarters for special forces temporary headquarters and a camp for the forces a college for an enforcement group, a new prison at Middle-drift improvement of the existing landing strip to include a small terminal building, a police mortuary at Mdantsane, police stores, riot stores and service facilities for police vehicles at Zwelitsha, provision for Radio Ciskei facilities a Bisho/Zwelitsha bypass road and a Ciskei Supreme Court at Bisho

The gazette states that projects started before independence will also be completed — DDR

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Zwelitsha pair need visas to visit Mdantsane

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Two Zwelitsha men who have had their exemption from visa requirements withdrawn now need transit visas to travel to Mdantsane

An order withdrawing their exemption prohibits the acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Ngakula, and a theology student, Mr Malusi Mpumlwana, from entering South Africa without a visa. Both men had banning orders lifted two months ago

The chief director of migration in the South African Department of Internal Affairs, Mr A J Engelbrecht, said yesterday that if the two men wished to visit Mdantsane, they would require transit visas because they would be travelling through South Africa

Should they be stopped at a roadblock and found to be without

"He must work out his own status and apply for the appropriate travel document" Mr Engelbrecht would not say whether similar orders had been served on other people living in other homelands or independent states — DDR

Transfer of sports officers

EAST LONDON — Two senior Ciskei sports officers have been transferred to other departments, it was established yesterday

The Ciskei's chief sports officer, Mr Isaiah Lindi, has been transferred to the Department of Justice and the sports officer at Mdantsane, Mr N B Gwili, has been transferred to the De-



A few of the com left: Peter van Ri

Beethoven

EAST LONDON — ca, Beethoven is bursting ce out all over Graham-Me stown as the Five Roses and National Festival of the

Squatters:

we won't
Star 19/7/82
 be moved

By Themba Khumalo
 More than 100 people living in a Bophuthatswana "squatter camp" have refused to be settled in another area because they feel, "the place is dry and will offer no solution to the present war with the authorities."

This emerged after the Minister of Water and Works, Chief B L M. Motsatsi, addressed the squatters at Rooigrond near Mafikeng at the weekend. He spoke on behalf of President Lucas Mangope, who had other commitments.

SERVICES

Chief Motsatsi said his government offered to settle the squatters in Bodibe district, near Lichtenberg. The squatters would join their Baolong tribe and more services would be offered by the Bophuthatswana Government in Bodibe.

But after the meeting squatter leaders were adamant they would not leave Rooigrond voluntarily because their promised land was "another dry area not adequate for human beings to live in."

The squatters said they would rather be taken back to Machavisdorp near Potchefstroom from where they were removed by the local town council for the first time in the 18th century.

They had been forcibly resettled in Rooigrond about 11 years ago after being "pushed from pillar to post."

They complained that the Bophuthatswana Government had not provided transport for their children. Those who attended school in Mafikeng travelled about 18 km on foot and had to rise at 4 am. This applied also to lower primary pupils.

'Last kicks of a dying horse'

ROOM 19/7/82

271

#109

THE long and tenacious resistance of the Rooigrond squatters to relocation seems about to come to an end

For more than a decade now some 315 people have survived in Rooigrond, a barren piece of land about 10km from Mafikeng in Bophuthatswana. They have done little or nothing to improve their lot — not out of indolence or despair but as a calculated act of defiance.

They have lived there since August 1971, when after a long struggle they were forced against their will to leave Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom.

They believe Machaviestad belongs to them and that their right to it was recognised by the Voortrekker leader, Hendrik Potgieter

Led by Chief Israel Mokate, a patriarchal figure with a white beard, they refused to acknowledge Pretoria's contention that Machaviestad belonged to the Potchefstroom Municipality or even the opinion of a top Johannesburg legal firm that title deed to the land was held by the municipality.

Interlude

To them Rooigrond was a troubled interlude in their history, which would be followed either by their return to Machaviestad as its rightful heirs or by their acquisition of land of equal size and agricultural value

They refused to put down permanent roots at Rooigrond because they feared it would be interpreted as evidence that they accepted the fate which overtook them the day Government trucks — backed ultimately by

PATRICK LAURENCE chronicles the resistance of a clan of 44 black families to forced removal and resettlement.

armed force — came to move them out of Machaviestad

They shut their ears to attempts to persuade them to accept resettlement at Mankwe in Bophuthatswana out of dread that it, too, would bring their long struggle to an end

Leader

Chief Mokate died a few months ago and the role of leader has fallen on Mr Simon Makodi. Mr Makodi has a foreboding that the end is near

He recently compared the plight of the tribe to the "last kicks of a dying horse," not as a gesture of resignation but as a declaration of the tribe's determination to resist to the end

His remark was apparently triggered by a letter to him from the Office of President Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana

The letter, dated April 14, informed him that

● Machaviestad did not belong to the tribe, which, it said, fell under the authority of 19th century tribal leader, Chief Matlaba, of the Barolong

Two farms

● Chief Matlaba had been allowed to settle temporarily only at Machaviestad and had later been rewarded by the grant of two farms, Polfontein and Driefontein

● Chief Mokate was not a genuine

chief but only the "eyes and ears" of Chief Israel Matlaba, a descendent of the 19th century Chief Matlaba

● The Machaviestad-Rooigrond people were not a separate tribe.

Mr Makodi has contested these assertions

"When we were moved from the Machaviestad, the white people said they didn't know where we came from. They meant to justify our removal by making us look like intruders. When they said they didn't know where we come from they were right. They found us there. How could they know where we came from?"

Title

An article written by researchers with Surplus People's Project has questioned the validity of Potchefstroom Municipality's title to Machaviestad on historical grounds.

The title was granted in 1873, but, according to the researchers, the land belonging to the Barolong was only ceded to the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) in 1874

The researchers dispute the authenticity of the cession of Barolong land, noting that the reputed Paramount Chief of the Barolong who granted it, one Moshete, happened "by some twist of fate" to be a servant on a farm owned by a burger of the republic.

"President (Thomas) Burgers could not have been more fortunate. He released Moshete from his indenture and enthroned him

"One good turn, as we know and agree, deserves another. Burgers now urged Moshete, in his capacity as the Paramount Chief of all the Barolong, to cede all Barolong territory to the ZAR."

Surrender

Not all the Barolong chiefs concurred in the surrender of their land to the ZAR, but President Burgers still issued a proclamation giving legal form to the cession

Even assuming the validity of the proclamation, however, Burgers would not have had the authority to cede Machaviestad to the Potchefstroom Municipality in 1873 — "as the proclamation which purported to give him power over the land in question had not been passed yet"

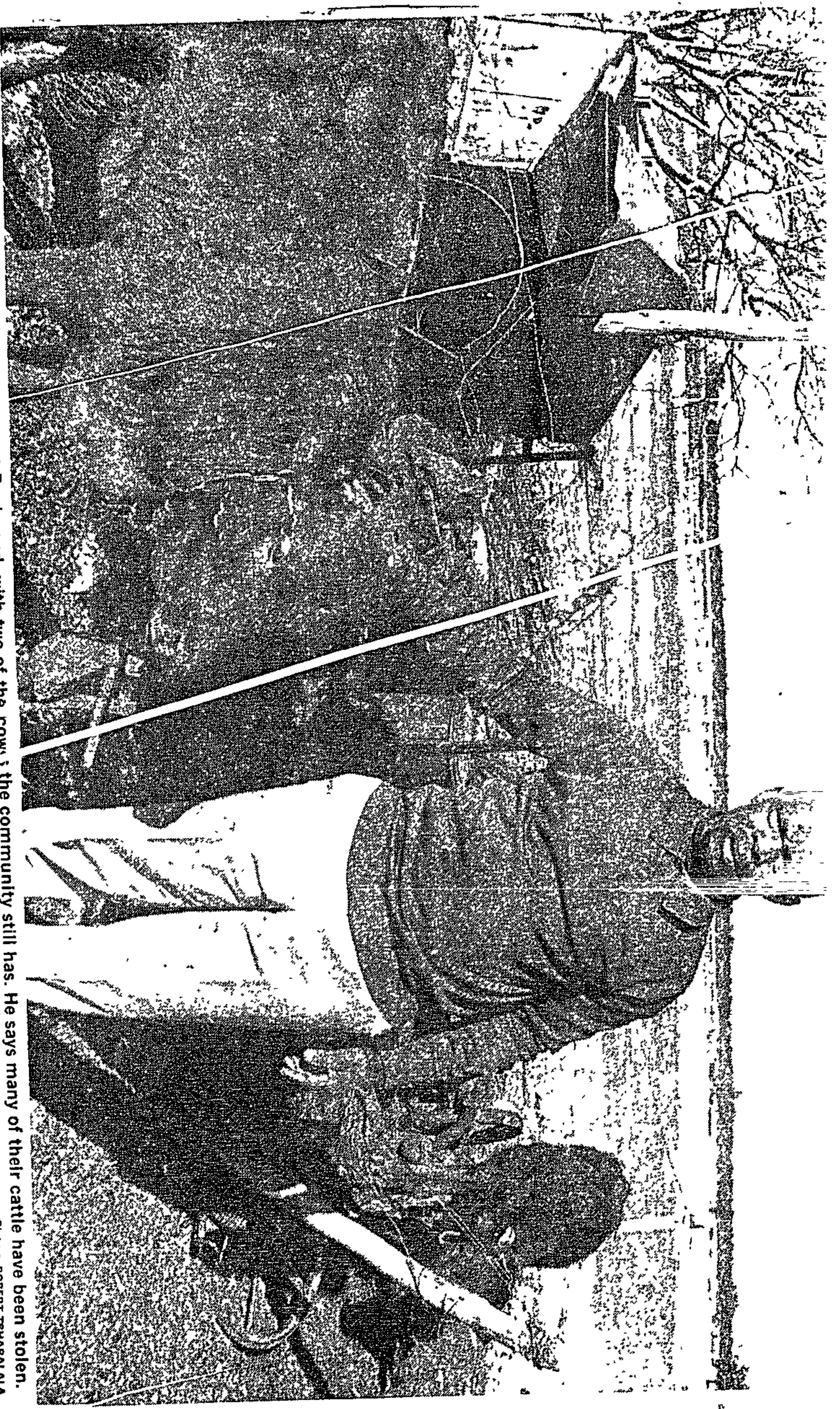
But these arguments do not change the reality facing the Machaviestad-Rooigrond people today

Defiant

Rooigrond falls under Boo Rashidi Tribal Authority, which — as the letter from President Mangope's Office told Mr Makodi — now wants the Machaviestad people to leave

The Machaviestad people now seem to be caught between the hammer of South Africa's governors and the anvil of Bophuthatswana's rulers.

Hence Mr Makodi's defiant statement: "The horse is about to die. The whole world must see it give a last kick."



Picture ROBERT TSHABALALA

Mr Simon Makodi, chief of the Barolong tribe at Rooigrond, with two of the cows; the community still has. He says many of their cattle have been stolen.

271 340 1001 2004 20/7/82 Rooigrond — life in the wilderness

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE 400 Barolong people have been in the wilderness for more than 11 years. How have they coped in their rickety tin and mud shacks at Rooigrond, near Matikeng?

Uprooted from Machavies-tad near Potchefstroom in 1971, the dispossessed community has been living without schools and health facilities. Nor do they have lands where they could grow crops or graze their livestock. Mr Simon Makodi, the head of the tribe, told at the

weekend about the life of the community in the area.

The tribe was offered the farm by the late Chief Khebelele Montshoa.

He said some of his people work at a nearby Bophuthatswana prison. Some at Matikeng, about 10km away, and yet others at Lichtenburg. Those working at Lichtenburg visit their families only at weekends.

"Families depend entirely on the meagre earnings of these workers and on relatives in Potchefstroom and on the Reef," Mr Makodi said.

Lack of schooling facilities for their children since they arrived on the farm has been the greatest worry for his people. The nearest school was at Lemanyane village, about 20km away. He said the school was far.

especially for the young children because of this they did not have any schooling.

Then Mrs Jane Letsape, a teacher and a member of the community, came to the rescue seven years ago. She got the people to establish a make-shift school for children in the local ver classes.

Mrs Letsape said she began classes with a group of 62 pupils in 1975. Since then, she has been running the

make-shift school each year without any assistance.

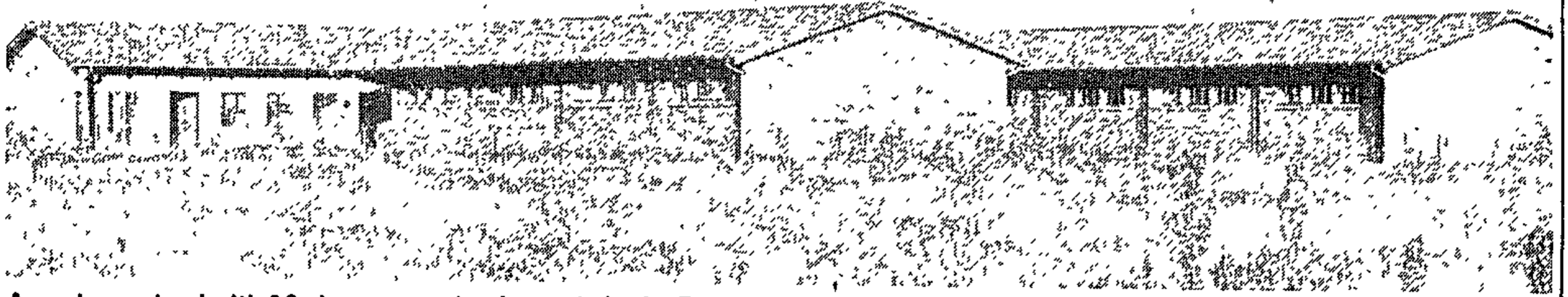
"When they complete Standard Two, they are big enough to walk the distance to Lemanyane village where they begin Standard Three. But until then I teach them here," she said.

Mrs Letsape, 62, who said she had been teaching at Machaviesstad before the community was uprooted from there, said the school

was private and that she was paid by the community out of their "meagre resources".

Mr Makodi said his people were once a self-sufficient community while they lived at Machaviesstad. Before the forced removal they had 1 300 herd of cattle, 4 400 sheep and 100 horses.

"Today we have nothing. Our cattle and sheep have been stolen. Only on Tuesday this week about 30 of our cattle were stolen while in the grazing fields. We are left only with the calves and a few cattle," he said.



A modern school with 10 classrooms stands empty in the Ramatlhabama region on the Botswana border. It may be destroyed — the land it stands on is needed for farming, and people for whom it was built are to be resettled elsewhere by the Government.

Expensive settlement now a 'ghost town'

By HARRY MASHABELA

AFTER four years, Ramatlhabama has become a ghost town

It was built by the South African Government in the Ramatlhabama district on the Botswana border about 35km north of Mmabatho, the Bophuthatswana capital, to resettle the 2 000 members of the Bafokeng tribe whose Motlatla Village in Ventersdorp had been proclaimed a "black spot"

In 1978, 400 tin huts were erected on the site, complete with tin latrines and water pumps. The Government also built a modern school with 10 classrooms

But, before the farming community of Motlatla under Chief Solomon Serobatse could be resettled, Pretoria gave the area to Bophuthatswana to consolidate the homeland.

Then the Bophuthatswana Government told the Bafokeng-Ba-Motlatla villagers they would no longer be resettled there — the land was wanted for agriculture

Today, the settlement is surrounded by several vast farms, some owned by the Bophuthatswana Minister of Law and Order, Mr Alfred T Gaelejwe

The "black spot", Motlatla Village, is a farming community of 2 000 people east of Lichtenburg, north of Ventersdorp, west of Koster, and south of Swartruggens

Chief Serobatse said this week the area was bought by his forefathers in 1913, and the Bafokeng-Ba-Motlatla, — who came from Thaba Nchu in the Free State — had lived

there since then.

Over the years, his tribe established a windmill and two water pump machines to supply water for homes and livestock. The village has a lower primary, a higher primary, and a junior secondary school

A mobile clinic from Lichtenburg serves the village once a week

Chief Serobatse said his village was self-sufficient. There were a number of successful farmers, and many families owned cattle and sheep.

The Government had told them their village was a "black spot"

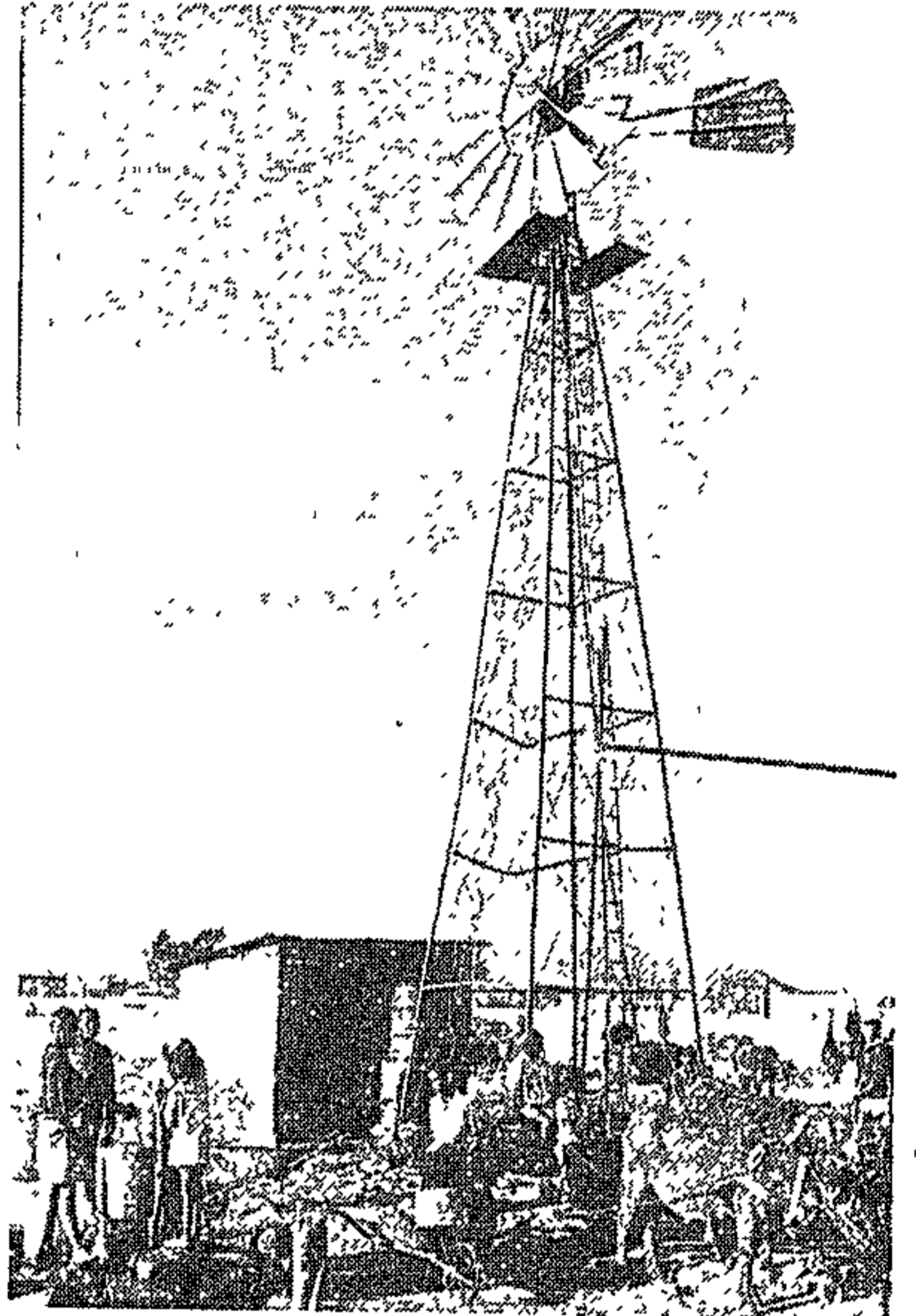
"We have been told by the central Government to go. But we don't want to"

Bophuthatswana, he said, had given his tribe other land at Geysdorp, near Delareyville, in exchange for their old land

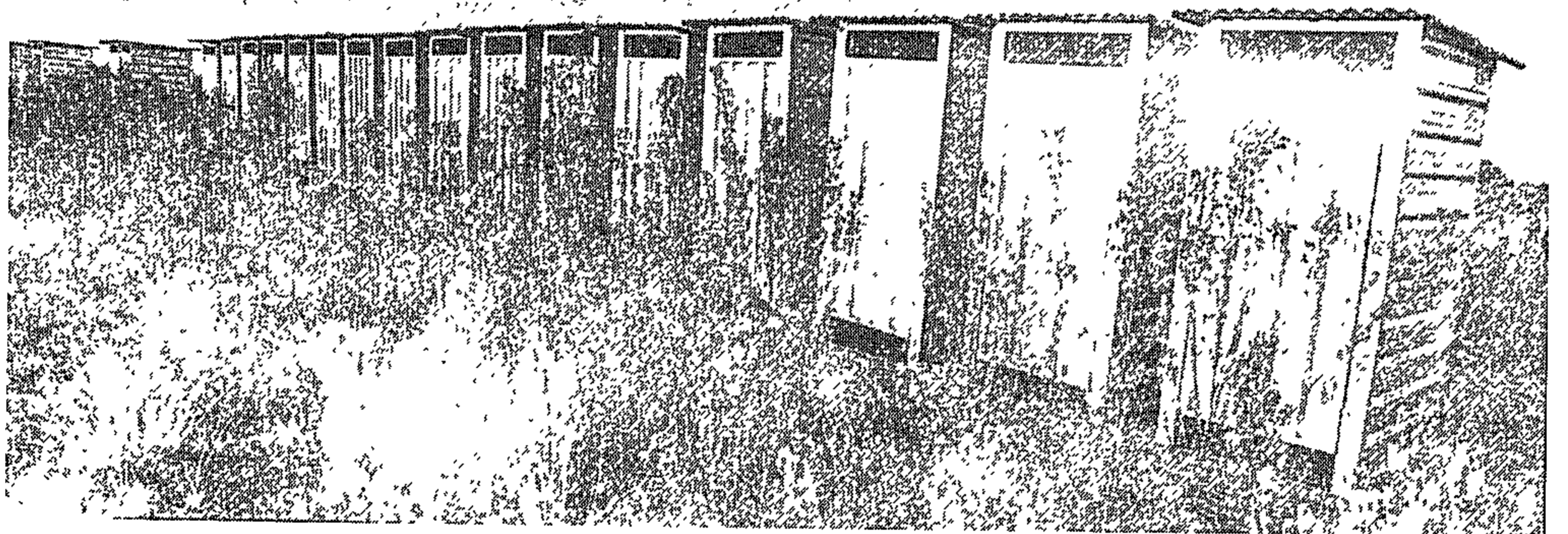
"We have already been shown the new place. My people, the Bafokeng, said it was OK. They are tired of hanging in the air — knowing they have to go but not knowing where they will be taken to"

"They have been unable to make any developments in the village. They are now tired of waiting," Chief Serobatse said. His people would move to the new place only when facilities — schools, water, a clinic and temporary accommodation — had been provided

Chief Serobatse said the removal arrangements were made many years ago with his predecessor, Chief John Serobatse, who died three years ago.



Children draw water at Motlatla Village near Ventersburg for use in the home. But the pump may be destroyed when their community is resettled.



A row of tin latrines in the middle of nowhere. The toilets were put up by the Government for members of the Bafokeng tribe from a village outside Ventersdorp. The tribesmen are to be resettled because their village has been declared a "black spot".

Pictures. ROBERT TSHABALALA

Resettlement

1982

Aug. — Dec,

TB, migrant labour linked at conference

Staff Reporter

THE abolition of migrant labour, a more equitable distribution of land and the provision of adequate medical care were the minimum requirements effectively to combat tuberculosis in South Africa, delegates to the University of Cape Town's Medical Students' Council conference were told yesterday.

Mr Saul Dubow, a graduate assistant in UCT's Department of History, was speaking on "Consumption and underconsumption — the effect of population resettlement on TB".

He said TB was a "social disease" which was endemic among the black population of South Africa. Overcrowding, stress resulting from the

migrant labour system, lack of medical facilities and malnutrition were factors which contributed to TB being "rife" in the rural resettlement areas.

Mr Dubow said the reasons for population resettlement included the removal of people from the "black spots" — land owned by blacks before the proclamation of the 1913 Land Act and now falling in white areas — and the arbitrary redefinition of homeland borders.

Researchers had estimated that more than two million people had been forcibly resettled in the past two decades. Mr Dubow said the physical impact of resettlement on communities was "devastating". Many resettlement camps experienced epide-

mics of typhoid, cholera, TB and other diseases directly related to "abysmal social conditions".

Dr W Shasha, former medical superintendent at Cala Hospital in Transkei, said drugs to fight TB were not readily available in clinics and hospitals throughout Transkei.

"Even if they were available, we would only be able to make a small dent in the high incidence of TB in Transkei."

Factors contributing to the high incidence of TB in the homelands included the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, which crowded people into small areas of land, the advent of the mining industry, unemployment and the migrant labour system.

300 more Cape homes to go

71
12/8/82

By WILMAR UTTING

GOVERNMENT officials swept through a Northern Cape township this week selecting families to be banished to BophuthaTswana, 60km away.

Residents of Huhudi, reservoir of the black workforce for nearby Vryburg, watched officials from the Northern Cape Administration Board survey their homes before issuing the ultimatum: "That house can stay, that one must come down."

The demolition of some 300 houses means banishment for 300 families — about 2 000 people whose only source of income is Vryburg.

In all, 10 000 Huhudi people will be removed from South Africa to Pudimoe, BophuthaTswana.

They will be allowed to work in Vryburg, but only as migrant labourers.

The chairman of Huhudi's Community Council, Mr Matumane Dikole, accompanied government inspectors on their tour of Huhudi this week.

"They tell us nobody will be forced to move. But when we ask what will happen to those who refuse they cannot answer.

"They look only at the outside of a house to decide whether to demolish or not."

Crosshead

Huhudi started to deteriorate about eight years ago when the Department of Co-operation and Development decided to move all residents over the border.

Residents were forbidden to repair their homes and the township became a slum.

Vryburg residents protested against the Government decision and in August last year a delegation, led by the then mayor Dr W Anandale met Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of the Department of Co-operation of Development.

Dr Koornhof was told that Vryburg employed about 6 000 black people from Huhudi and the cost to the Vryburg taxpayers of bringing labour each day from BophuthaTswana would be R1-million a year.

Dr Koornhof ordered a reprieve for the people but he stipulated that people with lodgers' permits could not remain and all "hovels" would have to come down.

Rents in Pudimoe are now R17 a month. They are expected to rise by R6 a year.

The average wage for a woman domestic worker is R30 a month, and for a male labourer R25 a week.

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60 000 to be 'resettled'

271

CAPE TOWN
9/8/82

MGWALI, an historic Xhosa settlement of 5 000 people, is due for demolition — because, according to the government, it is "badly situated".

Along with the residents of at least seven other "black spots" in the Border Corridor between Transkei and Ciskei — up to 60 000 people in all — the people of Mgwali are to be resettled in camps in Ciskei.

Already, 26 families from a tiny black spot near Cathcart called Alsatia have been moved to a barren resettlement camp outside the ghost town of Frankfort, and the rest are expected to be moved to various camps before the end of the year. At the Frankfort camp alone, 3 000 sites, now demarcated only by zinc-pit latrines, have been prepared for future camp residents.

The people of Mgwali and other settlements are preparing to fight against their removal through the courts or through publicity about their plight. But they face a formidable enemy — the rigid ideology of grand apartheid.

In 1972, the Ciskei consisted of 19 pieces of land. Consolidation into one territorial unit has meant adding on adjoining land, but it has also meant cutting out land too difficult to incorporate, such as the rather scattered black spots. These long-established communities, because they are "badly situated", are being shifted to rationalize the map of Ciskei.

'History of trauma'

In the past few decades the government has moved millions of people in the process of performing this surgery on the map of South Africa.

Mrs Joyce Harris, past president of the Black Sash, said in a recent publication, "South Africa — A Land Divided": "The history of removals is a history of personal trauma and tragedy and its costs in terms of alienation, the destruction of communities, the loss of stability, the undermining of rural black society and plain human suffering, degradation and humiliation cannot

be counted."

The Ciskei is one of the worst resettlement areas, its population having more than doubled in recent years as a result of this. According to Mr André Roux, a Rhodes University economist, black spot removals are the fourth phase of resettlement into the territory.

infant mortality rate is shocking — possibly up to 50 percent in some rural areas. But at least another 120 000 people are scheduled to be moved there in the next two to three years, mainly from Duncan Village in East London and the black spots.

Once the whole of the

Between 50 000 and 60 000 people living in "black spots" in the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei are faced with resettlement in the Ciskei. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK visited one of the spots, Mgwali, as well as the resettlement camp, Frankfort, they are due to move to. This is what he found.

The first phase was in the sixties when thousands of people were endorsed out of cities such as Cape Town and East London and large Ciskei towns such as Mdantsane, Dimbaza and Sada mushroomed up.

In the seventies, there were mass removals of blacks from white farms, and camps such as Glenmore and Kammaskraal came into being. In another wave of removals, thousands of people left the Glen Grey and Herschel areas after these districts were incorporated into Transkei against their will, and found refuge in the Thornhill camp.

The Ciskei Government has even started shifting people within its own boundaries. The people of Glenmore and Kammaskraal, who were moved into resettlement camps from the rural areas of the Eastern Cape in 1979, are now being moved for a second time — to a larger camp at Peddie. The Glenmore people must move because the Ciskei Government wants their land on the banks of the Great Fish River for an agricultural project.

The Ciskei is grossly overpopulated, the vulnerability to killer diseases is high and the

so-called Border corridor was black land, but after the frontier war of 1877-78, the Nqika people under Chief Sandile were driven across the Kei River to Kentani, and the area was opened up for white farmers. The only pockets of black land which remained were the black spots, which are mostly mission stations.

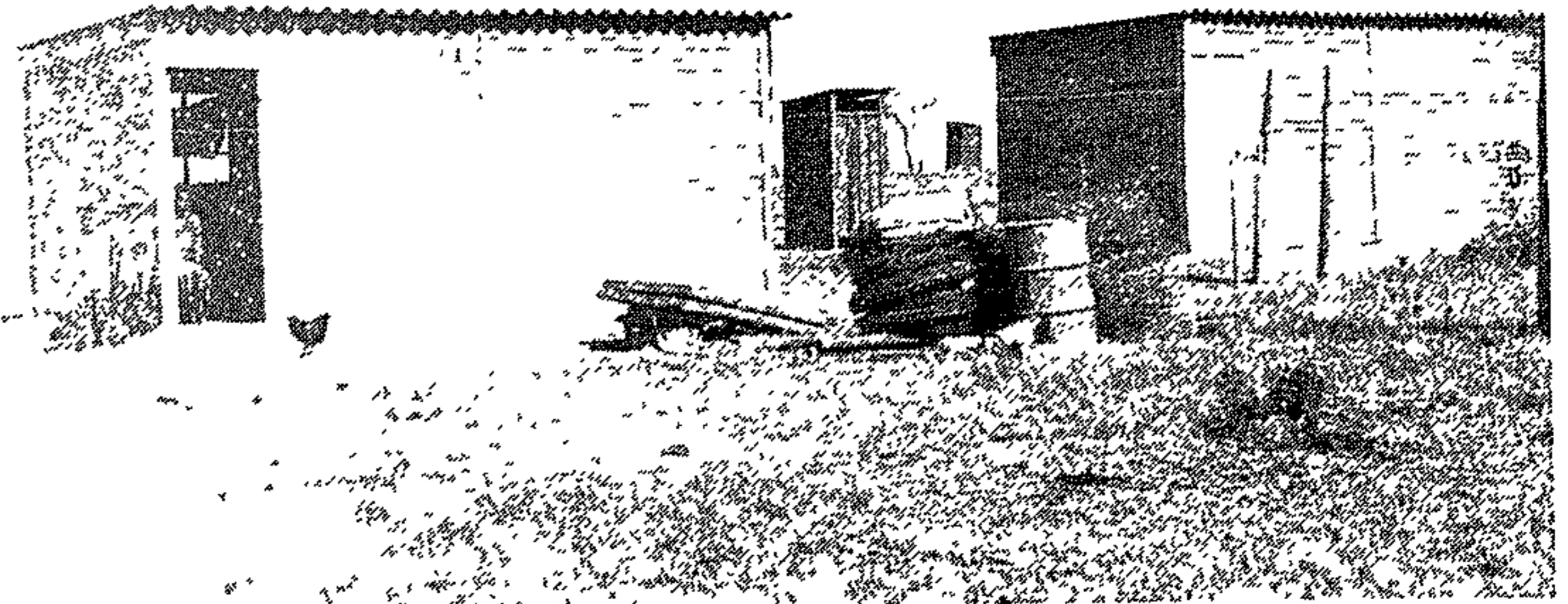
But now these too must go. Included are Goshen near Cathcart, Lesseyton near Queenstown, Wartburg and Mgwali near Stutterheim and Newlands, Kwelera and Mooiplaas near East London.

Mrs Nancy Charton, of Rhodes University, says "There are three ways in which the government — which calls itself Christian, says it is dedicated to preserving Xhosa culture and claims to be committed to the free enterprise system — could never justify what it is doing. Firstly, it is destroying well-established Christian settlements, secondly, it is destroying an important part of Xhosa culture, and, thirdly, it is destroying wealth that other people have managed to generate through hard work."

And while there is much talk of change and reform, the old masterplan is still being relentlessly carried out.



Above: An evening scene in Mgwali. Men gather around to talk outside their huts in the neat, well-kept streets of the village. **Below:** A couple of "tomato box" houses at the Frankfort resettlement camp. In the background is a pit latrine.



'We want to be left alone'

"OF ALL the things I've hated in my lifetime, there is nothing I've hated like this issue of removal. When my time for leaving this world comes, I want to leave it in Mgwali."

At 93, Mr Herman Gija is the oldest resident of Mgwali. He has lived there all his life. His grandmother was one of the first residents when the settlement was established in 1857 by the Rev Tiyo Soga, the first black minister in South Africa.

Mgwali is steeped in history and has been an important educational centre. The Mgwali Institution was South Africa's first black boarding school for girls. The mother of Alexander Sandile, the last great paramount chief of the Western Xhosa, was buried in one of the villages and Mgwali is still today the personal fiefdom of the Sandile family.

It is a well-watered and fertile settlement. For years, left to itself,

Mgwali has prospered.

In June last year, Ciskei's then Chief Minister Lennox Sebe personally informed the stunned community that they were to move before the end of the year.

A committee was set up to oppose the move, but all seven members were detained in the Ciskei. In its place the Ciskei set up a "planning committee" composed of teachers and other Ciskei Government employees to make the move more efficient. A new residents' committee has been set up to resist removal. However, the chairman, Mr Wilson Fanti, has been arrested by South African security police and is believed to be held in Transkei.

Mr Pringle Nboke, a committee member, says the Mgwali people are "seriously angry" at being moved from their land and opposition is growing. "Mgwali has the best grazing fields in the whole of the Ciskei. Why should we leave here?"

According to the Department of Co-operation and Development, the people of Mgwali are earmarked for resettlement at Frankfort, though they are not saying when.

At the moment only 26 families from Alsatia are living in the camp, a dusty place of thorn trees and two-roomed tomato-box houses and taps at 150m intervals. In stark contrast to Mgwali, there is no river at Frankfort and boreholes have been sunk without success.

The Alsatia people were dumped at Frankfort with a week's food rations.

They have brought their stock with them, but grazing and water is limited, and it seems unlikely that subsistence farming will continue.

Compensation has been paid to the people, but as an Mgwali sheep farmer and one of the 152 titleholders, Mr Fikile Kosani, 63, says "At our age we can't build again. Here I have built a five-

roomed house with my own hands for my wife and 12 children. There we will all have to share a two-roomed box." Mr Kosani has 20 arable acres, 190 sheep, 20 cattle, 20 goats, five pigs and some fowls.

It is unlikely that any single Mgwali farmer owns more than 17ha, so the government can pay cash instead of compensating them with equivalent land. Lacking any new investment outlets, that money could soon be squandered.

The general feeling is summed up by 93-year-old Mr Gija: "We don't want this removal. But if we are ever forced to move it is my contention we should all go into the church. If we are going to be killed, we would rather be killed in the church."

"We would be happy if the spirit of God entered the white government to stop this removal of Mgwali."

5 points
9/8/82 (271)

Govt is set to destroy historic ^{RDM} Xhosa village ~~188~~

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mgwali, a historic Xhosa settlement of 5 000 people, is due for demolition because, according to the Government, it is "badly situated".

Along with the residents of at least seven other "black spots" in the border corridor between Transkei and Ciskei — up to 60 000 people — the people of Mgwali are to be resettled in camps in Ciskei.

Already 26 families from a tiny black spot near Cathcart called Alsatia have been moved to a barren resettlement camp outside the ghost town of Frankfort. At the Frankfort camp 3 000 sites, demarcated by zinc-pit latrines, have been prepared for future camp residents.

The people of Mgwali and other settlements are preparing to fight their removal.

But they face a formidable enemy — the rigid ideology of grand apartheid

In 1972 the Ciskei consisted of 19 pieces of land. Consoli-

dation into one territorial unit has meant adding adjoining land and cutting out land difficult to incorporate such as the rather scattered black spots. These long-established, "badly situated" communities are being shifted to rationalise the map of Ciskei.

In the past few decades the Government has moved millions of people in the process of performing this surgery on the map of South Africa.

Mrs Joyce Harris, past president of the Black Sash, says in "South Africa — A Land Divided", a recent publication. "The history of removals is a history of personal trauma and tragedy and its costs in terms of alienation, the destruction of communities, the loss of stability, the undermining of rural black society and plain human suffering, degradation and humiliation cannot be counted"

The Ciskei Government has started shifting people within its own boundaries. The people of Glenmore and

Kammaskraal, moved into resettlement camps from the rural areas of the Eastern Cape in 1979, are now being moved for a second time — to a larger camp at Peddie. The Ciskei Government wants their land on the banks of the Great Fish River for an agricultural project.

The Ciskei is grossly overpopulated. Vulnerability to killer diseases is high and the infant mortality rate is possibly up to 50% in some rural areas. But at least another 120 000 people are scheduled to be moved there in the next two to three years, mainly from black spots and Duncan Village in East London

Mrs Nancy Charton of Rhodes University said: "There are three ways in which the Government could never justify what it is doing. Firstly, it is destroying well-established Christian settlements; secondly, it is destroying an important part of Xhosa culture; and, thirdly, it is destroying wealth other people have managed to generate through hard work."

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank

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Paper No. paper 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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

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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

The villagers who want to stay put.

271
Staw
12/8/82

The future of Mgwali village, near Stutterheim, depends not only on Cooperation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, but also on the villagers' god.

Prayer is the chief weapon of resistance to an imminent removal to Frankfort in Ciskei.

Mgwali is one of eight "black spots" in the "white corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei scheduled to be moved.

Members of the 5 000-strong community gather every Friday at the toll of the old bell in a church dedicated to one of the first Xhosa missionaries, the Rev Tivo Soga who founded the village in 1857.

They pray they will be allowed to remain at the home of their

By BARBARA HART

East London Bureau

forefathers.

And they pray for strength and comfort if they have to move, as Dr Koornhof said in Parliament this year that they would.

At a service recently, Mrs Lydia Tame, kneeling on a bare wooden floor, wept as she appealed to her god to save her and the village people from the removal.

"Our people are happy and settled and our forefathers are buried here," she prayed.

"We have heard there is so little water at Frankfort that people settled there have to share one bucket."

Many more than the present 50 or so people

used to attend the service, said a woman worshipper.

They stopped attending, she added, after a headman offering refuse-collecting jobs in the village crossed people off his list when he heard they were attending the service.

At 93, Mr Herman Gija is the oldest inhabitant in Mgwali. He was born there. His father moved there as a small boy. Proudly Herman says he has five surviving children, 21 grandchildren, five great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren living mostly in Mgwali.

The Gija family have four freehold-title deeds granted, as to 148 others, by Queen

Victoria in the 1870s.

Herman used to run 300 sheep but has sold most of them.

"There is no reason to move us," he says.

"We prosper here and have enough land. Like the people in South Africa we fought in the war."

"We will be taken back to slavery at Frankfort."

Herman, who leases a shop, says "They can take my shop, and I don't want compensation. We won't go. They'd have to shoot us."

Mgwali was set up after the national suicide of the Xhosa.

Sir George Grey, then Governor of the Cape, encouraged churches to establish mission stations to re-establish the devastated nation.

Around these missions have developed settlements ranging in size from 1 000 to 12 000 people.

Mgwali is made up of five villages and a mission station. It stands on well-maintained, undulating ground, some divided into tilled land.

Herman says "The farmers grow mealies, cabbages and beans which they sell in the community, and run cattle and sheep."

The village has well-kept brick houses and rondavels and an adequate water supply from a river.

Closed

There are three schools. A hostel at the Presbyterian mission station, which was the country's first black hostel for girls, has closed, although its school still operates.

A clinic caters for medical needs, household goods are bought from trading stations or at Stutterheim, 28 km away.

The imminent removal has created deep division in the community. A planning committee of 12 is working for a smooth and speedy move, a residents' committee of nine is fiercely opposing removal.

Members of the residents' committee claim that the planning committee is working hand in hand with the South African and Ciskeian governments and security police. Mgwali falls within South Africa.

Held

Six men setting up a committee opposing the removal were detained under Ciskei's Emergency Proclamation R252 last August.

This month Mr Wilson Fant, chairman of the residents' committee, was picked up by South African Security Police and handed over to the authorities in Transkei, where he is being held under security legislation.

He is said to have been born in Mgwali; his wife and two children still live there.

What it's all about

This map shows the South African "white corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei, the strip of land which, under South African government declared policy, must be cleared of "black spot" villages.

The policy also rules that Duncan village, near East London, must be moved to Ciskei.

The "black spots" are generally too small to appear on any map.

In the move between 62 000 and 84 000 people will be resettled in Ciskei, already a densely populated and poverty-stricken area.

The "black spots" are Alsatia, Goshen, Lesseyton, Kwelera, Mooiplaas, Newlands, Wartburg, Mgwali.

Mrs Nancy Charton, associate professor of political science at Rhodes University, puts the figures of those to be moved as 30 000 from "black spots" and 32 000 from Duncan village.

Figures submitted by Prime Minister P W Botha to Parliament put the total at around 84 000.

About 200 people from ALSATIA were moved to Frankfort last month.

GOSHEN and LESSEYTON are to be moved to Whittlesea North.

Professor Charton es-



timates the Goshen population at 1 000, Mr Botha at 12 000.

The population of Lesseyton is between 4 000 (Charton) and 4 500 (Botha).

KWELERA, MOOIPLAAS and NEWLANDS — combined population of 17 000 (Charton) or 24 400 (Botha) — are to be moved to Chalumna and the Kidd's Beach area near East London.

WARTBURG — population 3 000 (Charton) or 3 400 (Botha); **MGWALI** — population 5 000 (Charton) or

4 700 (Botha) are due to go to Frankfort.

About 3 000 people from Pakamisa resettlement camp are also scheduled to be moved to Frankfort.

A former president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, says, "the history of removals is a history of personal trauma and tragedy which continues, and its alienation, destruction of communities, loss of stability, undermining of rural black society and plain human suffering, degradation and humiliation cannot be estimated."

Life in ghost town

The tiny, dusty Ciskeian village of Frankfort, once an integral part of the German settler farming community, is about to have a population injection of more than 11 000 people.

Today it is little more than a ghost town. A main road runs through the kilometre-long village. On this road is a hotel, two trading stores (one of which is barred), a Deutsche Schule built in 1861, now used as classrooms, a handful of houses, prefabricated police-station buildings, and little else.

The surrounding countryside is arid. A

descendant of the now-gone farming community says "Frankfort has always been poor."

At the end of the village is the site of the new homes of those to be resettled. The area is no different from the other surrounding land, except that it is dotted with thousands of red and silver zinc pit toilets and has a few gravel roads.

At the far end of the site 30 or so two-roomed tomato-box houses house 26 families from Alsatia already resettled.

The houses, which have two windows, are built on plots of about

50 sq m. Along gravel roads between the scheduled rows of houses (only one row has been built) are water taps at intervals of 150 m.

A woman there said the families had not been allocated agricultural plots.

They had brought goats and cattle with them, but most of the stock had been sold.

The remaining stock grazed on the sites of 3 000 or so houses still to be built.

Were the families happy?

The woman said "It is cold here but I'll say we are happy because the white men said we must move."



RESETTLEMENT

A prayer for strength

These are some of the villagers of Mgwali. They have just left their church after praying that:

1 — They will be allowed to stay in their village;

2 — They will be granted strength and comfort if, as Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof has said, they have to move.

Mgwali is one of eight "black spots" in the "white corridor" between Ciskei and Transkei. Its inhabitants are scheduled to be moved to Frankfort in Ciskei, which is already a densely populated and poverty-stricken area.

Villagers objecting to the move say they have heard there is a shortage of water in Frankfort. On a less prosaic level they say they wish to be allowed to stay in the home of their forefathers.

Fingo land for white farmers

CAPE TIMES 13/8/82 (271)

Staff Reporter

PRIME agricultural land expropriated from the Fingo tribe has been offered to white farmers with 100 percent state loans at eight percent interest.

Since 1977, about 4 000 Fingo people have been moved from their home in the Tsitsikama area, west of Humansdorp, to the Ciskei village of Elukhanyweni.

The land was granted to the Fingo tribe by the British colonial government last century.

'Illegal'

Yesterday, Mr Hubert Niehaus, director of the Eastern Cape Region of the Department of Agriculture said the area of 7 500ha would be divided into 24 farms of an average size of 370ha and would cost between R80 000 and R90 000 each. It had the potential to be one of the most productive areas in the country, he said.

Mr Andrew Savage, the PFP MP for Walmer, said the excision of the land had been completely illegal in terms of the Excision Act of 1936. In terms of the act the government had to provide compensatory land of equivalent pastoral or agricultural value in the same province for the sole use of the people.



Mr Andrew Savage

"But the land that was given to them in the Ciskei was already overpopulated and overgrazed," Mr Savage said.

Negotiations

Mr Phillip Myburgh, the Opposition spokesman for agriculture, said he objected to the alienation of land for ideological reasons.

"The government must now realize that they cannot continue to push people around simply because they cannot defend themselves. These people must be protected from exploitation.

"Negotiations with the Fingo people must start

from scratch. This is be the only just and moral action that the government can take.

"The matter has reached a point of such ill-feeling between the government and the Fingo people, that an independent arbitrator should be brought in as chairman for negotiating proceedings.

The Agricultural Credit Board is selecting the 24 farmers from the 143 applicants, according to the director of financial aid of the Department of Agriculture in Pretoria, Mr Paul Badenhorst. Applications were restricted to white farmers.

State loans

The qualifying farmers would be notified by the end of the month.

The expropriated area is now state land, and all the farmers will therefore qualify for 100 percent state loans.

The chief agricultural extension officer for the region, Mr Hennie Lourens, said recently that the area could be turned into South Africa's own New Zealand. It had a high rainfall and was well suited to high intensity farming, similar to that of New Zealand.

He said the area had the potential to create an affluent farming community.

O. Disperser *(271)* *Government* *Messing*
State loans at 8 pc offered with Fingo land *13/8/82*

PORT ELIZABETH — Prime agricultural land expropriated from the Fingo tribe is being offered to white farmers with 100 per cent state loans at eight per cent interest.

About 4 000 Fingos have been moved from the Tsitsikama area, west of Humansdorp, since 1977 to the Ciskei village of Elukhanyweni. The land was granted to the Fingo tribe by the British colonial government in the last century.

Mr Hubert Niehaus, director of the Eastern Cape Region of the Department of Agriculture said yesterday the area,

7 500 ha divided into 24 farms that will cost between R80 000 and R90 000 each, has the potential to be one of the most productive in the country.

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"The government must now realise that they cannot continue to push people around simply because they cannot defend themselves. These people must be protected from exploitation"

"Negotiations with the Fingo people must start from scratch. This is the only just and moral action that the government can take" — DDC

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Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g B.A , B.Sc.) *B. Com.*

Subject..... *Economics II*
 (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No..... *2*
 (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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After 70 years, they must go

AFTER living happily together for about 70 years, the communities of Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema — numbering about 50 000 Zulus, Swazis and South Sotho — in the Amersfoort and Wakkerstroom districts are now earmarked for destruction and resettlement elsewhere.

The Government has declared Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema (officially named Kafferlokasie), black

spots and wants the inhabitants to move — Swazis to Lochiel in KaNgwane, Zulus to Babanango, near Ulundi, the KwaZulu capital, and the South Sotho to an unspecified place in QwaQwa, the designated South Sotho homeland.

But the people have not been told of the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane, the Swazi homeland, into neighbouring Swaziland.

Nor have the other ethnic groups been told whether or

not the regions to which they will be moved will become part of their designated homelands — KwaZulu and QwaQwa.

Daggakraal stand-owners were simply told by Mr W J van Niekerk, Chief Commissioner for Northern Areas, last Tuesday that, in terms of Government policy, Zulus have to be grouped with Zulus, South Sotho with South Sotho and Swazis with Swazis.

Driefontein and the neighbouring Ngema have to give way to a dam being constructed by the Department of Water Affairs on the Umkonto River.

But officials give no reason other than it being a "black spot" for the removal of Daggakraal.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has been trying to persuade inhabitants to move away since the early 60s. But the people have resisted.

The protracted resistance is perhaps best illustrated by the poor condition of the dirt roads crisscrossing the settlements, a sign that maintenance is neglected in an attempt to pressurise inhabitants.

Resistance is stronger at Daggakraal. In Driefontein, where Mr Van Niekerk addressed the 300 stand-owners in the area last Monday, the local Driefontein Community Board, headed by Mr Stephen Msibi as chairman, was accused of "selling-out".

But Mr Msibi's village board refuted the accusations, claiming it was equally opposed to the proposed removal of the settlement.

At Daggakraal last Tuesday, the nearly 1 000 stand-owners who met department officials, including Mr Van Niekerk, made it clear they did not want to move.

They did not even want to continue discussing the question of removal with officials, they said, because they were not given any agenda before the meeting at a local school.

Arguing that their opposition to the removal was stated at previous meetings, they refused to put questions after officials had addressed the meeting. The stand-owners said they wanted officials to send the local village committee an advance agenda of any future meetings so that the committee could discuss it with residents before the meeting.

They also wanted minutes of previous meetings to be read at the beginning of each future meeting. Otherwise, they said they would not participate in any talks with officials.

Situated on three huge farms, Daggakraal was established in the district of Amersfoort when the first black families bought plots with title deeds there in 1911.

The area grew over the years and there are today some 1 000 stand-owners in Daggakraal. Some of them have allowed tenants to build houses for their families on the stands at a fee — a little more than R20 each year.

There are also open lands where cattle, sheep and horses graze and where crops are grown — usually maize.

After 70 years of settled existence, three black communities on the Transvaal-Natal border are to be resettled. HARRY MASHABELA reports.

Three primaries and a junior secondary school serve the Daggakraal community. There are also eight shops, including two owned by Indians.

Driefontein and the adjoining Ngema were established in 1912 in the Wakkerstroom district. Inhabitants also enjoyed freehold rights, but the two areas are much smaller than Daggakraal.

They also have their own schools, including a junior secondary school, trading stores and lands where villagers plough and graze livestock.

There is plenty of water at Daggakraal and at Driefontein, including Ngema. Besides the rivers running through the settlements, a number of families have boreholes on their properties.

Each of the three communities has its own cemetery, too, where their dead — old and young — have been buried over the years.

Most men in Daggakraal, Driefontein and Ngema work in Amersfoort, Wakkerstroom, Piet Retief, Ermelo, Volksrus, Paulpietersburg or on the Witwatersrand.

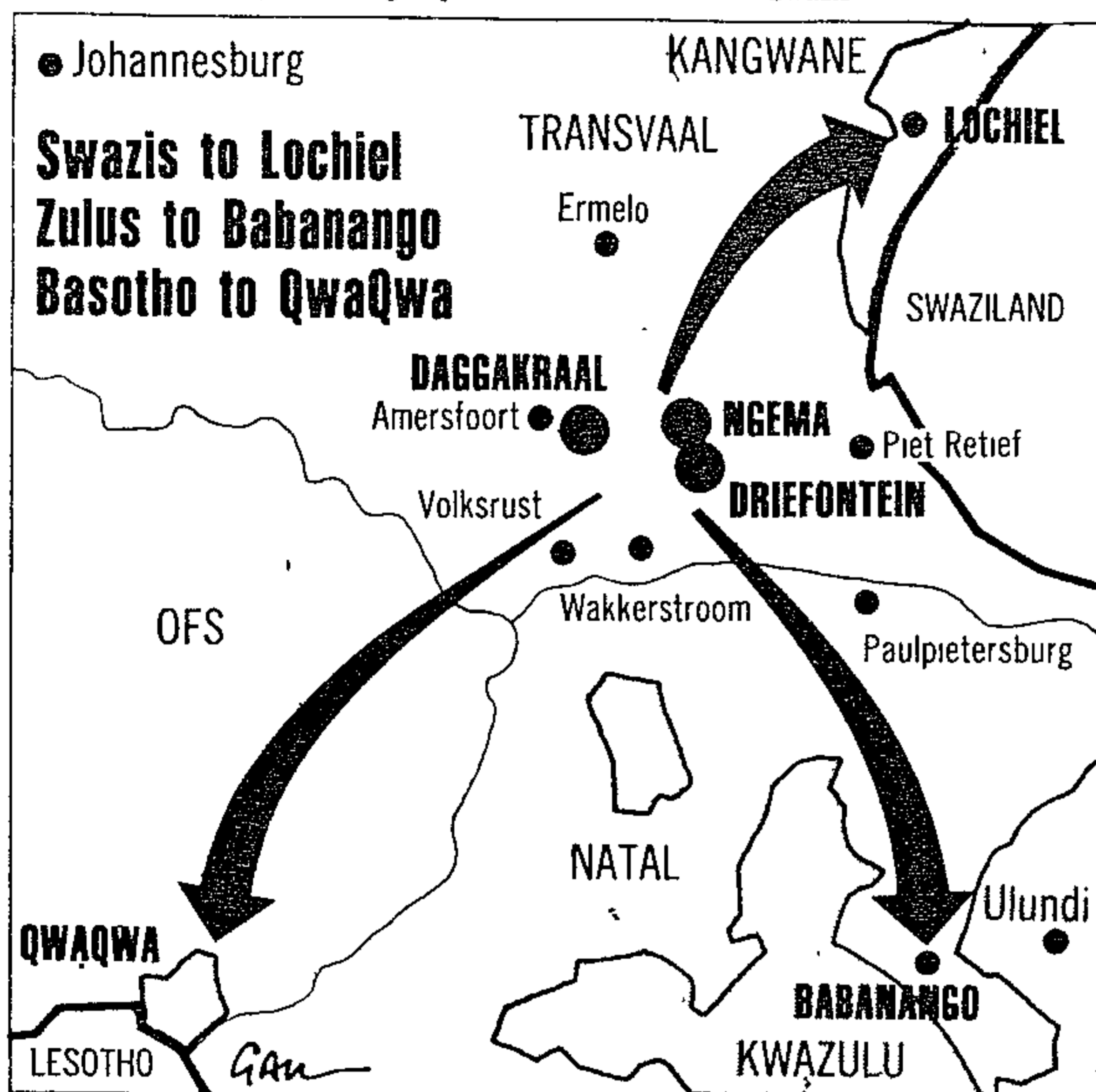
Resistance to removal has persisted despite promises by the department to give stand-owners "compensatory land of equal pastoral and agricultural value, with title deeds".

Families have also been promised.

- Adequate compensation in cash for their houses
- Clinics, schools, water, roads and sanitation facilities in the new areas
- Transportation of their livestock and all reclaimable materials — doors, window frames and corrugated iron — free of charge.
- Compensation in cash of all articles that may be damaged during removal.
- Temporary housing in the form of tents or prefabricated houses until they complete building their homes.
- Free food rations for the first three days while families are settling down in the new areas.

It was evident at the meetings this week officials did not want confrontation. They stressed they were negotiating with the people, not forcing them to go.

But it was also apparent indirect pressures were being put on the communities, such as the bad condition of the roads. Perhaps the Government will resort to other forms of pressure if the resistance continues.



● Johannesburg

Swazis to Lochiel
Zulus to Babanango
Basotho to QwaQwa

WINTERTON CAMP (271)

Just how temporary?

FM 20/8/82

What is going on in the black enclave of Winterton, a tiny town situated between Estcourt and Bergville in Natal?

According to notice 1513 in the *Government Gazette* of July 23, the enclave, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Drakensberg Administration Board (DAB), has been proclaimed an emergency camp. Almost 16 *Gazette* pages are devoted to regulations governing the administration, maintenance, sanitation and health provisions of the camp. The regulations come into effect on September 1.

Yet DAB chairman Dr Philip Nel tells the *FM* the camp is "temporary by its very nature," and that the board is looking for a more suitable permanent place for its residents. The new place might be in KwaZulu but this will only be known once the consolidation proposals of the Van Der Walt Commission have been released.

The "temporary" nature of the camp, however, becomes somewhat questionable when a little digging into the camp's history is done. This reveals that the residents — now 53 families and 33 single blacks — have been living there since 1961.

The anomaly is further complicated by the fact that DAB has actually been administering the camp since 1973. It took over from the Winterton Health Committee, which had established the camp at the request of blacks working in the town who had nowhere to stay.

DAB has therefore administered the area for a decade without any official notices to this effect. DAB chief director Roy de Wet is, however, not willing to disclose the reason for the almost decade-long delay in passing regulations for the area.

If this is the pace of bureaucracy, perhaps the temporary status of the camp will come to resemble that of at least two other emergency camps — at Danhauser and Weenen — which have been in existence since the Sixties.

Resettlement plan ²⁷¹ just begun — prof

D. Dispatch 20/8/82

EAST LONDON — Nearly three million people have been resettled by the South African Government in the past 20 years — but the main relocation programme has only just begun, according to Rhodes academic Professor Nancy Charton.

Speaking at a forum on resettlement in Ciskei, Prof Charton said the Citizenship Act tied every black person "to some homeland or another".

"There are two million 'urban' Xhosas who are liable to be shifted to Ciskei or Transkei under this act. And they just have to be potential members of the ANC (African National Congress), trade unionists or undesirables, and they will be exported out of South Africa as aliens," she told the 50 people at

the forum.

"They have no security, and can be shifted without their case coming before the courts."

Describing South Africa as an "Alice in Wonderland" country, she criticised the government for "trying to stand history on its head" by reversing the natural flow of people from rural to urban areas, supposedly to protect against urban poverty.

"But by damming up poverty in the rural areas you are actually creating rural and semi-rural slums. And poverty is just as bad there as it is in an urban area."

Black people were also denied the political clout to prevent mass resettlement, unlike the "poor whites" of the 1930's who could force their demands.



PROF CHARTON

Turning to the situation in the Ciskei and the South African "white corridor", Prof Charton disclosed that at least 60 000 people were "in imminent danger" of removal.

"According to the Vander Walt consolidation plan, these people must move from the white corridor, and they are going to move — probably this year."

More than 340 000 people had already been resettled in Ciskei, Prof Charton said, and the state's population had increased by 76 per cent as a result of this.

"Right now it is up to Ciskei to do battle with the South African Government for the rights of its own people," she said. Because of their desire for consolidation, she said the Ciskeian leaders were in a "cleft situation" where they had to accept the forced removal of people to ensure they received their land.

"But the Ciskei can hardly be expected to plan for such an infusion of people," she said. "The South African Government is forcing urbanisation near industries which are least able to absorb extra workers."

Ciskei had the burden of providing extra homes and facilities for the resettled people, Prof Charton said, but was losing valuable agricultural land at the same time.

"But the most serious question to be asked is what is happening to the social and moral fibre of the people. Children are growing up fatherless."

— DDR

Removals threaten Evaton

271
3442
24/8/82

CONFUSION reigns among Evaton residents over the claim that the Government is plotting to expropriate their land and give them alternative land in Bophuthatswana.

Community Council chairman, Mr Sam Rabotapi, said yesterday only the exterior parts of Evaton would be expropriated and owners moved to the home-land.

What has added confusion to the issue is that the Orange-Vaal Administration Board has denied rumours of expropriation.

The issue flared up after a councillor had read a Government Gazette in last month's council meeting in which Proclamation 155 substantiates the move which has

sparked off anger among residents.

The former secretary of the Evaton Ratepayers' Association, Mr Nhlapho, said the local council had "always been singing its master's voice and now it is time for even its most ardent followers to see for themselves that the council is selling them down the drain".

Rabotapi did not utter a word to dispute this issue when first informed. Where does he suddenly get the idea from that only exterior parts of Evaton will be expropriated?" asked Nhlapho.

He accused Mr Rabotapi of "coaxing residents into voting for him during the elections in 1979 by promising that the status of Small Farms would be changed and

people will get freehold tenure, but has not fulfilled his promise".

Reverend Philemon Sekwatha said, according to the Gazette, the land between Union Road East and Selbourne Road is the section which has been scheduled to be expropriated.

The area is estimated to be some 1 596 hectares.

Mr Nhlapho said that there was nothing that Rabotapi could do as the land deal had been gazetted by the Government. He said if the council was working for the people it would demonstrate its sincerity by protecting the people's land.

The local council will deliver a more detailed statement about the matter in its meeting next week, said Mr Rabotapi.

Detention

ROOM (103) (103)
still a

27/8/82 (271)
mystery

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —
The wife of the chairman of a committee opposing the removal of the Mgwali community, near Stutterheim, still doesn't know under which law her husband is being detained in Transkei.

Mrs Nosizwe Fanti said she read in newspapers that her husband, Mr Wilson Fanti, who was taken from their home at Mgwali last month by the South African Security police, had been handed over to the Transkei Security Police.

The chief of the Transkei Security police, Brigadier L S Kawe, confirmed yesterday that Mr Fanti had been handed over to them by the South African Security Police and had been detained.

"He is a Transkeian and in possession of Transkei documents," added Brig Kawe.

Mr Fanti, a former Robben Island prisoner, heads the Mgwali Residents Association, which is opposing the removal of the Mgwali community near Stutterheim, one of the black spots in the white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei, to Frankfort in Ciskei.

"When I went to Transkei to make inquiries concerning the detention of my husband, I was told by Security Police that he will be charged soon."

Mrs Fanti said she and her husband were not Transkei citizens. — Sapa

Cape Times 28/8/82

'Anger' at water cuts in camp 271

By PHILLIP
VAN NIEKERK

THE water supply for the 160 000 people at Onverwacht, the massive resettlement camp near Thaba Nchu in the Free State, was cut off for four days this week, according to a Roman Catholic priest who works among the community.

But Mr A P Kruger, the Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the OFS, said water had been cut off only to certain sections of the camp for several hours on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Father Peter Breslin said the water supply for the entire camp had been off from Monday morning till Thursday evening.

"Some people got their water from tankers bringing it in during the week, while others got theirs

from an open reservoir. Everybody got a little."

The water had been switched off for periods before, but never as long as this week. "The people of the camp were very angry," he said.

In usual circumstances the camp gets its water from Rietfontein Dam. Father Breslin said there was one tap to every 30 to 40 houses in some sections of the camp, while at E block there were two taps for 1 000 houses.

Mr Kruger said the camp's water had been switched off for four hours on Tuesday to couple a newly-completed reservoir.

The water in Block A had been cut off for four hours on Wednesday to improve the measurements of a pipe, and parts of Block A had their water switched off for a short period on Thursday to prepare pipes.

31/8/82 (271)
264 282
Mercury

Move to provide piped water supply for Rensburg Drift

Mercury Reporter

HUNDREDS of Indian and coloured families in Rensburg Drift, near Estcourt, living on privately owned land under the threat of eviction, may be reprieved

Mr Baldeo Dookie, executive member of the South African Indian Council, said yesterday that a meeting attended by representatives of the Estcourt municipality, various Government departments and the Indian Council had agreed to investigate the provision of a piped water supply to the homes.

He said the lack of water supply to the area led to many families being prosecuted because of the unhygienic living conditions. The landowners had been warned by the Department of State Health to evict the 400 shack-dwellers following the outbreak of cholera in the area recently.

Solution

Mr Dookie said yesterday he was pleased the meeting had agreed not to evict any more families as it would not solve the Indian housing problem in the Midlands town.

'A permanent solution to the Rensburg Drift problem can be achieved only by the provision of a piped water supply direct from the local reservoir at an estimated

cost of R30 000

'The Estcourt municipality is also of the opinion that the provision of a piped water supply is the only lasting solution to the problem, but it is powerless to provide the service as Rensburg Drift fell outside its jurisdiction.'

Pleased

He said the property owners and representatives of the municipality would meet this week to discuss the finer points of the project and also decide on how the costs would be met.

'The local residents are extremely pleased that they will be allowed to remain in their homes. Some families have been living there since 1938 and many people were having sleepless nights over their future.'

'If they are forced out of the area there is no alternative accommodation for them in the town,' he said.

Mr A E Firman, Town Clerk of Estcourt, said yesterday the affected property owners would meet next week to decide whether to provide the piped water supply, the cost of which would have to be met by each property owner.

'If they agree then the matter will be referred to the Estcourt Town Council for consideration.'

Suzman refuses to wait

By JEAN LE MAY

271

MRS Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, was stopped by police on Friday after visiting a farm owned by blacks in the Western Transvaal.

She said she was asked to accompany them to Boons police station "to wait for the Security Police".

"I told the warrant officer — who was very polite — that I had no intention of waiting 1½ hours for a security policeman to drive from Rustenburg to 'question' me.

"I would like to know what right the Security Police think they have to question me, a senior MP and the party's spokesman on black affairs, in the lawful performance of my duties."

Mrs Suzman said she had visited the farm Mathopestad — owned by the Batlokwa tribe who are threatened with removal to the Rustenburg district — at the invitation of tribal elders.

□ A spokesman for the police Public Relations Directorate said yesterday that the police at Boons had received a report from Chief Arthur Mathope at 10.45am on Friday that there were whites in the village "about whom he knew nothing".

The police sergeant at Boons went to Mathopestad and asked Mrs Suzman to accompany him to the police station, said the spokesman.

Mrs Suzman identified herself and was permitted to leave.

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
—The removal of about 150 families from Kammaskraal to a new resettlement camp at Peddie started yesterday.

The Rector of St. Peter's Anglican Church here, the Rev Alf Dlamini, said about 20 families were moved yesterday afternoon. He understood the removal was being undertaken by the South African Government.

"Some of the trucks have GG registration numbers and the drivers are Sotho-

Removal of 150 families to Peddie gets under way

speaking," he said. "We have been distributing blankets and jerseys for the children donated by concerned people. They have also been given powdered soup."

The people affected by the move have been uprooted from their homes twice in just over two years.

Kammaskraal, about 40km from here, includes

Wooldridge families who were resettled in January, 1980, and another 72 families who were moved from a farm in the Alexandria district in June, 1980.

Mr Dlamini said some of the original Wooldridge families were moved first yesterday. A Peddie resident, Mrs Lorraine Bekwa, said the Kammaskraal people were being moved with all their

belongings... corrugated iron, firewood, everything."

Meanwhile, 38 families have been resettled at a new camp at Wesley near Peddie. The families, according to a spokesman, were removed from Zingcuka near Keiskammahoek in Ciskei. The Ciskei Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, Mrs Fezeka Matiyase, said, however, she had no knowledge of the

removal.

A spokesman at the Keiskammahoek Magistrate's Court confirmed the removal of the families. He said they had been removed because the Sandile Dam was to be constructed in the area.

He said their removal was a direct deal between the families concerned and the Ciskei Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr L B Williams, said he had no information about the removal of these families and would look into the matter.

A spokesman who asked that his name be withheld said they had occupied land at Zingcuka, for which freehold titles were granted to them many years ago. Although they had been promised that they would be

given the same amount of land taken from them, this had not yet happened.

He said they were removed with their stock and belongings by the Ciskei Government. About 60 trucks were used.

Tents had been provided for them while they were still building their houses. There were no schools and there was no clinic in the area. — Sapa



Families moved to Peddie camp

D. Dasgupta (271)
3/9/81

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The removal of some 150 families from Kammaskraal to a new resettlement camp at Peddie started yesterday

All answers
Number
Number

The rector of St Peter's Anglican Church at Peddie, the Reverend Alf Dlamini, said about 20 families had been moved by yesterday afternoon

Surname

He understood the removal was being undertaken by the South African Government.

First Name

"Some of the trucks have GG registration numbers and the drivers are Sotho speaking," Mr Dlamini said.

Date

"We have been distributing blankets and jerseys for the children donated by concerned people. They have also been given some powdered soup," he said.

Degree/you are

The people affected by the move had been uprooted from their homes twice in just over two years.

Subject (to be)

The people at Kammaskraal, about 40 km from Peddie, included Wooldridge families who were resettled there in January, 1980, as well as another 72 families who were moved from a farm in the Alexandria district in June, 1980.

Paper N (to be)

Mr Dlamini said some of the original Wooldridge families were moved first yesterday.

A Peddie resident, Mrs Lorraine Bekwa, said the Kammaskraal people were being moved "with all their belongings corrugated iron, firewood, everything"

NOTE

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at a new resettlement camp at Wesley near Peddie

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Their removal was a direct deal between the families concerned and the Ciskei Department of Agriculture and Water Affairs

The minister, Mr L. B. Williams, said he had no information about the removal of these families and would look into the matter

A spokesman who asked that his name be withheld said the families had occupied land at Zingcuka, and for which freehold titles were granted to them many years ago

Although they had been promised that they would be given the same amount of land, this had not yet happened

He said the families were moved with their stock and belongings by the Ciskei Government. About 60 trucks were used to transport them

Tents had been provided for them while they were still building their houses. There were no schools for their children, and there was no clinic in the area. — DDR

1. Enter at the top 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.
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OK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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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

Life in a valley of desolation

271 4/19/82

E. Post

4/9/82

By PADDY McNAMEE

IT was with a feeling of gratitude that I received an invitation to join a party of Anglican priests on August 21, 1982, to visit Kammaskraal resettlement camp, one of those now notorious dumping grounds for blacks no longer considered necessary for the economic wellbeing of "white" South Africa

However, despite the rough roads and somewhat miserable weather, the journey was made pleasant by the happy atmosphere which prevailed all along the way. On reaching Peddie, we veered off to the right from the main road and proceeded for about 30 kilometres

A cold wind and steady rain made conditions uncomfortable as we climbed out of our vehicle at Kammaskraal — a shallow valley with some wooden huts and many shanty-type structures dotted about.

This is a personal account of a visit to the Kammaskraal settlement in Ciskei by a person closely associated with the Eastern Cape black communities over a number of years. The writer is a former senior East Cape Administration Board official who retired in 1977 after 34 years' involvement with black communities in the Eastern Cape. In retirement he remains concerned with the problems encountered by black pensioners and others with bureaucratic red tape. Paddy McNamee has the extraordinary experience for a white South African of actually living and growing up in a black township. His father was Port Elizabeth's Municipal Township Superintendent in the 1930s and one of the city's townships still bears his name.



Dr PIET KOORNHOF
... pleased?

The shanties were apparently erected after the tents originally provided for the inhabitants were swept away. Most of them were far removed from a dam situated at the bottom of the valley which, we were informed, constituted the only source of domestic water, where animals drank, where the people's washing was done and where they drew their drinking water.

Passing one of the huts, we saw a middle-aged woman and four children standing in the doorway.

We introduced ourselves and, while talking, discovered that she was a widow with four children and without any source of income.

Her hut contained a small table, no chair, a bed, mattress and a few blankets. When asked how her family survived, she replied: "Ndi cela" (I beg)

We asked her if she would like to return to Alexandria, to which she replied. "Yes, there at least I could do odd work and get some pennies to feed my children."

We then called at another hut, where we interviewed two women and an old man. All three complained bitterly about conditions and pointed to graves on the other side of the valley where, they said, children who had died of starvation were buried.

The old man was particularly vehement in his condemnation of their circumstances and asked. "Is God pleased with this? Here we have nothing. It would be better if we die."

We assured him that "God could not be pleased with their plight"

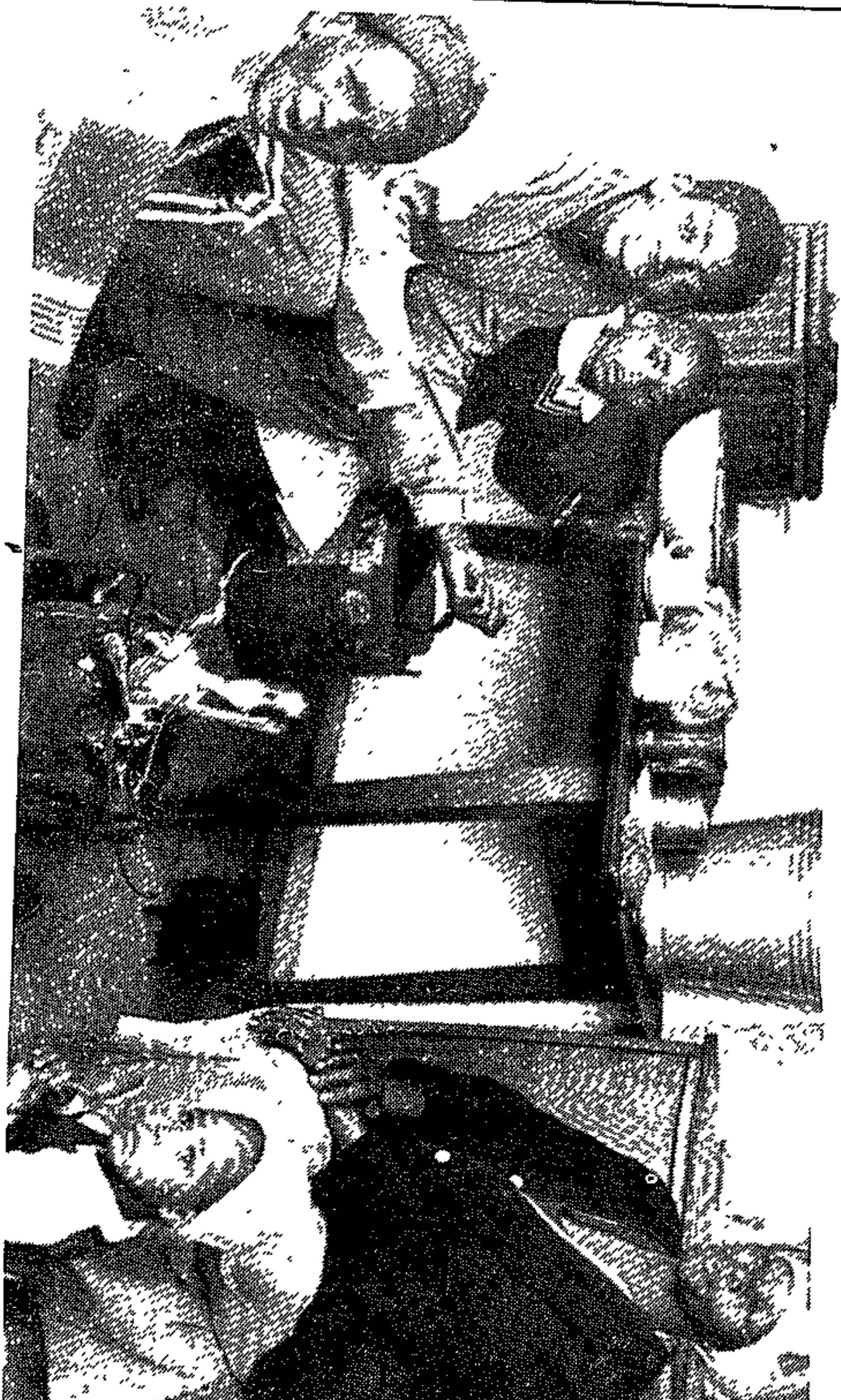
Perhaps it would be more appropriate to ask if Dr Piet Koornhof or Dr Lennox Sebe are pleased with the position.

The same people are now in the process of another upheaval — this time by edict of the Sebe Government

They are to be dumped in resettlement camps near Peddie. One wonders if the new conditions will please God any the better

271

Tiny Peddie, bare and jobless . . .



The METUSE family cluster around a fire in the livingroom of their two-roomed hut.



More newcomers arrive at the Ciskei's latest resettlement camp on Peddie commonage.

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JESUS IS LORD

Kammaskraal folk pack and move to what?

Words: CLIFF FOSTER
Pictures: JACK COOPER

211
LIGHT rain was falling when the first of the GG (Government Garages) trucks rolled ponderously out of the settlement camp just after 8am, drab possessions swaying from side to side beneath its green tarpaulin.

It carried only a pitiful collection of sticks of furniture and branches of firewood, but a sad-eyed family watching it go might have been seeing a favourite son off forever.

Across the must-draped shoulders of the Ciskeian hills, the small town of Peddie braced itself for the influx.

This was moving day at isolated Kammaskraal, the resettlement camp now being dismantled beyond the Great Fish River, at the foot of a desolate hillside, hidden away in the barren veld 40 kilometres off the tar.

Whatever god abides over resettlements had certainly picked his day. The dank air struck chill to the bone, driving the

the trucks were loaded and lashed down with nets and tarpaulins.

First the trucks went then the people, transported this time by bus in an operation going ahead with patience and without protest.

Almost anywhere is better than Kammaskraal, Peddie must have sounded like the promised land.

"The people were told they would be moved to somewhere better. This is the day they waited for," said the Rev Alf Dlamini, who had just conducted a mass.

Out on the tar, spray from the wheels blew up around the trucks, obscuring events still further, cocooning the passengers of the buses in a haze of vapour.

What lay ahead was noticeable All over town, Weekend Post encountered a summing mood of uncertainty.

There are no new jobs at Peddie. The shortage of water precludes the establishment of industry. What happens when the 1 000 influx from Kammaskraal, swelled by a further 4 500 influx from Glenmore at the end of this year or early next year, swamp the amenities and flood what labour market there is?

Without cash to subsidise what happens when nearly 6 000 people start to go hungry?

"You have a stable community and then you bring 6 000 people here with no employment prospects," said Mr Dlamini, rector of St Peter's Anglican Church, which, with other churches, was the first to be

street, a 50-year-old white mechanic who decided to stay on (who said: "You are scared to say too much — a while guy at Hamburg was given 24 hours to get out of the Ciskei") told Weekend Post: "If they had brought in some industry first it would have made sense, but to dump 6 000 on the commonage to fend for themselves takes some believing."

"This town has gone down as it is. You can feel the difference. I've lived here all my life but you can feel it going down. What's going to happen from here on is anybody's guess."

At the Divisional Council depot behind the Town Hall, Mr Martinus Hattingh — whose farm, *Good Hope*, on the Keiskama River 20 kilometres away was bought out after being in the family since 1858 — is working out two years until retirement as the maintenance foreman.

He has no quarrel with the black residents of

the black residents of

the black residents of

the black residents of

the black residents of

the black residents of

the black residents of

fidelity bank

PARTICIPATION BONDS

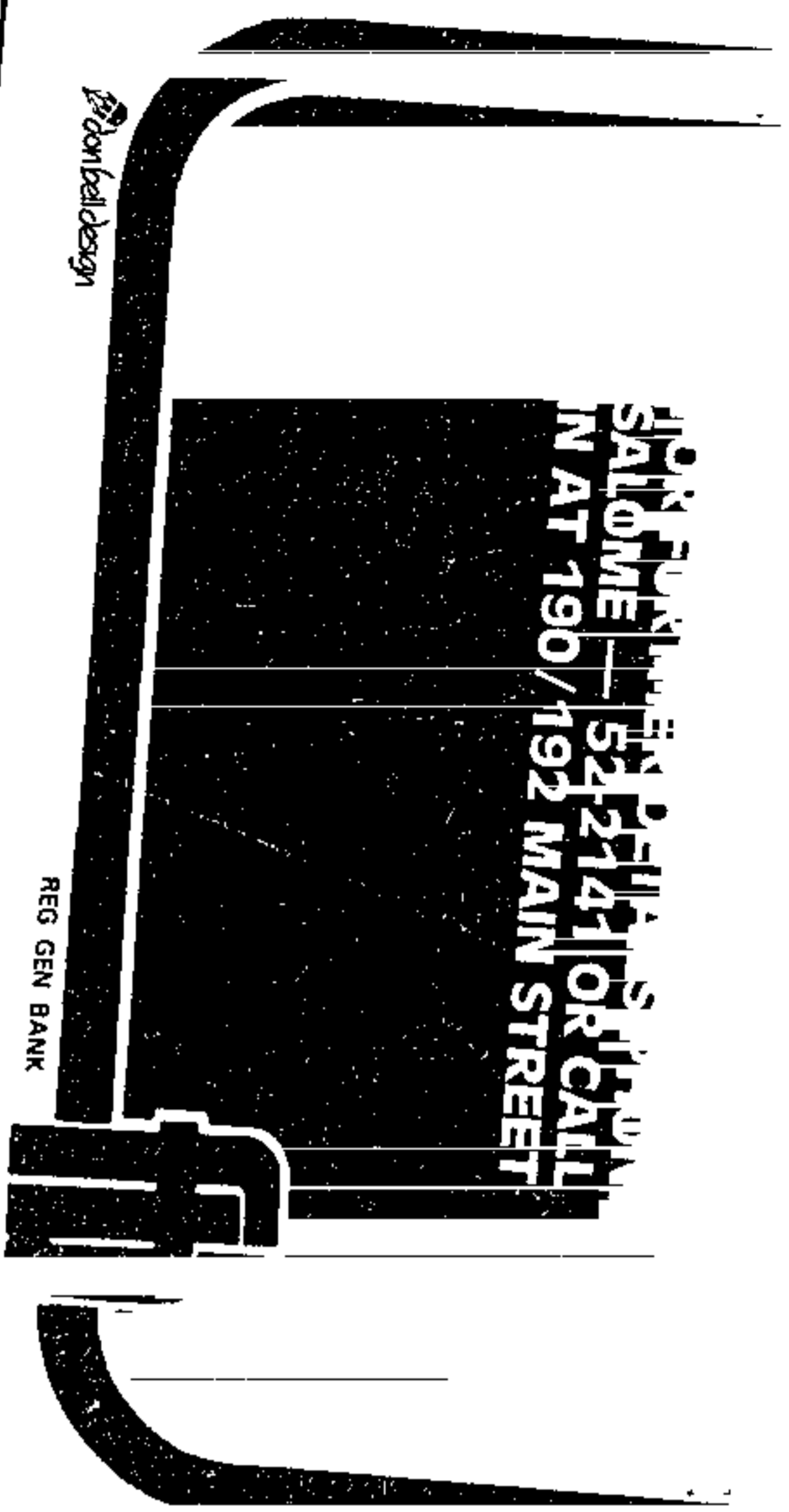
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every tag they possessed on their backs.

Rain falling steadily etched its classic misery into the scene and even the final hymn of praise, sung for the last time from the plywood, tin and cardboard lean-to passing for a church, died away plaintively on the lips of the dozen worshippers.

The operation seemed shrouded in mist the way forced migrations of populations are always depicted in the movies.

Through the veil of water settlement itself — on the hilltop commonage overlooking the town of Peddie — were the rows of tomato-box, two-roomed, earth-floored huts, forming a mournful pattern with the galvanised-iron pit toilets, one to a house.

And in the town itself the mood of apprehension abroad among blacks as well as whites was something almost as tangible. Perhaps it was a coincidence, but the number of Peddie garden fences newly-reinforced with barbed wire and mesh was

most of their present income is coming from old age and disability grants. We've already had stock thefts... people cutting down cattle — chopping the tendons of their legs with pangas and carrying them up. The future prospect is daunting."

At the Nguniwa Hotel (once Peddie Hotel), the landlady, Mrs Nomalungelo Gabelana, shook her head sadly. "There are no jobs. What can these people do? No one knows what's going to happen in this place."

At a garage across the

trust, say I've never had a minute's trouble with any of them. If you go into one of these shops they will help you out first before the blacks.

"But there's hundreds of them walking round here now without jobs and what it's going to be like after this I don't know. Everyone here now seems to be a taxi driver, running up and down carting people around."

"It's not just that the population will be increasing. The employment and the food situation seems to get

● To Page 7

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 - 81 CHEV/VAR 1800 white, 19000K's
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 - R2795 82 PEUGEOT 305 SR
 - R5995 82 PEUGEOT 505 STI AUTO, Extramanaging director's car
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 - R5995 80 ROVER SDX, Auto, radio/cassette
 - R5595 81 ROVER SDX, Auto, radio/cassette
 - R6395 80 ROVER SDX V8, Manual, radio/cassette, air conditioning
- MAZDA**
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 - R3995 79 MAZDA 323 1300
 - R4995 80 MAZDA 323 1300
 - R4495 81 MAZDA 323 1300
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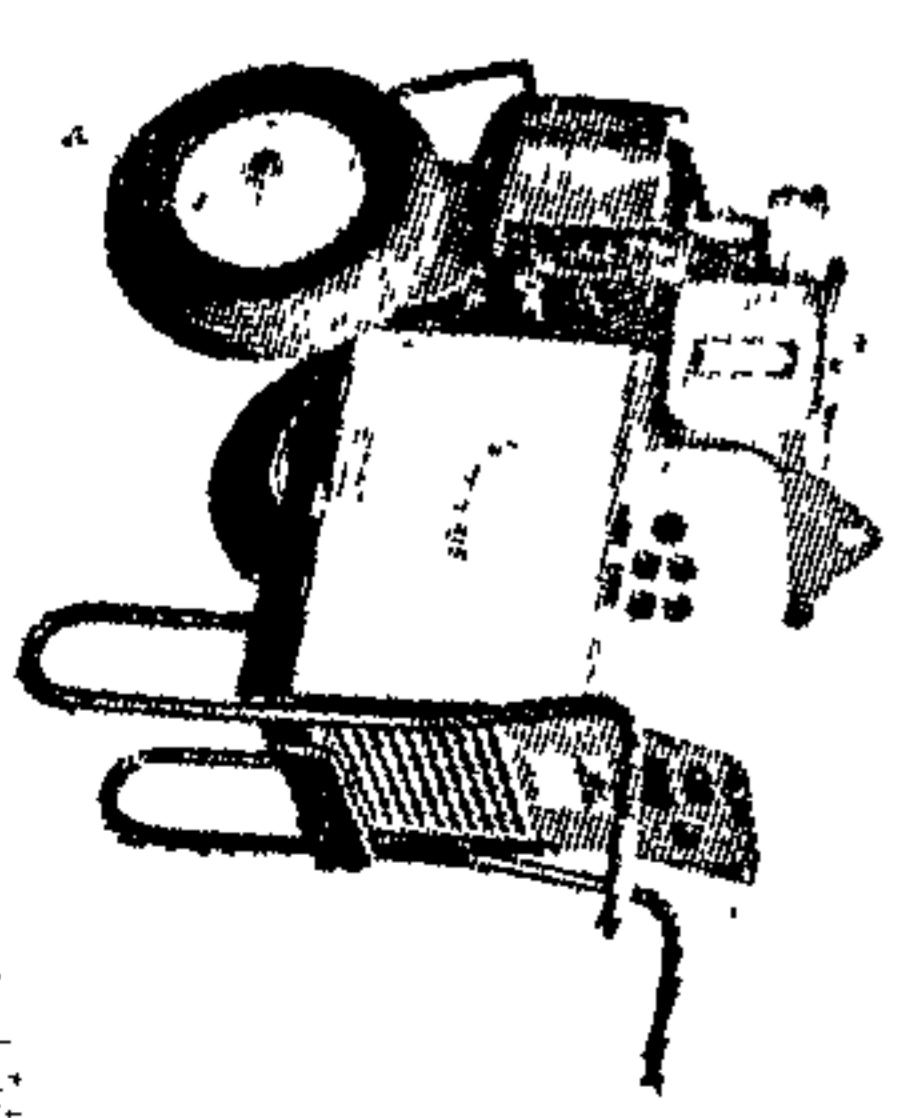
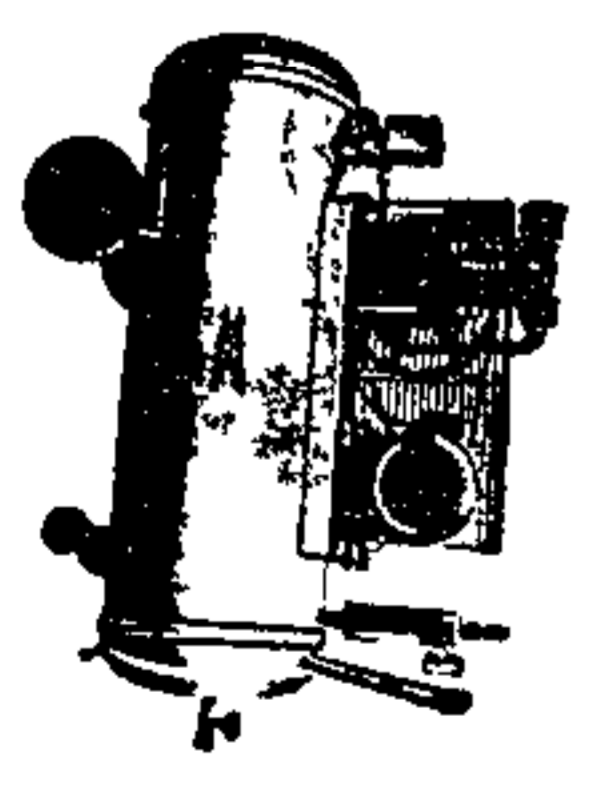
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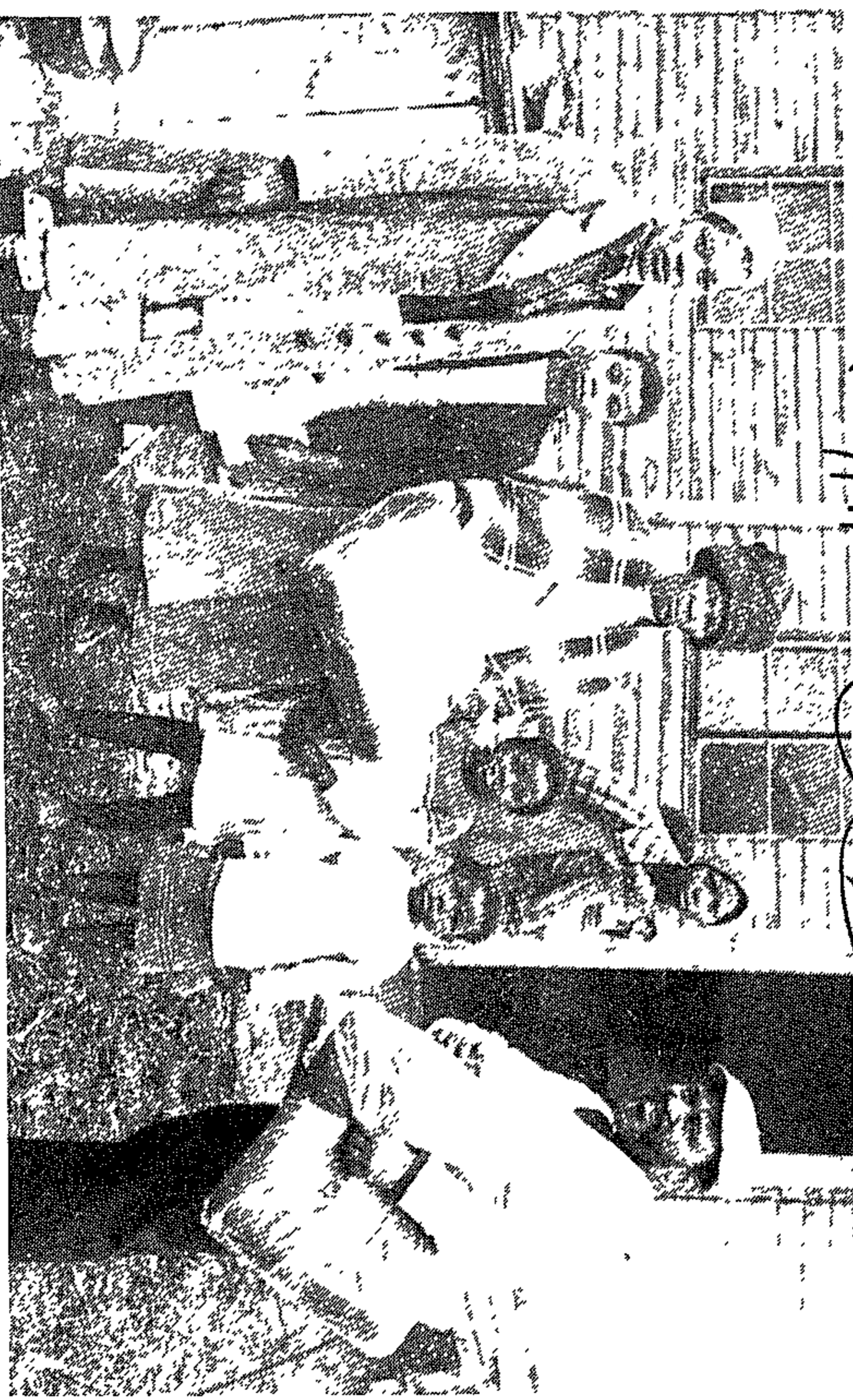


YOU ASK FOR IT WE MAY HAVE IT

Mr MARTINUS HATTINGH... "Already, hundreds of blacks are walking around here without jobs."

... makes bleak 'promised land'

E. Post 4/9/82 (271) [Signature]



Mrs NOKOMITVI SKONTYA and her family receive blankets from the Rev ALF DLAMINI.



The SKONTYA children cooking over an open fire outside their new home at Peddie.

● From Page 6

worse. Farms here started to run down straight away two years ago. There are farms down towards Hamburg that look to be abandoned completely.

"There was talk of setting up a pineapple canning factory instead of sending the pines to East London, but I don't know."

His colleague at the depot is Mr Philip du Preez, whose wife, Francina, another of five, was found murdered in her home a month ago after giving evidence in a stork theft trial.

The episode shook the tiny white community (no more than five families) and whites shake their heads uncertainly when questioned about the prospects of a crime wave.

In his rectory next door to the depot is Mr Dlamini who has probably analysed the situation at closer quarters than anyone else.

"The million-dollar question is how are they going to manage — without money? How is anybody going to manage?"

"Pretoria is saying: 'We have built you a school, etc. Now it's your, indaba. You live in the Ciskei, Sibe-

slaughtered

The man who comes closest to being Town Clerk of Peddie at the moment is Mr Nkhulu, the magistrate who says he is responsible for "supervising Town Hall staff". Mr Nkhulu didn't rise to greet us when we called to see him and was equally unforthcoming with information.

He said he had no knowledge of what arrangements were being made to provide jobs.

"You can see I am sitting here and the removals are taking place out there."

Had he not been brought into the picture at all? No, he had not — that was a matter for the Department of the Interior.

Even so, a map of the settlement, showing sites for six churches, two creches and two schools, hung on his wall.

If the department has not got around to providing jobs for Peddie's new 6 000, it's possibly because others are closer to the front of the queue. Currently less than one person in every 200 in the Ciskei is employed internally in manufacturing industry.

Incentives to industrialists have been handed in the form of

David Theunissen. The site of the old farmhouse on top of the hill gives a panoramic view of the whole place.

Hectare after hectare of pineapple plants, hill beyond hill of them running away into the distance, lay rolling in the ground, choked by weeds and abandoned.

"Phelle," said the old man who emerged from the broken-down farmstead — "finished."

He and his family live in the darkness of the old house, its windows replaced by board and corrugated iron. There was no sign of any farming activity.

The rides of the farm have not seen a wheelmark for a long time. Down at the newer farmhouse close to the gate half a dozen black youths were standing idly around a fire in an outbuilding.

"No work," said one who approached the car.

Further along on other farms the bush was encroaching. On them, here and there, an African family grazed a few goats.

But the waste didn't end on the farms. At Hamburg, holiday homes bought from

the white community

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these people, he is not taking responsibility. Nobody accepts the responsibility

"The school is first-class, it has 16 classrooms and they will take at least 40 to a class. But there are no job prospects for these people at all.

"At least in Kammasraal a few of them had jobs. Some were employed at R3,50 a day as drivers on the pineapple farms. Some were labourers at R2,50 a day and a handful worked in Port Elizabeth.

"I don't see any prospects in the canning factory idea because there is no water." This week, to fill the new reservoir at the settlement, water to the hospital had to be turned off.

By resetting people on the commonage, a further dent has been made in the system of food supply — because the commonage on which cattle and goats are grazed is reduced accordingly.

It's a matter of conjecture whether many will choose to graze their animals so close to the settlement. The possibility is that herds will be sold off or

There's a vast supply of cheap labour so labour-intensive enterprises would suit well all round, but cheap loans have not brought them in.

Even those who have made the move have now mostly switched to female labour which is even cheaper — because a certain limited demand does exist for men's skills elsewhere.

The South African Research Service has established that for 1979-80 wages for women could be as low as R3,50 plus a 50c attendance bonus a week. The cost of providing these jobs was formidable, Sars discovered. In 1980, the capital investment required for the creation of one job was R7 345 on average, but it ranged from R2 666 in the sector of wood products sector to R29 455 in the fabricated metal products sector, which was growing fast.

Equally alarming now in the Peddie area is the fact that good farms which used to provide jobs have been allowed to run down. On the way to Harburg we drove to the farm which used to be owned by Mr

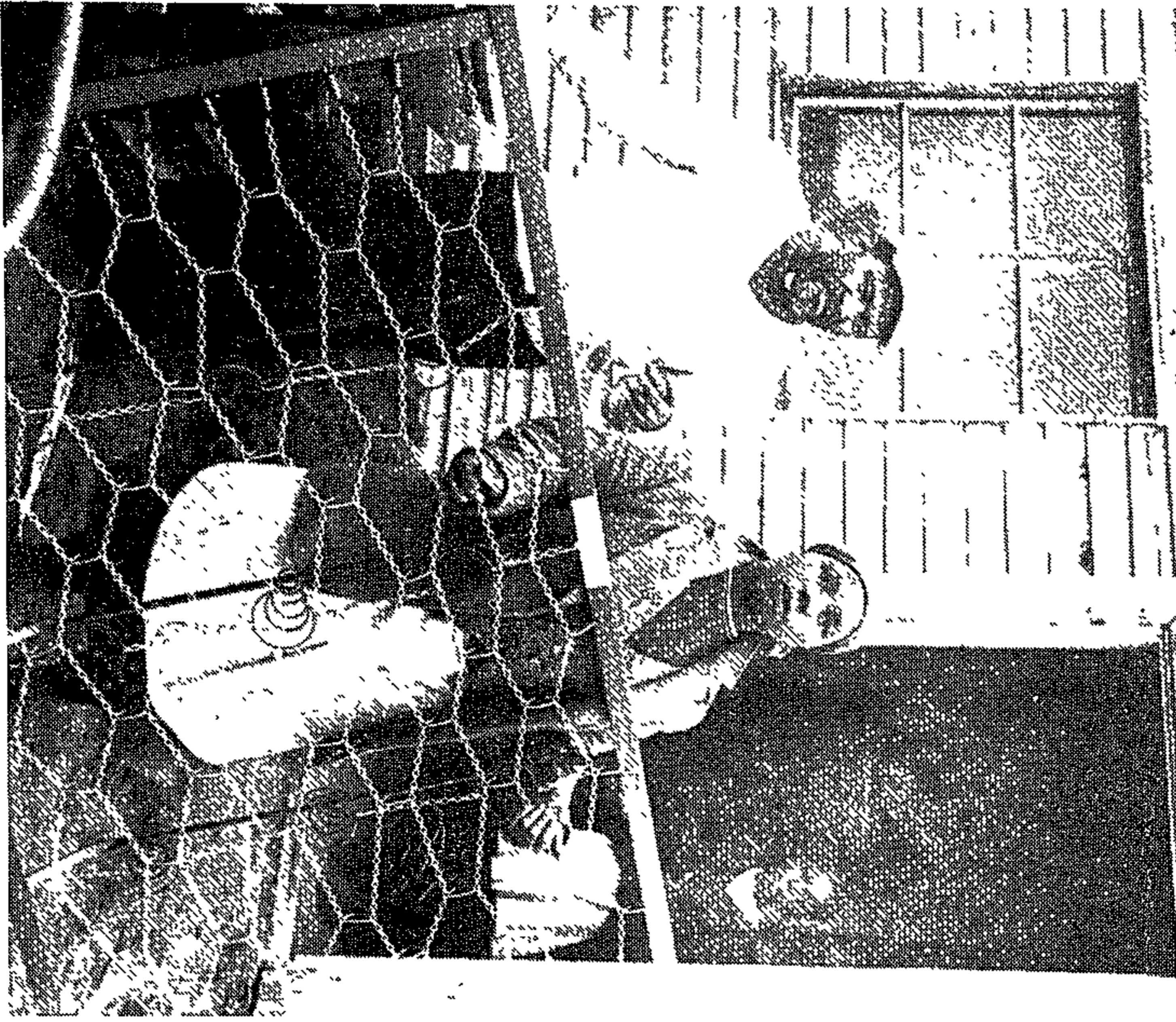
Here, 6.11 food emp... It was 3.45pm when we arrived at the resort and 18-year-old Sydney Tshangela, a local lad wearing a big purple bow tie and a broad smile, stood up with some surprise behind the bar of the Harburg Hotel, bought by the CNDIC two years ago.

"Is the hotel busy these days?" His smile came close to being a laugh. "No — you are the first people I have seen today."

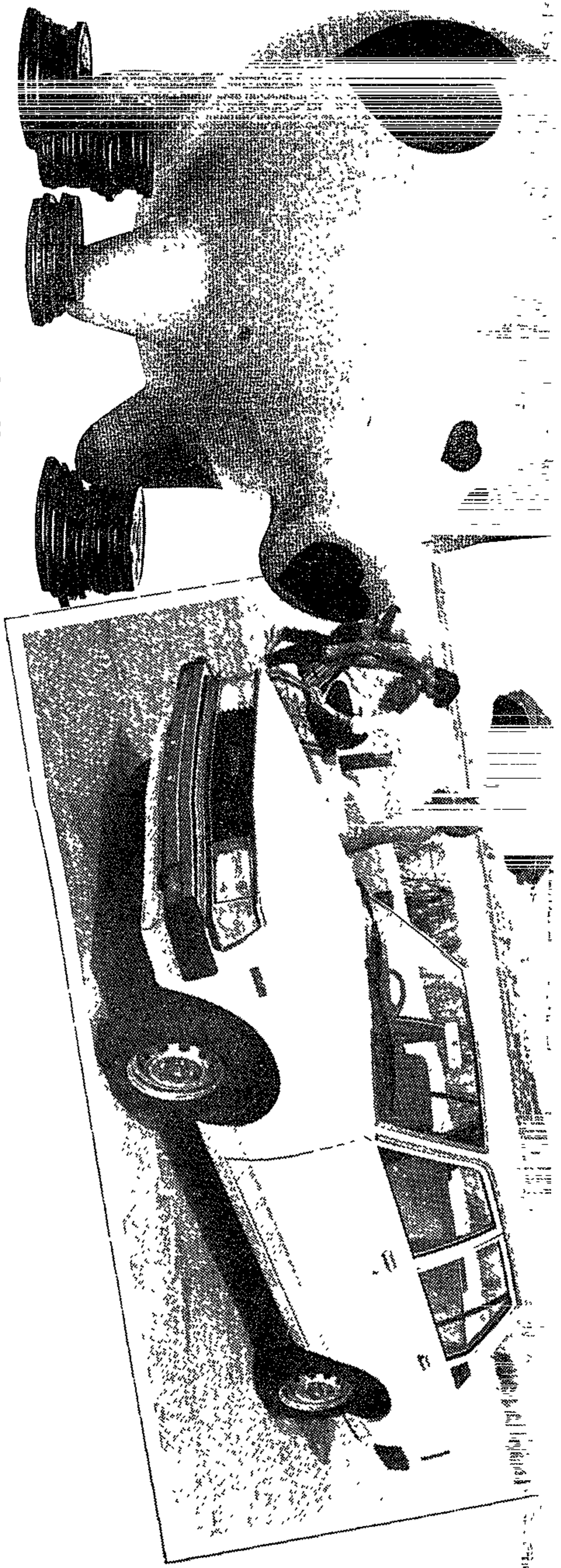
Nobody stayed at the hotel last weekend and it is seldom that anyone stays during the week. Sometimes weeks go by without anyone booking in.

The homes bought from the whites have not found buyers among the blacks, who can't afford them. In this bizarre piece of political bargaining, three of the homes have been let again — to whites.

It doesn't leave the big riverbank hotel — in whose bar still hang photographs of record fishing catches, ghosts of past glories — much of a local clientele. "Sometimes they come in for a drink before supper," said Sydney. "That's all."



The Rev ALF DLAMINI helps Mrs NONEZELI DUYOBANI move furniture into her new home at Peddie.



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No clinics for resettled says cleric

EAST LONDON — About three quarters of the 150 families due for removal from Kammaskraal to Peddie had been resettled the rector of St Peter's Anglican Church, the Reverend Alf Dlamini said yesterday

Mr Dlamini said the removal of the families and their belongings started on Thursday and took place in rainy weather. Some people's belongings had been soaked and he anticipated that a number of them would catch cold.

He said one of the most important things the families had not been provided with was health clinics.

Mr Dlamini said the commonage area where the people had been resettled would become a township of despair if those in authority did not take steps to provide them with job opportunities.

Mr Dlamini said another problem the people faced was a scarcity of water. At present they were supplied from a nearby dam but the reservoir also served Nompumelelo Hospital and an old age home and the Fern and Durban locations.

Mr Dlamini said Peddie had previously been declared a drought-stricken area.

The Ciskei Minister of Public works, Chief D M Jongilanga could not be contacted yesterday for comment on what job opportunities were to be provided for the resettled families — DDR

Fourth soldier dies

PRETORIA — The accident in which six national servicemen were seriously burnt when they were cleaning the floor of an oil store with petrol at Ondangwa on Monday, yesterday claimed its fourth victim.

A Defence Force spokesman said here that Private R P Van Spronsen of Newlands, Cape Town, died of his injuries in the No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Private H L Groenewaldt of Krugersdorp and Private J G Crosland of Ladysmith died on Wednesday and Private J A O'Neil of Bloemfontein died on Saturday.

The spokesman said that four of the men suffered critical injuries in the accident, while two were treated for lesser burns.

Private J J Swart and Private H L Graaf were in a satisfactory condition under the circumstances and were responding to treatment, the spokesman said — SAPA

Pretoria bond wins

PRETORIA — The first prize of R50 000 in last month's bonus bond draw was won by the holder of certificate number 0505692945, bought at the Pretoria Post Office, the treasury announced here.

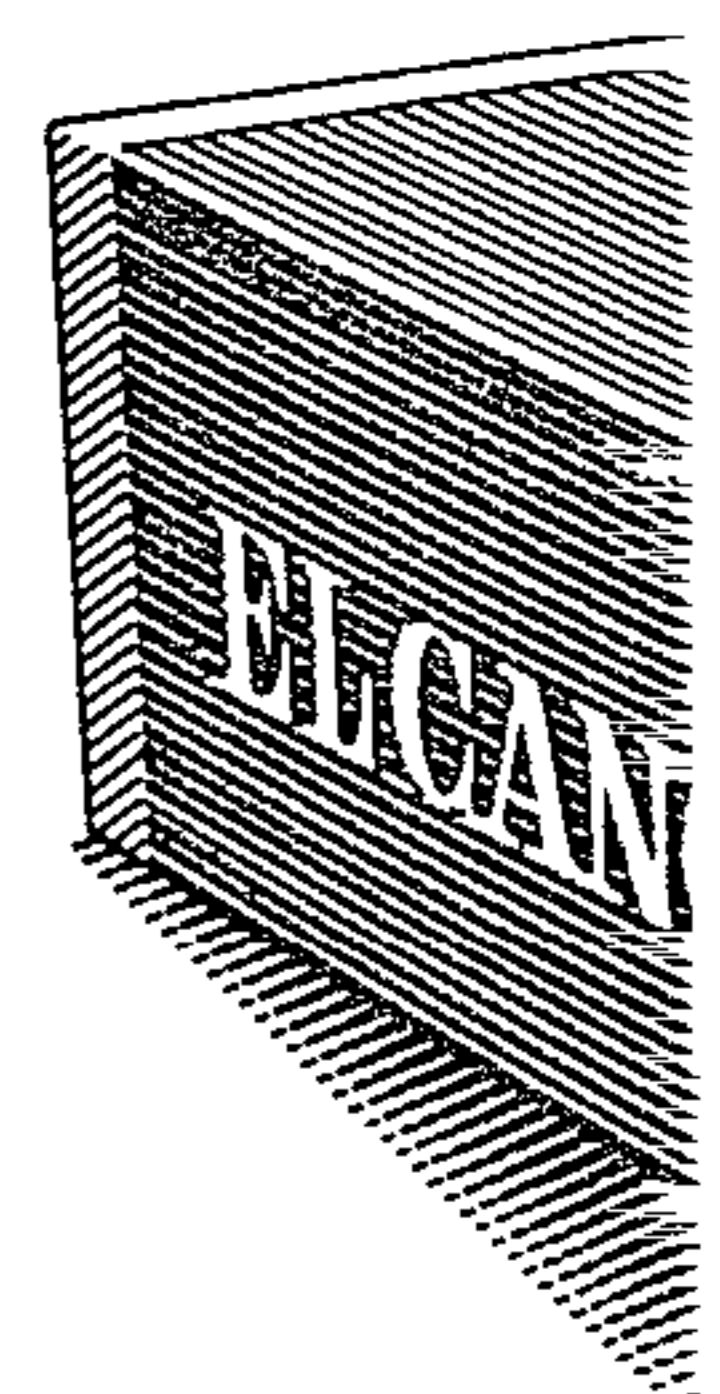
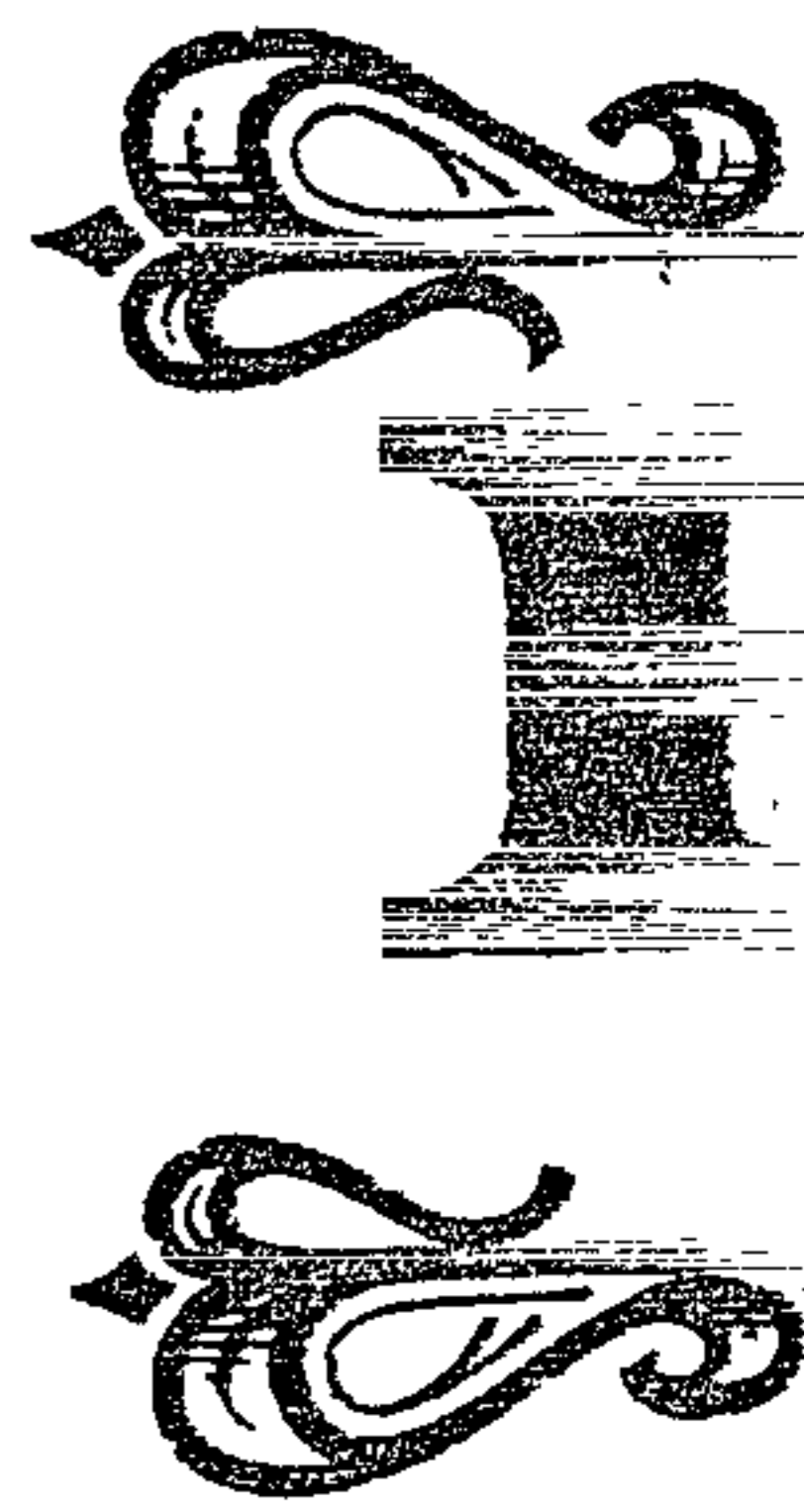
Second prize of R30 000 went to the holder of certificate number 1206272538, purchased at the Newcastle Post Office.

A certificate bought at the Potchefstroom Post Office, certificate number 0102383332, won the third prize of R15 000.

The draw involved all bonus bonds bought before July 1 this year — SAPA

Shooting contest

BURGERSDORP — Mr Bennie de Klerk won the Border practical shooting championships which were held here. Mr Dan Putter and Mr Rob Fleisch, of East London, were placed second and third respectively — DDC



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eggs were up markedly, especially eggs but fresh

1 000 resettled in Ciskei move

(AKG) 7/9/82 271

Staff Reporter

THE resettlement of more than 1 000 people from Kammaskraal in Ciskei on the Peddie commonage started last week and is expected to be completed today

The rector of St Peter's parish in Peddie, the Rev Alf Dlamini, said today that trucks with South African Government registrations were being used to move the people

There had been no resistance to the moves

NO RIGHTS

"People have no rights and they are moved at the will of those in authority," he said

This is the second time the families have been moved in two years

They originally came from two areas

A community comprising 72 families had lived on two farms in Alexandra in the Bathurst/Port Alfred area for more than 50 years

The farms were bought by two brothers who regarded the families as surplus and they were moved to Kammaskraal.

The second group was moved from pineapple farms in Wooldridge which were originally owned by whites and consolidated into Ciskei

The families were put in three-roomed plank houses. At the new resettlement camp on the commonage they are being placed in two-roomed plank houses

Mr Dlamini said there were "absolutely no work opportunities" at the new settlement

Water was the biggest problem. The community had to use mainly tank water and there was little chance of attracting industry

He said 4 000 more were earmarked to be moved from the Glenmore resettlement camp to the Peddie commonage. This would stretch the area's already meagre medical facilities

In jeopardy
As a result, a substantial part of their investment income and capital repayments could be in jeopardy - which means they may have serious problems in meeting their own commitments to their own depositors.

Helping this has been the... American interest... which should be... and make gold... to hold.

The upsurge in gold price, however, caught many... by surprise and... being forced to... in the bullion - which also...

Tightlipped
Although Government officials all over the world are tightlipped about the banking crisis for fear of aggravating the situation, the position for many major banks overseas must be becoming extremely serious.

It is estimated that they are owed almost \$500 000-million by developing and Third World countries which, because of the world recession, are active with prices and active with prices...

Financial Editor

SMOOTSIST

Mgwali removal still opposed

(271)

9/9/82

P. ngquthu

...conditions under which the residents should be moved. The committee demanded that there should be clinics, schools, adequate water supplies, dipping tanks and ploughing fields at Frankfort before their removal.

No reply had been received to their demands, he said. — DDR

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Mgwali Residents' Committee said yesterday that Mgwali residents were still opposed to their removal to Frankfort while another organisation, the Mgwali Planning Committee, said it had laid down conditions it wanted fulfilled before the removals.

The Mgwali Residents' Committee said yesterday people would do everything to resist their removal. The committee said removal would result in hardship to the people who had been living happily in the land of their forefathers.

"Most of the Mgwali residents do not see themselves as Ciskeian citizens any longer," the committee said.

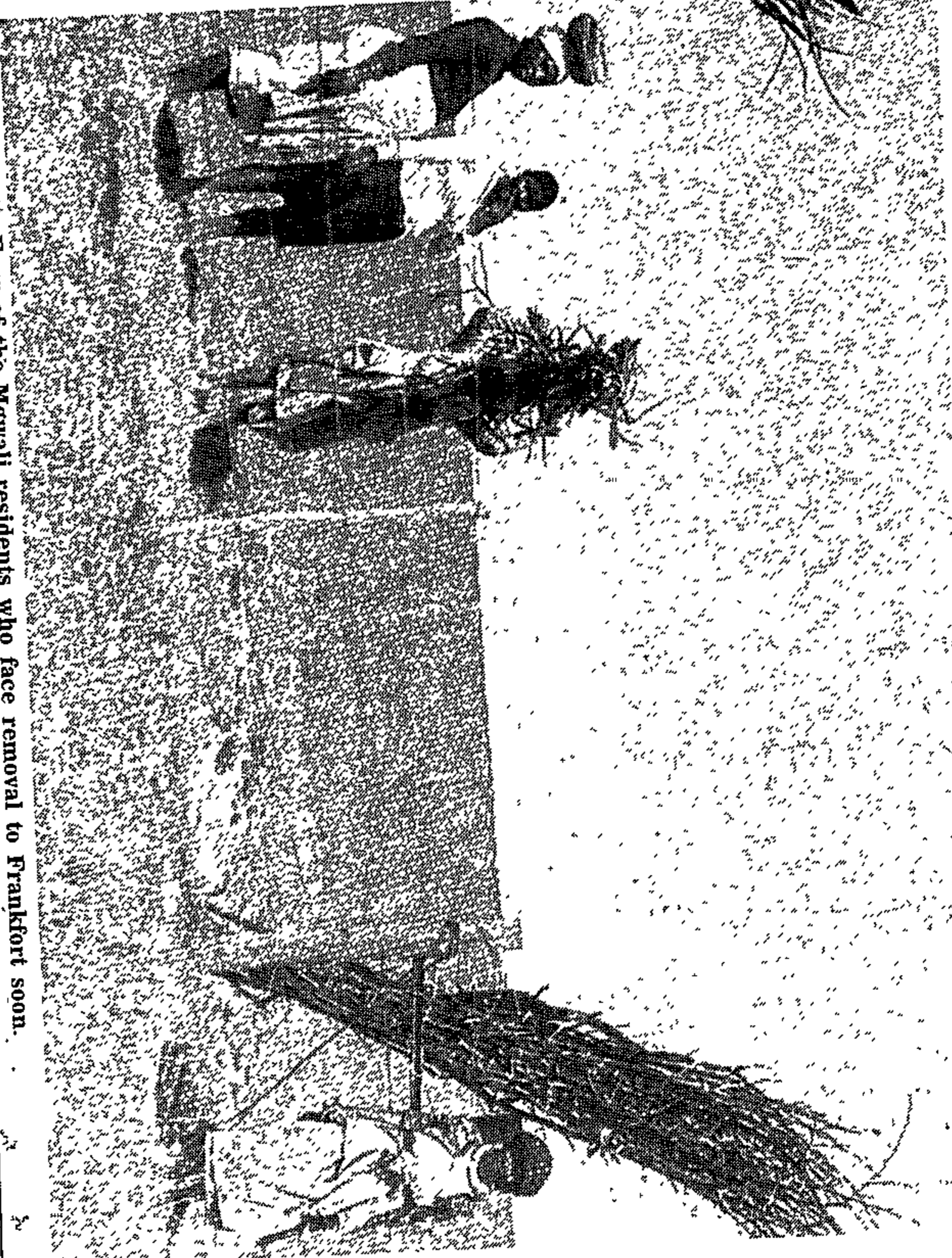
"Geographically we

are not within Ciskei's boundaries but in the Republic of South Africa. It is not a question of being against the Ciskeian Government or wanting to be under another government, but all we want is to be allowed to stay in Mgwali. We do not want to move."

A member of the Mgwali Planning Committee, Mr G. Mbangi, said the decision to move had been accepted by the people long ago. The planning committee was elected by the residents to see to the smooth running of their removal.

He said the residents' properties had already been evaluated.

The planning committee had given the author-



Four of the Mgwali residents who face removal to Frankfort soon.

Removals 'have highest priority'

271 D. Dispatch 10/9/81

Mercury Correspondent

LADYSMITH—The resettlement of people resident in Driefontein would receive the highest priority, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said here yesterday.

The minister was addressing farmers at the opening of the Ladysmith and District Farmers' Association stock show.

Dr Koornhof said he regretted that the residents of the Driefontein complex had not been resettled on compensatory land yet.

The delay was due to the fact that compensatory land had not yet been acquired, but the Department

of Co-operation and Development would try to finalise this as soon as possible.

A major stumbling block was the shortage of water on the land, he said.

Dr Koornhof said the removal of people from the Driefontein complex would not be affected by the new consolidation plans.

He added that it should be pointed out that the attitude of the Government of KwaZulu, with regard to matters relating to the implementation of the consolidation proposals, presented the Department of Co-operation and Development with enormous problems.

The KwaZulu Government was in the process of establishing a liaison committee with the Natal Provincial Administration, and it had been suggested that the Natal Agricultural Union be invited to nominate members.

Dr Koornhof emphasised that farmers should take the initiative in dealing with problems. He said there was no better recipe for confronting problems than liaison committees.

Turning to industrial development, Dr Koornhof said the Government was aware of the need and urgency of developing the Ladysmith area.

Standard

He emphasised that industrial development was only one aspect of the overall development of an area.

The aim of development was to raise the overall standard of living of all the people in the area.

Dr Koornhof said Ladysmith's growth was not all that it had been hoped it would be.

Consequently, the new incentive package recently announced had given the Ladysmith area one of the highest priorities and made it one of the most attractive areas in which to invest.

Although Ezakheni provided a labour pool for Ladysmith, it was also receiving top priority for development and was being encouraged to grow as an entity in itself.

However, ultimate success depended on the private sector, which had to realise the advantages to be gained by investing in economic activities in the area.

The trophies for the champion animal on show and the reserve champion, as well as most points scored in the cattle competition, went to Mr G C Richmond of Ladysmith. The senior champion trophy went to Mr R K Haine of Elandsplaagte.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Vryburg in focus



Most people passing through the Cape town of Vryburg would be forgiven for dismissing it as yet another sleepy rural settlement which is there to serve the rich cattle farmers in the area. Sleepy it may appear, but beneath the surface is a community full of tensions.

Take the 8 000 whites. Vryburg's municipality is made up of eight councillors. Every two years four councillors retire and elections are held for the vacant wards.

Municipal elections have never been fought on a party political basis before in Vryburg. But mirroring the battle that is taking place in Afrikanerdom throughout the country, local elections took place recently with the National Party (NP) pitted against the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP). The result was a draw, with the NP and HNP each winning two wards.

At the time the results were announced speculation arose that Willem Kotze, victorious candidate for Ward 4 and a white-by-night proponent, would become the town's first HNP mayor. This did not happen, but it was a close shave for the NP.

Then there are the blacks. Vryburg's 17 000-strong African community in the township of Huhudi is under threat of removal. Building in the township has been frozen for the past 15 years and residents are not allowed to renovate their homes.

Because the town lies between three chunks of Bophuthatswana, it was inevitable that the predominantly Tswana community would be moved off into the homeland in terms of grand apartheid. About 200 Huhudi families have so far moved 40 km south to Pudimoe in Bophuthatswana.

An interesting and surprising response to these removals has come from the town's white community. Anxious about loss of trade and an easily accessible labour force, Vryburg's Sakekamer and Chamber of Commerce met with Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof in August last year to ask that the removals be halted.

Koornhof responded by declaring that the population in Huhudi would not be moved *in toto*. Instead, people living in homes in an acceptable condition would be allowed to remain. Martin Kruger, chief director of the Northern Cape Administration Board (NCAB), estimates that this means about 1 400 families will have to move

while 1 000 families will stay on. The attitude of the Bophuthatswana political parties towards removals is also an important factor. Chief Lucas Mangope's ruling Bophuthatswana Democratic Party (BDP) backs removals, while the opposition Seoposengwe Party rejects the policy.

Although Huhudi's community council, which has a majority of Seoposengwe members, has tried to organise resistance to removals, it has not met with much success. Local sources say the people fear victimisation if they show dissent. The sources also say residents have been placed under a great deal of psychological pressure to move. They claim that the NCAB distributed circulars last year which gave the impression that living at Pudimoe would be cheaper than in Huhudi. Kruger confirmed this and told the FM that as Pudimoe is scheduled as a growth point in government's new decentralisation plan, people who move there would prosper more than their Huhudi counterparts in the long term. Of course, previous decentralisation schemes have failed.

The FM visited Pudimoe — the place of the goats. Accommodation in the area is scheduled to be expanded to 1 600 houses. Construction is the responsibility of the NCAB which is acting as a development agent for the SA Trust. This has cost SA R2,1m so far, but income from rents goes to Bophuthatswana in terms of its independence agreement. Small wonder that the BDP backs removals.

Most people at Pudimoe work in Vryburg. Because they now live in Bophuthatswana they have lost their urban residence qualifications and are classified as commuters. Costs for travelling to the town each day are obviously a new burden for families. Shopping has to be done in town as rural shops are ill-equipped. A resident who said she was among the first group moved told the FM that rents were comparable with Huhudi, but that service costs raised overall living expenses.

The woman also told the FM that unemployment is becoming a serious issue. She claimed employers in Vryburg are discriminating against Pudimoe residents when taking on staff. Kruger denied that this is taking place and stated that people moved to Pudimoe will retain the right to work in the town or other urban centres in the northern Cape.

E TOWN /ER BOOK

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Marian Lacey, author of *Working for Boroko*, a book on migrant labour, however, confirms the woman's claim. Lacey says that in the long run it will be almost impossible for Pudimoe residents to get work in Vryburg. Coloureds will have priority for jobs and Africans will only be able to do farm work, she says.

Colinda (a compound-word for coloured and Indian) school is causing ripples in the communities. Locals say the children have attended school together happily and fear that a separation will now cause unnatural tensions.

An Indian businessman told the FM: "We never asked for a separate school. They are trying to divide and rule." He said the town's 450-strong Indian community is very affluent but that the Group Areas Act has ruined them. "We can't own property in the town. They have moved us out to Kismet Park. They have got us where they want us," he charged.

to possible exclusion from the

Ex-Fingo land to be sold soon

(271) (3) General E. Post 24/9/82

Post Reporter

THE 23 farms carved out of the Tsitsikama lands once occupied by Fingos are expected to be sold "within a very short time, definitely before the end of the year".

This was confirmed today by Mr P N Badenhorst, a director of the financial assistance section of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

About 140 applications

from whites were received for the 23 farms.

Mr Badenhorst said the transactions were not actually sales in the sense of selling them to the highest bidder, because the Government was using a loan-purchase scheme.

Farmers would be expected to invest money in the development of the land, he said.

The tribesmen were evicted in 1977 and 1978, but are continuing the fight to

get back the fertile land they were forced to leave when they were moved to Elukhanyweni in Ciskei.

Recently a tribal delegation, led by Mr Isaac Them-bani, went to Cape Town to try to see Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

They were unsuccessful and had to be content with listening to a parliamentary debate in which their case was defeated.

The Tsitsikama Commit-

tee has issued a statement expressing their "disapproval of the decision by the Government to force our people out of the land that was legally given to us and which we occupied for almost 150 years

"This act by the Government has so embittered our hearts and souls that we feel compelled to appeal to all our sympathisers to pray with us for a change of heart by those in authority."

CONSOLIDATION (271)
Grand and secret

FM 11/10/82

News that government proposes to press ahead with the consolidation of the homelands will not be well received by the tens of thousands of blacks who face resettlement in the national states. Government is, however, unlikely to be deterred.

The PM has said that he would like to see consolidation completed in four years, even if the costs of the exercise run as high as the projected R1 billion. According to the Black Sash, 2m people have been forcibly moved, in concert with consolidation, since 1960. Estimates of the number still to be resettled are as high as a further 1m.

The Natal/KwaZulu region has suffered

particularly heavily. For example, of the 350 "black spots" which have been identified in SA, 250 were in Natal. Systematic removals have cleared about 100 of these and thousands are under imminent threat of removal.

Little is known of government's final consolidation proposals. These are still being studied by the Cabinet and have not yet been made public. However, Black Sash researchers estimate that if government sticks to its 1975 proposals, which envisage KwaZulu (in 48 pieces) consolidated into a 10-piece homeland, some 300 000 people would have to be moved. If the 200 000-odd blacks living in the threatened "black spots" are added, the figure approaches half a million.

Cheryl Walker, director of the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), believes that this is precisely where government's planning will hit problems. The sheer logistics of moving 500 000 people, coupled with the costs of compensation and land acquisition, would be enough to weaken the strongest resolve to see consolidation completed. Further, she says, government quite clearly underestimates the degree of resistance it is likely to meet.

Opposition to removals is growing and a number of affected communities have stated quite clearly that they are not going to be moved. Hence government's removal plans could be accompanied by strong pro-

tests, including legal action.

Says Walker: "The consolidation plans are very grandiose, but the timetable that has been set is unrealistic, especially bearing in mind the degree of resistance government is likely to encounter. They would need a total onslaught to achieve it."

Sash national president Sheena Duncan is concerned that a "total onslaught" might be just what government has in mind. She says it is very difficult to acquire any accurate information about consolidation because of the secrecy provisions shrouding the work of the Commission for Co-operation and Development. "What worries me is that the intention is to remove the whole question of homeland consolidation from political debate. Once the plans are completed, they will be presented as a *fait accompli*."

The proposed excision of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane, says Duncan, underscores another alarming trend. Government, she believes, could be using ethnic consolidation (giving independent states sovereignty over a community with whom they share a cultural identity) as an additional weapon in the consolidation arsenal. "If so, it is possible that Qwa Qwa could be ceded to Lesotho and parts of KwaZulu in southern Natal to the Transkei," she argues.

According to Duncan, there has been much speculation to support this view. More ominously, she notes that consolida-

tion committee chairman, Hennie van der Walt, recently said that there had been a change in emphasis from land consolidation to "people consolidation." If a new consolidation strategy is being pursued, Dun-

can feels it is possible that government will not make any additional land adjustments beyond the 1936 proposals.

Meanwhile, the removal policy is continuing. Areas where removals are immi-

nent include Bilanyoni, Driefontein, Reserve 4 and Sodwana Bay in Natal, Daggafontein and Driefontein in the eastern Transvaal, Bophuthatswana and the eastern Cape corridor.

The human misery that hides behind that bland word **RESETTLEMENT**

3/10/82

271

S. Thines

MOTORING 1 500km in the heat and dust throughout the homelands is not the most pleasant way to spend a long weekend, but it certainly is the best way to appreciate the dreary poverty and isolation of the rural settlements into which hundreds of thousands of hapless people have been shoved.

Through the Government's consolidation plans, through relocation of black townships previously existing alongside white towns, through "blackspot" removals, through endorsements out of the cities and by the removal of labour tenants from white farms.

Once out of sight, it seems, these unfortunate souls are left to fend for themselves on barren, stony veld, often many kilometres from a centre of employment.

One such place I visited was Bothashoek, 150km from Pietersburg, the nearest "growth point".

An estimated 16 000 people exist there, many of whom were forcibly moved there from an arable area where they owned land ... a "black spot" removal.

Now most of the men are away, seeking work as migrant labourers, as Bothashoek is a thorny, arid hillside. The whole area is pervaded by an atmosphere of hopelessness.

Children

What is to become of the children and youths who hang around is anybody's guess.

En route to Bothashoek, from Seshego, the township in Lebowa into which the Pietersburg blacks were removed (entailing the breakdown of existing houses and the re-building of others, all presumably in the interests of the "white-by-night" policy), I passed the "betterment" area of Chuene.

Just what is "better" about it, escaped me. It is no different from any of the other resettlement areas.

Nobody grows anything because there is no easily available water, though it overlooks the Chuene Dam.

The contrast between such places, occupied by

By Helen Suzman MP



blacks, and the white farms in the Republic, sometimes just on the other side of the road, is stark indeed.

Lush green fields of sprouting crops, sparkling jets of spray irrigation on the white side, and desolate, bare red land on the other.

"You can't eat the vote" someone once said to me.

True, but you don't get to eat unless you have the vote ... for it means loans from the Land Bank and co-operative societies to look after farmers' interests, subsidies and water.

And, the right to move off the land and into the cities, if you so choose.

Lenyenye, not too far from Tzaneen, accommodates the people removed from there when the black township was shifted into the homeland.

Wages

Among the 8 000 people who now live in this bleak and dusty place are farm labourers who used to live on the white farms in the district.

Their lot has worsened, for they have lost the wages-in-kind that used to augment their low pay. They and their families now exist on the meagre

cash wages ... "a rand a day, if they are lucky", I was told, paid by the local farmers who collect them in trucks and transport them to the farms daily.

The only bright spot I could find in Lenyenye was at the clinic run by Dr Mamphele Ramphele, one of those remarkable black women that South Africa produces.

Banned and banished to the Northern Transvaal five years ago, she has run a medical and community service for the people of the district on a shoe-string.

Demands

Originally she received assistance to build the clinic from a sympathetic mining house. Now, however, she is battling to find the money to meet the ever-growing demands made on her.

Despite her miserable surroundings, and the fact that her banning order was recently extended for a further two years, Dr Ramphele radiates energy and good humour.

Perhaps the most depressing place I visited on this journey to nowhere was the KwaNdebele homeland, whose Chief

Minister, Mr Skosana, has opted for independence.

This sprawling dustbowl of a place is covered with huts and shacks housing anything between 200 000 and 400 000 people.

Slum

It is the Crossroads of the PWV area ... a squatterland into which have poured thousands of people with nowhere else to live within reach of employment.

Some are non-Tswanas who have been ejected from Winterveldt, in BophuthaTswana, that teeming slum near Pretoria, about which much joint action is constantly being promised by the governments of RSA and BophuthaTswana, but little is done.

Some come from the Witwatersrand where there is no housing available, and some from as far afield as Natal.

Precisely how independence will benefit any of these people, except the hierarchy which plans to rival Sun City with a casino, is hard to understand.

There are no resources whatsoever within the area. Even the goats scratch around for something edible. But of course

the demographers in Pretoria will be able to excise a few hundred thousand more black citizens from the population tables.

The "reach" to employment centres from KwaNdebele is a long reach indeed. Those who commute daily to Pretoria and elsewhere in the PWV (and there are many), catch buses that set off as early as 2am. The last bus returns at 9pm.

What all this means in terms of family life, low productivity and increased costs, heaven alone knows.

Disgrace

The impression I gained on my visit to these resettlement areas in the Transvaal merely fortified what I felt when I visited other such areas in Natal and in the Ciskei.

The word "resettlement" is a total misnomer.

What the policy really means, in the vast majority of cases, is destruction of family life, of the community as a whole, and of the opportunity to earn a living.

The whole policy of removals, of uprooting hundreds of thousands of people, is a disgrace to a so-called civilised country.

Apartheid kills

unique tin

shanty village

4/10/82
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Witwatersrand

A TRADITIONAL AFRICAN village is to be demolished because of rigid Government ideology.

Pleas to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to save the village have been unsuccessful.

Johan Karner, an Austrian immigrant struck by the cultural development of traditional African life, decided to preserve a part of the heritage on his rambling Transvaal farm.

Mr Karner, a blockman, had been in South Africa for 20 years when a bus trip to Zululand confirmed his plans. Instead of seeing grass or daub dwellings, tin shanties caught his eye. So in 1972 he began work on his village at Orient, a siding close to the little town of Magaliesberg.

Today, nestling in the Magaliesberg foothills, The Orient, a hotchpotch of brightly painted huts, is a tourist attraction.

Visited by many sightseers en-route to Bophuthatswana and Sun City, The Orient is home for 17 black families — but for how much longer?

The Government wants the families evicted and has charged Mr Karner, the owner, with accommodating unregistered blacks.

Since its inception, the village has had a history of conflict with the Witwatersrand division of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

In 1977, tribal dancing was stopped in the village, because dancers performed to integrated audiences. Not even separate seating facilities were acceptable.

Last October, Mr Karner was given a year to remove all blacks from the village, and demolish the vacated huts, "unless they are being used or accommodate a person registered in your service."

Mr Karner appealed to the Chief Commissioner of the Witwaters-

Own Correspondent

rand to spare the village on the grounds that it was an exception to the South African situation.

"The families living there are not in my employ but they form a stable community and have proper employment," he said.

One of the anomalies of the place is not the commercial paint decorating the huts but the owners' cars parked beside them.

Many of the inhabitants run viable taxi services between Krugersdorp and Rustenburg, while others work in these towns, only kilometres away.

The villagers do not pay rent to live in The Orient, although Mr Karner charges them for water and maintenance. Water is pumped up the hill to the huts. This charge amounts to about 4½ percent of their wages.

Mr Karner says he remembers his young days in Austria, when a full day's work earned him just enough to eat. That's why he wants to help the underprivileged.

"I would never have built this place if I had known the Government would just throw stones under my feet as they have done," he says.

Tourists are not charged admission fees to the village and neither are the villagers paid for accommodating the visitors.

Yet now threatened with demolition, uncertainty has overcome the place. There is a long waiting list for houses in the nearby Krugersdorp location of Kagiso and the people have nowhere to go.

"No human being should be afraid to sleep, but they can no longer sleep in peace here," said Mr Karner. Already, the villagers have had to flee into the hills to escape administration board officials.

Weary of the continual wrangling with red tape, Mr Karner says: "If they want to destroy this place then they must just come and destroy it. They are not getting at me; it is not my source of income."

For Mr Samuel Kwele, who lives in the village with his wife Elizabeth and their four children, The Orient is a haven. Mr Kwele, who works at a Krugersdorp dry cleaners, battled for years to find his family a home. Now, after four years, they must again move on. He is worried because the waiting lists for houses in nearby townships are long.

Authorities have insisted that Mr Karner evict the families, and he has been summonsed to appear in court this month. He is to face charges of accommodating blacks not registered in his employ.

The West Rand Administration Board has refused to comment on the case.

Reformed Presbyterian Assembly:

Church condemns Mgwali removals

271 D. Dispatch 4/10/82
 Reports by
MATTHEW MOONIEYA

Move to unite black churches

BUTTERWORTH — The Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa has condemned the Mgwali removals and is to investigate legal means to stop them

The church is also to seek international support to pressure the South African Government to change its mind on the issue

This has emerged from the 59th general assembly of the church held here.

An assembly resolution said the "tragedy of Mgwali" had been discussed and the assembly condemned the removal of people from land they had occupied for generations

"The assembly strongly opposes the removal of the stable community of Mgwali and has pledged to do everything within its power to cause this undesirable removal to be cancelled.

An education committee report to the congress submitted by the convenor, the Rev G T Mcoiteli, said

"The plight of the community of Mgwali of which the majority are members of the Presbyterian Church, is

known to this assembly. The question is: to what extent do we comprehend the suffering caused to this stable community?"

"From a historical point of view, the Mgwali community has been there long before the present rulers, and probably those before them, were born. That fact proves beyond doubt that this community is deeply rooted at Mgwali and to force it to move is a gross interference with God's programme of his own creation

"This community has got all the qualities in life that make it qualify to be left in peace. It is closely knit together, has fellowship with one another, enjoys nature, and their environment is a gift from God. From a psychological point of view and otherwise, this environment is bound to have some damaging effects on them if they are forcefully divorced from it"

The said thing was that

this only happened to balck people

"How long will this merciless tossing around of black communities go on? Why does it only happen to us? Is it because the Bantu must be put in his place?"

"The community of Mgwali is too old to start a new life. Even if they are finally removed, one thing will always remain true and that is life for them will never be the same again

"As it is now this well-organised community has been found guilty of a peaceful existence and sentenced to 'life misery'. Of course they are not the first victims of this brutal sentence. Many are already serving their sentences. Like many others they are forced to dig out their roots and abandon what black people culturally respect so dearly — the graves of their forefathers and other beloved ones who are supposed to be resting in peace

"Why must they go? Simply because the area where they have lived for ages has been declared white. Obviously we are aware that they are forced out in order to make way for many South African whites, maybe also to make way for Poles, Americans, British and racist former Rhodesians.

"Mgwali won't be an exception when the people have been successfully forced out. Bulldozers will come in and level the grounds with no respect for the dead. After that a typical South African white suburb or factory will emerge right on top of those bones

"While the people of South Africa suffer perpetually as a result of these nationwide removals, foreigners in our fatherland get instant housing, jobs and the best social security in the world

"While the South African Government is boasting of the highest record of western immigrants, black people are registering the highest records of miserable life brought about by these removals" — DDR.

BUTTERWORTH — The 40 000 Reformed Presbyterian church in Southern Africa has decided not to withdraw from the unity talks with other churches, but has devised its own programme

This emerged at the end of the conference here

Explaining the move, the church's general secretary, the Rev S. B. Ngcobo, said they had decided on more meaningful unity discussions.

"We've formulated our own strategy to start with unification of the black churches instead of sitting in on meaningless unity talks.

"Unity will not be achieved by sitting in a meeting and agreeing and when the delegates leave the meeting, the whites don't know our situation or where we live. We felt that we should start with people who are severely at a socio-economic disadvantage"

After lengthy discussion on the unity talks between the Anglican, Methodist and Congregational churches, the assembly confirmed its commitment to the search for unity and formed a committee for church unity which has the following brief:

To formulate a strategy for continuing the search;

To open negotiations with the black churches of the reformed family as first step to the fulfilment of the strategy;

To monitor matters relating to church; and

To report to the general assembly.

Members of the committee are: the Rev B. Finca (convenor) the Rev D. M. Soga, the Rev G. T. Mcoiteli, the Rev S. Ngcobo, the Rev S. Duncan, the Rev A. Mokgolo and Mr K. Mdeleleni. — DDR.

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largest product would be the resettlement of hundreds of people in, initially, five villages. The largest will be established at Wesley, 65 km from Port Alfred near the national road, which will serve as a "market town" and will include small factories, bus depots, local services, schools, shops, a

will have

"Each operate his and implement income farmers in e will be R31 to R6 000

The mar ducts will

missioner or to an invigilator examination

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

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible University

A RESETTLEMENT camp is a place where all the residents are strangers, said a man who was resettled a few years ago.

This description sums up the trauma of being uprooted, wrenched from familiar, coherent communities and dumped in foreign surroundings — without any control over the process.

It reflects the feelings of thousands who have been forcibly moved in Natal since 1948.

The Black Sash estimates the number of people who have been affected by removals countrywide since 1960 at more than three-million.

And if the Government pushes ahead with its consolidation plan for KwaZulu, a further 500 000 people will be subjected to forced removals, according to the Association For Rural Advancement (Afra), a Maritzburg-based organisation which conducts research and collects information on resettlement in Natal

Added to people already resettled in Natal since 1948, these figures represent an attempt at "social engineering on a grandiose scale".

According to an Afra report on resettlement, even these figures do not convey the whole story of population removals in the province.

They do not include the thousands of families moved in terms of the Group Areas Act — mainly in urban areas — and of which 85 percent were Indian

They also do not include the thousands of people evicted from informal settlements ringing the urban areas, or people in KwaZulu who have been moved or face eviction in terms of "betterment planning".

Impact

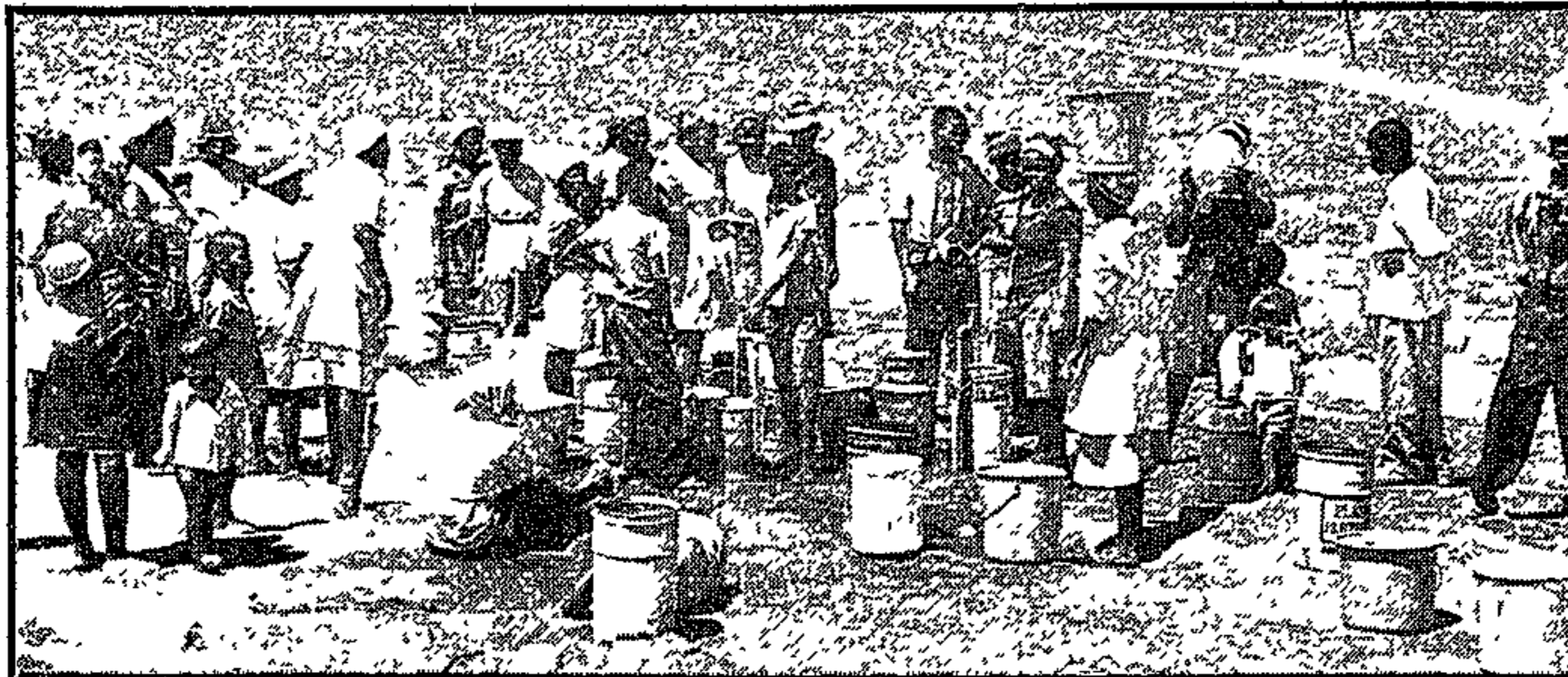
Although the scale of removals in Natal has been staggering, a quarter of the population of five-million people will have been moved by the end of the 80s — the impact of resettlement is more than statistical.

"Removals are about people, about communities. To the people being moved they are always particular, always specific.

"A group of people, with their own history and internal politics, get loaded onto trucks at a particular time and taken to a resettlement camp that may be better, or maybe worse, than

Pathetic pawns in a grandiose game of chess

271
Twice
10/10/82



Residents gather around taps in a resettlement camp

By FAY SALEH

others," says the Afra report.

One of the most frightening aspects of resettlement areas is the social breakdown they reveal — the disorganisation, the demoralisation of people, the fragmentation of families, communities and individuals, the increase in mental and physical diseases and the escalation in violence and anti-social behaviour.

Wasteland

A Black Sash publication, "SA — A Land Divided", has warned that over-population and land degradation threatens to turn KwaZulu into a "wasteland of chaos and poverty".

A comprehensive countrywide report on resettlement by the Surplus People's Project is being prepared and should be completed by early next year.

An Afra spokesman who is involved with the project said that removals in Natal, like elsewhere, were many faceted, with political, economic, ideological and military reasons for the resettlement of people

But for a variety of reasons the process of removal in Natal was somewhat different.

● There is the close interaction between Natal and KwaZulu. KwaZulu dominates Natal in a way that no other homeland dom-

nates any of the other provinces.

● KwaZulu is the most fragmented of all the homelands — "a consolidationist's nightmare" — with its 48 major pieces straddling the entire province. It is also one of the largest and most densely populated homelands.

● The KwaZulu Government's recalcitrant attitude towards Pretoria on the issues of consolidation and homeland independence.

● Until recently, a large percentage of the black population retained access to agricultural land, either as labour tenants or squatters on private or state-owned lands, or as landowners and tenants on black freehold farms

● The region has a small but strategically very sensitive northern border with Mozambique, populated by blacks, and a long and exposed coastline stretching south from Mozambique — also populated mainly by blacks.

Troublesome

These features have been important in determining the nature of forced removals in Natal.

According to the Afra report, the major thrust of forced removals in Natal have been to consolidate KwaZulu into a more coherent geo-political whole, to eliminate large black populations regarded as living in white areas, and to clear strategic areas of potentially troublesome communities that happen to be living there.

The Government has

been working according to its 1975 consolidation proposals for KwaZulu — which plans to unify the "homeland" into 10 major areas.

However, these proposals are subject to modifications after the final report of the Van Der Walt Commission is released in 1984.

Under the present plan, five major areas in Natal are under threat.

Displaced

● A large block of trust land, east of Paulpietersburg on the Transvaal/Natal border, which was bought up under the 1936 Land Act as additional "quota" land for KwaZulu.

It was used as a resettlement area for labour tenants displaced from farms in the early 1970s, and a large township, Bilanyoni, was established

Now, in terms of the 1975 plans, the incorporation of the area into KwaZulu has been reversed and as many as 20 000 people are faced with further removals, possibly to the Mondlo area south of Vryheid.

● Upper Tugela Locations which are scheduled reserve land adjacent to the Royal Natal National Park and support a population of between 30 000 to 100 000 people.

The 1975 plans call for the removal of the entire population to the Drakensberg Locations near Estcourt.

● Reserve Four, near Richards Bay, where about 20 000 people have been told to move to a bushveld resettlement area called

nTambanana, near Empangeni.

The chiefs and people do not want to leave an area which is one of the most favourable in KwaZulu — with high rainfall, subtropical crops and forest plantations.

These removals are part of an ongoing programme of removing blacks along the entire coast north of Richards Bay.

Since the 1960s, thousands of coast dwellers have been resettled further inland to make way for an extensive forestry plantations on the northern coastline and for strategic reasons.

● Over the years, several "black spots" in the Ladysmith area have been cleared. According to official figures, between 1970 and 1979, 26 000 people were removed to local resettlement camps at Ezakheni, Evukuveni and Limehill.

Now, approximately another 88 000 people in remaining "black spots" — black freehold farms — are to be removed "as soon as possible" according to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

● The Makhutini Flats — a large strip of land adjoining the Swaziland border which is being offered as "compensatory" land to KwaZulu for other areas excised.

This state-controlled land is already occupied by black people, technically squatters, whose future is in the balance.

The large scale eviction of labour tenants on white farms is the second major form of resettlement in Natal, and a key feature of Natal agriculture with the increasing mechanisation of farming and the concentration of farm ownership in fewer hands.

Evictions

Thousands of labour tenants and their families were pushed off the land, forced to sell their cattle and settled in hastily erected "closer settlements".

During the last five years the nature of farm evictions has changed from state-sponsored action to evictions by private farmers with state backing.

"Now it is a more gradual, less dramatic whittling down of the numbers of black people living and working on white farms.

"A family here, perhaps five or six there — but cumulatively amounting to thousands of people," says the Afra report.

(vtd) (271)

Removals in Natal reach 745 000

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

IN THE 34 years of Nationalist rule in South Africa an estimated 745 000 blacks have been moved from their homes in "white" Natal to KwaZulu or to other group areas in terms of Government policy — and upwards of 600 000 are under threat of relocation, according to a Maritzburg-based research organisation.

In its latest report, the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) says: "We estimate that over the last 20 or 30 years the State has relocated forcibly — the coercion taking both direct and indirect forms — nearly half-a-million African people into KwaZulu or, more common-

ly, into areas intended to be added to KwaZulu once its quota of relocated people has been received."

According to Afra's researchers, removals since 1948 have included:

- 300 000 evicted from farms following the abolition of cash and labour tenancy in 1968, mechanisation and increased concentration of land ownership.

- 295 000 moved under the Group Areas Act, of whom about 135 000 were Africans and 160 000 non-Africans.

- 105 000 removed from "black spots" in "white" areas including people occupying 108 freehold farms.

- 17 000 from at least nine de-proclaimed townships, from which the residents

were moved to "towns" in KwaZulu. This figure does not include 200 000 people in KwaMashu near Durban, which was incorporated into KwaZulu.

- 15 000 moved for "infrastructural" reasons such as building projects, dams, game reserves and forestry programmes

- 10 000 moved to facilitate the consolidation of KwaZulu.

- 3 500 moved for the establishment of the St Lucia missile range

People under threat of removal include:

- 300 000 for consolidation, excluding 96 000 in Ingwavuma threatened with incorporation into Swaziland and 100 000 or more Zulu speak-

ers in "no-man's land" across the Pongola in the Transvaal.

- 245 000 in "black spots".

- 61 000 in at least 18 townships which face de-proclamation, although reprieves may still be granted in some cases

An inestimable number of people are also under the threat of removal due to the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, the possible construction of four major dams and for strategic reasons in border areas.

The Afra report says the figures do not include the thousands of people endorsed out of the urban areas each year in terms of influx control regulations

500 000
have been
forcibly
moved

13/1/72
271

By Jon Qwelane

Almost half a million people have been forcibly relocated into kwaZulu, or into areas earmarked for incorporation into the homeland, over the past 20 to 30 years, a study shows.

The study was compiled by the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), dealing with removals in Natal.

Even then, Afra said, the "soberingly large" 500 000 did not convey the whole story of population removals in the province.

The figure did not include thousands of families moved in terms of the Group Areas Act, mainly in the urban areas, about 85 percent of whom were Indians.

It also excluded thousands of individuals endorsed out of urban areas annually under influx control regulations and ordered to return to their "places of origin."

"BLACK SPOT"

Afra said the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which would create Farm Tenement Boards to control the numbers of blacks on white farms, might lead to State action similar to the "black spot" removals of labour tenants.

This year 189 freehold farms and 13 missions were threatened with removals. About 48 scheduled and released areas would be reduced to 10 in terms of plans formulated in 1975, though future plans were not clear since the Van der Walt Commission proposals for kwaZulu were being withheld until 1984.

These areas did not include 96 000 people in Ingwavuma threatened with incorporation into Swaziland.

Evicted families struggling to adjust

By COLLEEN HEDDERWICK

THE families evicted from their little cottages on Hillside Farm near Sun Valley on Thursday, were yesterday still trying to adjust to their enforced new way of life

Morale was still high but gone was the sense of "picnic" of the previous day when the children helped to erect the tent in the strong south-easter.
Mrs Elizabeth Overmeyer.

35, still in the throes of post-natal depression, was in tears over her fragile four-week-old baby getting dirty in the dust blowing around their tent.

An appeal was made by a sympathetic bystander for a carry-cot for the baby to sleep in on the ground.

"These people don't want to be charity cases," said Mrs Sue Sturman of the Fish Hoek/Noordhoek/Kommetjie Welfare Association, who has been assisting them since their eviction.

"The men are all employed and were personally willing to move to better accommodation but there is simply none available."

She said the Divisional Council and particularly the councillor for the ward, Mr Hilary Langley, had made a great effort towards housing the people in the southern Peninsula.

"In the last three weeks they have housed 23 families in Ocean View but there is still a housing crisis and do-

nations of tents, or ideally caravans, would be truly welcomed by my association."

Mrs Sturman said.

Of the original 12 families on Hillside farm, who have been evicted to make way for the new landowner's labourers, four have already been housed in Ocean View, four have sought shelter with relatives and two are living in a borrowed tent on a nearby property.

The other three families are being allowed to remain

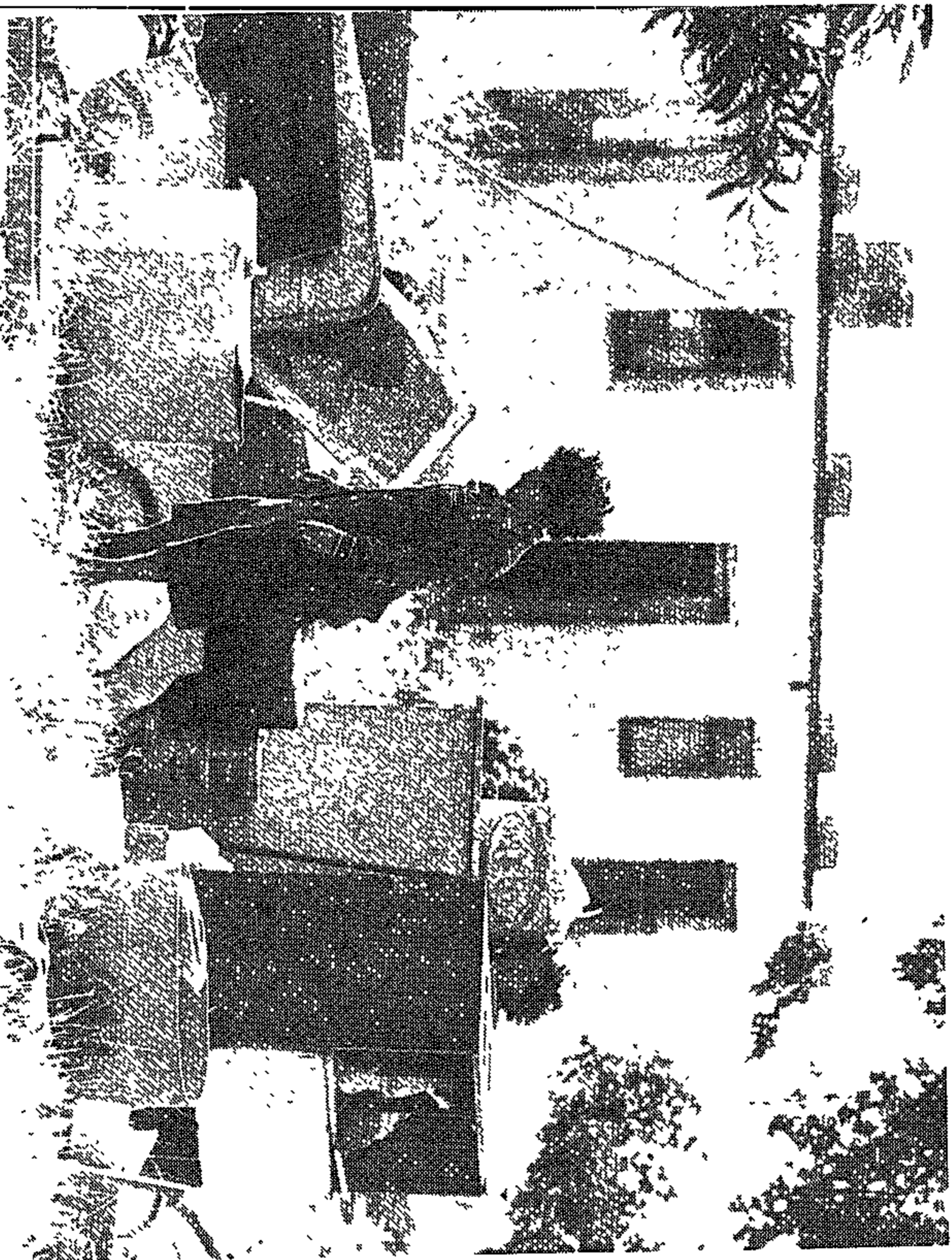
on the farm until this weekend when accommodation should be available in Ocean View — the nearest coloured township.

The management committee of Ocean View is not keen on admitting what it considers "outsiders" as many residents of the township are already living in overcrowded and cramped conditions because of the housing backlog. Some families have three or four generations living together with some members

having to sleep in armchairs or under tables because of lack of space.

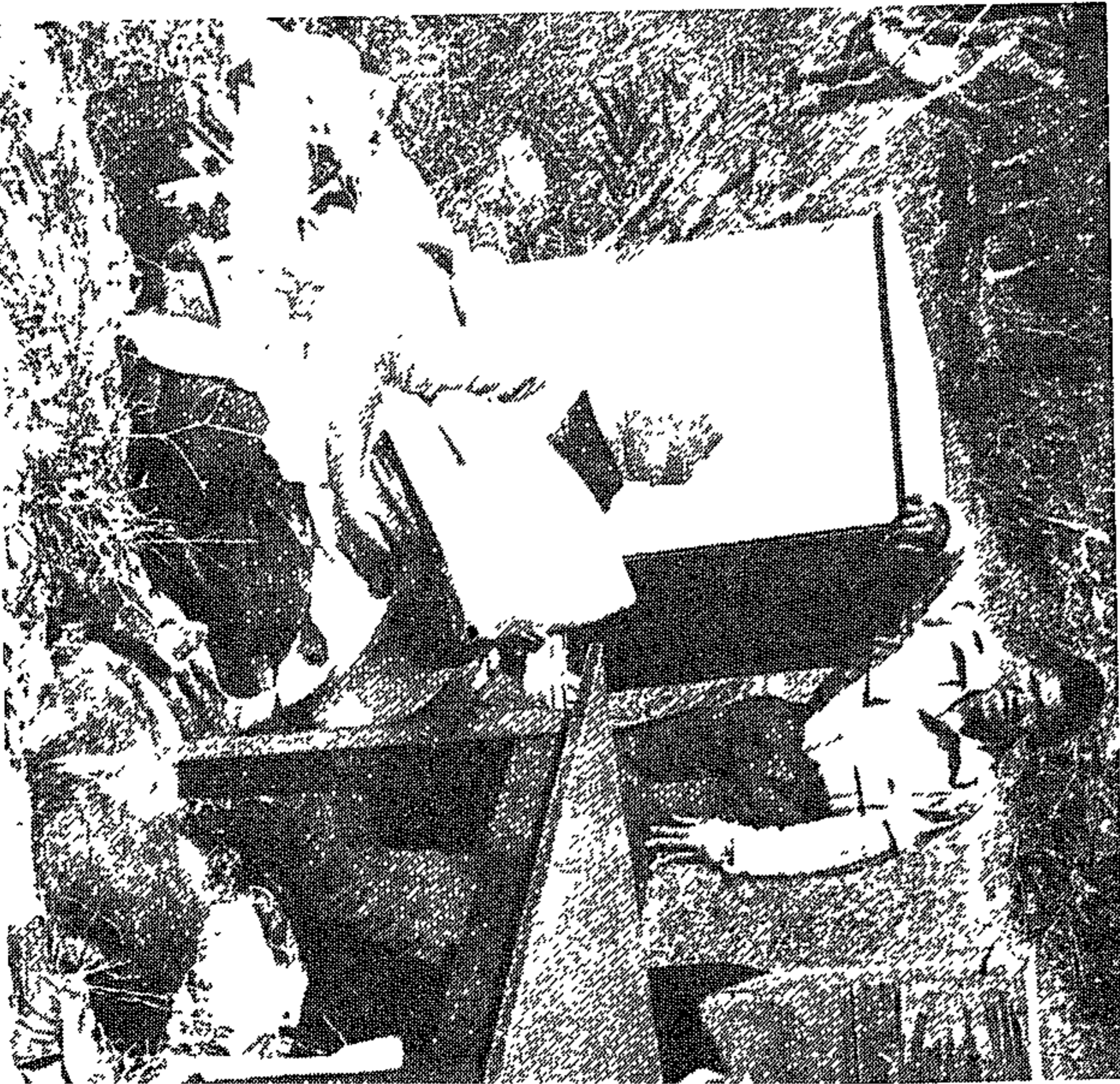
Trespass charges were laid against the 12 families on Hillside Farm when they sat tight last month on the expiry of the eviction notices because they had no alternative legal accommodation.

The case was due to be heard on November 19. But during the enforced removals on Thursday, the manager of the farm said the case might be dropped.



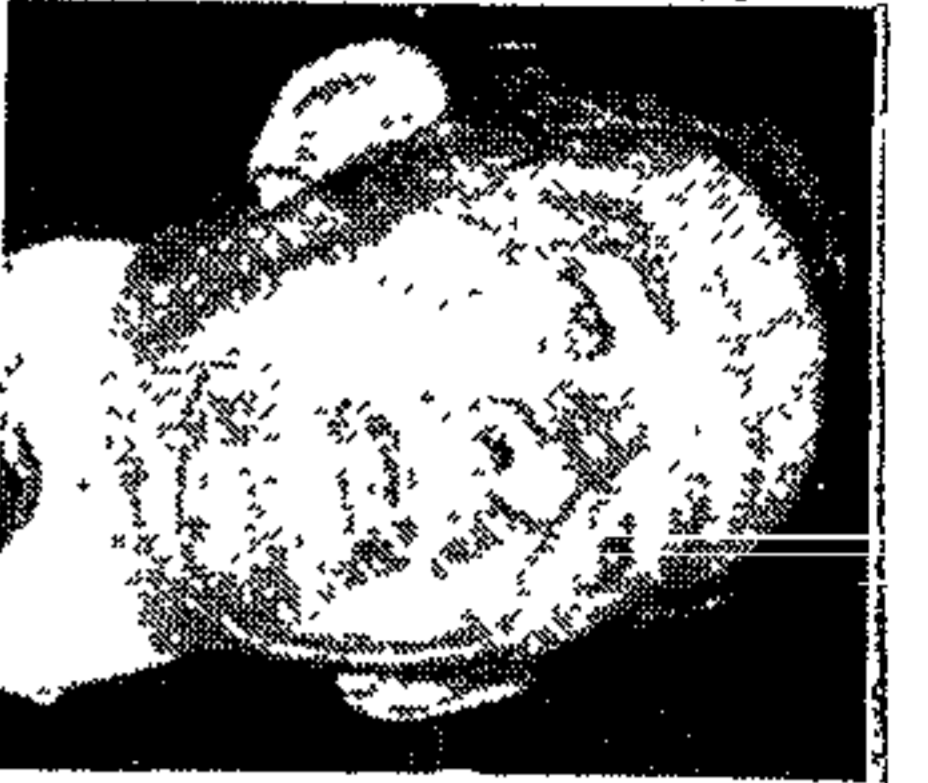
Mrs Martha Booyesen, divorced and supporting three children, including a handicapped child, heads one of the two families who are having to live under canvas.

Pict. 1175 by STEWART COLMAN



Surrounded by their worldly possessions are Mrs Betty Overmeyer, left, cradling her four-week-old baby, and a young friend.

1175



Dr Piet Koornhof

Church call on Govt to stop mission removals

Religion Reporter

THE Government must stop removals from the historic Emgwali mission station area near Sluiterheim in the Eastern

Cape, says the Reformed Presbyterian Church

The church has called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to "respect the peace and dignity" of a self-supporting community

It said Emgwali was established as a mission

station by the Church of Scotland more than a century ago. Most people living there were members of the Presbyterian Church

"The presence of the church in the centre of the lives of these communities influences the moral, spiritual and so-

cial stability which is well-known there"

The church's general assembly reminded the

Government that official policy claimed to respect separate cultures, but it was not doing so in the case of Emgwali.

Church 'search for truth'

for 'truth'

Religion Reporter

GROWING heart-searching among some members of white Afrikaner churches has been welcomed by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa

The church was referring among other recent events to the Open Letter of the 123 ministers

Its general assembly said "We observe, with gratitude to God, the element of heart-searching taking place within the ranks of the white Afrikaner churches

"We believe that the Holy Spirit is at work among them, revealing the long-hidden truth

DISTORTION

"We thank God that the old heresy which has been the dogma or theology of these churches has been found by these Christians to be nothing but the deliberate distortion of the truth of God

"We wish to assure these fellow brothers and sisters in Christ of our prayers and support in their struggle to witness to the truth as God the Holy Spirit is now revealing it to them"



Mgwali

271

2 -

Owners:
we're not informed of plans

CAPE TOWN ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answer books

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| Number of |
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EAST LONDON — Landowners at Mgwali, one of several "black spots" due for removal from the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei, have expressed concern about not being kept informed of negotiations regarding the sale of their land

Surname..... Mr Kidwell Gija, a spokesman for the Mgwali Residents Committee which opposes the proposed resettlement of Mgwali residents at Frankfort in Ciskei, said land owners were not being consulted about the move

First Name(s).....

Date 2

Degree/Diploma you are registered for.....

Subject.....

Paper No......

In a letter to the legal representatives of Mgwali landowners some months ago the department stated that the expropriation of landowners' land was not being considered at that stage.

The 'voluntary removal' of Mgwali was being negotiated "with the people of the area" and their land would be purchased, the letter said

If, however, expropriation was "unavoidable" the provisions of the Land Act of 1936 could be applied, it added

Mr Gija said many Mgwali residents, including about 150 who hold titles to their property, did not want to move from the area, which was originally missionary land

"We would like it to be that those who wish to be compensated, leaving the rest of us in South Africa," he said. — DDR

98 + 27 = 125

| | Internal | External |
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| (1) | (2) | (3) |
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| Examiners' Initials | | |

NOTE CARE

- The answers must be marked. Rough work must not be written on the answer book.
- Enter at the top of the block you are answering the question the number of the question in column (1) of the question.
- Blue or black ink must be used for writing answers. The use of red or green ink for emphasis or for diagrams, or pencil for underlining, is not acceptable. Red or green ink or pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 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

Dept — planning of Mgwali move complete

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D D I S P A T C H 28/10/82

EAST LONDON — The South African Government has accepted all the conditions laid down by the Mgwali Planning Committee for the removal of Mgwali residents to Frankfort in Ciskei

Announcing this yesterday a public relations spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuysen, said over-all planning for the move had also been completed

Details regarding compensatory land for Mgwali landowners still had to be finalised and there was no time schedule for the move, he said

Mr Oosthuysen said the Committee was appointed after con-

sultation between the Ciskei and South African governments to see to the smooth running of the resettlement. It has demanded that clinics, schools, adequate water supplies, dipping tanks and ploughing fields should be established at Frankfort before the removal

Asked whether the government intended entering into consultations with Mgwali residents who are opposed to the move Mr Oosthuysen said "The planning committee represents the people of Mgwali and while we acknowledge the fact that there is usually opposition to resettlements it doesn't mean we are now going to start negotiations with other committees"

It had not, "for many

years" been necessary for the government to use force to effect resettlements, he said

The Mgwali Residents Committee, which claims to represent many landowners and residents opposed to the resettlement, has appointed legal advisers to communicate their opposition on the move to the government

A spokesman for the advisers yesterday confirmed that the government had been approached to allow them to represent the residents committee in future negotiations on the removal. No reply has, however, been received from the government yet, he said

Meanwhile, a member of the Mgwali Planning Committee Mr G Mban-

gu yesterday refused to comment on complaints by landowners that they were not being kept informed of negotiations regarding the sale of their land

Mr Mbangu referred inquiries to the chairman of the planning committee, who, he said was a Mr Bevu. Mr Bevu could not be reached for comment

Mr Kidwell Gija, a spokesman for the residents committee has indicated that landowners are concerned about not being consulted about the move. According to Mr Gija many Mgwali residents, including about 150 who hold titles to their properties, did not want to move from the area, which was originally missionary land — DDR

Open-door decision remains

PRETORIA — The student referendum at the University of Pretoria

will have no influence on the university council's decision to open the

doors to students of all races. Prof D. M. Joubert, rector of the university, said yesterday

"The council has taken a decision, and it is an autonomous body," Prof Joubert said

"The council was aware of a need it took a decision, and the issue can be regarded as settled," he said

Earlier this year Prof Joubert said the university would admit stu-

dents of other races "in exceptional cases, where the merits justify it and the bona fides are not in doubt"

He said the move applied "primarily to post-graduate study"

Mr Chris Erasmus, chairman of a university Conservative Party branch, said although the voting percentage was a bit low, he still regarded the referendum results "as reflecting the general feeling

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"It is all country — superpower today's climate economic and self- and Ciskei no exception

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D. O. Oskabel 4/11/87 (2)

Mgwali residents call for meeting

EAST LONDON — The Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA) has called for a public meeting to be held to determine how many residents

accept plans to move them to Frankfurt in Ciskei

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said last week that the South African government had accepted conditions laid down by the Mgwali Planning Committee (MPC) for the move from the former mission station near Stutterheim

A spokesman for the MRA, Mr Kidwell Gija, said the MPC consisted of Ciskei civil servants and was not recognised by many landowners and tenants at Mgwali

"We do not accept their conditions. We want to remain at Mgwali," he said.

"We want a public meeting to determine how many residents want to co-operate with the planning committee."

Mr Gija said his committee had twice applied for permission to have a public meeting but both applications had been refused by a magistrate
— DDR

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6/11/82

Rainwater lies in pool all around, but Mrs LETIC JAJULA has to trek long distances to and from the communal tap to her home. For some, this can mean as many as eight trips a day down the street to collect water. But the close-knit community is united in its stand to remain in Walmer where it can avoid the "straight-jacketed" township life in the northern areas. Pictures by Jack Cooper and Mike Holmes



Bleak future for Walmer

Cornflowers and shanties: a township dying

Wed Post
6/11/82
11/11/82

WALMER Township is a community that is going to die slowly.

Already 327 families, numbering 2 348 people, have been moved to Zwide since the Minister of Co-operation and Development made his announcement that the township was being removed, but you would never notice the difference.

That's because the only ones moved have been lodgers, excess population on top of the community proper — backyard shack dwellers in the main.

All the original tenants are still in place. Some 2 647 people are still registered in the township, along with an estimated 1 200 unregistered, and new homes, in fact, are being built in the township today.

But these are to replace homes lost in fires.

The policy of the department remains unchanged. The township ultimately will disappear.

At the moment the economic situation is slowing the process down. Mr George Reynolds, Chief Commissioner for the department in the Eastern Cape, told Weekend Post: "It's all a question of funds. We've gone into a bit of a recession, so the building of new homes at Zwide will be

By CLIFF FOSTER

affected."

Meanwhile, little general maintenance is being carried out at Walmer by either authorities or occupants, so in physical terms the township dies a little more each day.

Many people will mourn its passing. But few could condone its condition.

Whites in Walmer have campaigned for its retention — ideologically on the grounds that blacks must not be pushed around by Government, fundamentally on the basis that for their domestic workers it makes for easier commuting.

Blacks in the township prefer living there because it's closer to town than other black suburbs — and because it's become a mature, well-knit homogeneous unit where families know each other and the threshold of violence is low.

"We've grown up here, we know each other and we know each other's needs," says librarian Miss Nomalizo Kleinbooi.

Mature it certainly is. If there is one blessing it is that the ramshackled development doesn't have that raw-boned look of the straight-jacketed township.

There is something folksy, almost picturesque, about some of the weathered facades, the cornflowers climbing the broken fences, the well-worn, life-on-life character of the higgledy-piggledy place.

But quaintness has an ugly side. The effluent seeping beneath back garden gates is proof enough of poor health standards. The rickety roofs also leak. The sun-blistered timbers harbour colonies of termites.

If you look closer around the township you will see there are no playgrounds, no pre-primary creches. There are no Xhosa books in the tiny library. No teaching aids or dictionaries, either.

There is a school, but only one, so it means teaching in shifts — juniors between 7.30am and 12.15pm, seniors 12.30pm to 5pm.

Plants grow in lush profusion in the garden of Goodwin and Victor Tembani's house — and

Victor's colourful murals adorn the walls and garden fence — but it means carrying eight buckets of water a day down the street from the communal tap in the dry spells.

Mr Jamangia Mkwika is 100 years old. He spends his day propped on bolsters in the window of a zinc-walled shack on the very edge of the township, grass of the open veld growing almost up to his door. He speaks a curiously refined English and he made his living "sometimes selling bottles with a donkey cart". But he's too old now to cross town and visit his 112-year-old sister, Mrs Sarah Mjacu, in Kwazakele.

He sits in the window "because it's the only thing which I still can do".

There is no real income. Existence, in his terms, is "an empty bone — which you pick up. But from an empty bone you extract nothing".

Window on Walmer Township... Mr JAMANGIA MKWIKI, 100 years old, looks out. Mr Mkwika, who has a 112-year old sister, spends his day propped on bolsters at the window of a zinc-walled shack in the old township which awaits a final blow from the State.

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Some people have tried hard to brighten up the township. Mr GOODWIN TEMBANI outside the home he shares with his brother, Victor.



Washing day for Mrs IVY LUKWE, surrounded by the billowing washing of neighbours.

6/11/82

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NOVEMBER 6, 1982

6/11/82

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Post Focus

WEEKEND POST, N

Transkei gets Fingo land

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D. Dispar
8/11/82
(27)

EAST LONDON — Compensatory land for the 4 000-strong Fingo community, uprooted from the Humansdorp district and moved to Ciskei, has been ceded to Transkei.

This has been confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria.

The land — some 30 000 ha in the Balotwa Gatywa district of Queenstown — was ceded to Transkei by a proclamation published in the Government Gazette on October 29.

The land allocated as "compensatory" for the resettlement of the Fingos has been scheduled for incorporation into Transkei for some time.

The Fingos, who for 150 years had lived on land in the Tsitsikamma area awarded to them by the Cape colonial government for service during the Xhosa wars, were



MR LUJABE

removed from the land from 1975 onwards.

They were resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek — an area with little employment opportunities. Landowners were paid an average R429 for improvements on land from which they were removed.

The land has since been put up for sale to white farmers.

When details of the

proposed compensation were released in Parliament this year, the MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft criticised the government for giving compensatory land in an area to be consolidated into Transkei and not in Ciskei.

The government's handling of the Tsitsikamma Fingos, he said, was the "worst blot of its record."

In terms of the 1936 Land Act compensatory land must be in the same province as the excised land.

Ciskei Vice-President, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said yesterday he had "no comment at this stage" on the matter.

The Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said the Balotwa Gatywa district had been earmarked for incorporation into Transkei for a number of years. DDR,

DD. 9/11/82

SA criticised for Fingo land deal

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EAST LONDON — The South African Government had acted irregularly by ceding compensatory land for Fingos — moved from the Humansdorp district to Ciskei — to Transkei, the Ciskei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, said yesterday.

Mr Pityi, who was recently appointed to the Ciskei Cabinet, stressed that he was commenting in his personal capacity and that his views might not reflect official Ciskei opinion on the issue.

"To my way of thinking the compensatory land should have been ceded to the country where these people have been resettled," he said.

Asked whether Ciskei intended taking the matter up with the South African Government, Mr Pityi said he was not

aware of any such plans.

The land — some 30 000 ha in the Bolotwa Gatywa district of Queenstown — was ceded to Transkei at the end of last month.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Johan Oosthuysen, has confirmed that the land was ceded to Transkei following the removal of the 4 000-strong Fingo community from land in the Tsitsikamma area of Humansdorp.

The land at Tsitsikamma was awarded to the Fingo people in 1834 by the Cape colonial government for service during the Xhosa wars.

The Fingos have been resettled at Elukhanyweni near Keiskammahoek and the land at

Tsitsikamma has been put up for sale to white farmers.

Opposition party spokesmen criticised the government during the last parliamentary session when it became known that compensatory land would be ceded to Transkei.

Explaining the ceding of land to Transkei, Mr Oosthuysen said in terms of the 1936 Land Act compensatory land had to be given in the same province.

"When land is taken away from blacks it has to be given back to blacks in the same province," he said.

As the compensatory land was in the Queenstown district the government had acted within the law.

"It doesn't necessarily

have to be given to the individuals who have been resettled or to the state in which they have been resettled.

"The law only states that the quota of land under black ownership must stay the same."

Mr Oosthuysen said a distinction had to be made between the "settlement" of people and "land in compensation" as this involved two different transactions.

The two transactions, he said, normally "go hand in hand" and compensatory land mostly bordered on independent black territories or states due to become independent.

Compensatory land had to be of equal agricultural or pastoral value as the land excised from black ownership. — DDR

Room 9/14/82
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Zulus to see new Govt homes today

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE Zulu community at Driefontein, near the western border of Swaziland, will be shown today where the Government intends to resettle them.

Representatives of the community will be taken to Babanango, near Ulundi, capital of KwaZulu, by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to see the settlement.

On Wednesday last week about 20 Swazi stand-owners from Driefontein were taken under police escort to see a resettlement camp at Lochiel, in the KaNgwane homeland.

About 300 stand-owners are to be removed to make way for establishment of a dam on the Umkhonto River.

Most stand-owners told the Government last April that they did not want to leave.

FINGOS

Star 9/11/82

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — The 4 000-strong Fingo community that was relocated from Humansdorp to Keiskammahoeck in Ciskei in 1977, has been compensated for its land — but the land provided in compensation has been ceded to Transkei.

In terms of a Government proclamation, 30 000 hectares of land in the Queenstown district has been ceded to Transkei.

Opposition party politicians have reacted angrily to the move, calling it "a disgrace" and "insensitive."

Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, said the Government's treatment of the Fingo people had been disgraceful.

The community had been resettled in "tomato box" houses on a small tract of land at Elukhanyeni outside Keiskammahoeck where there were few jobs available.

Fingos' new land ceded to Transkei

(Handwritten marks: a circled 'A' and a circled '21')

The land at Humansdorp was given to the Fingos in 1834 by Sir George Grey, then Governor of the Cape. It has now been put up for sale to white farmers.

The Government paid out small sums as compensation for properties. Mr Isaac Tembani received R200 for a three-bedroomed house on 12 morgen of land.

"This is the final indignity that they have had to suffer — to cede compensatory land which should by rights have come to them, to a homeland of

which they are not even a part," Mr Moorcroft said.

"All fair-minded people will be appalled by the Government's insensitivity and inhumanity in this matter," he said.

Professor Nic Olivier nominated PFP MP, said he was very unhappy about the move and believed the Government was "doing something it was not authorised to do."

"This should go through Parliament as Transkei is supposed to be an independent state," he said.

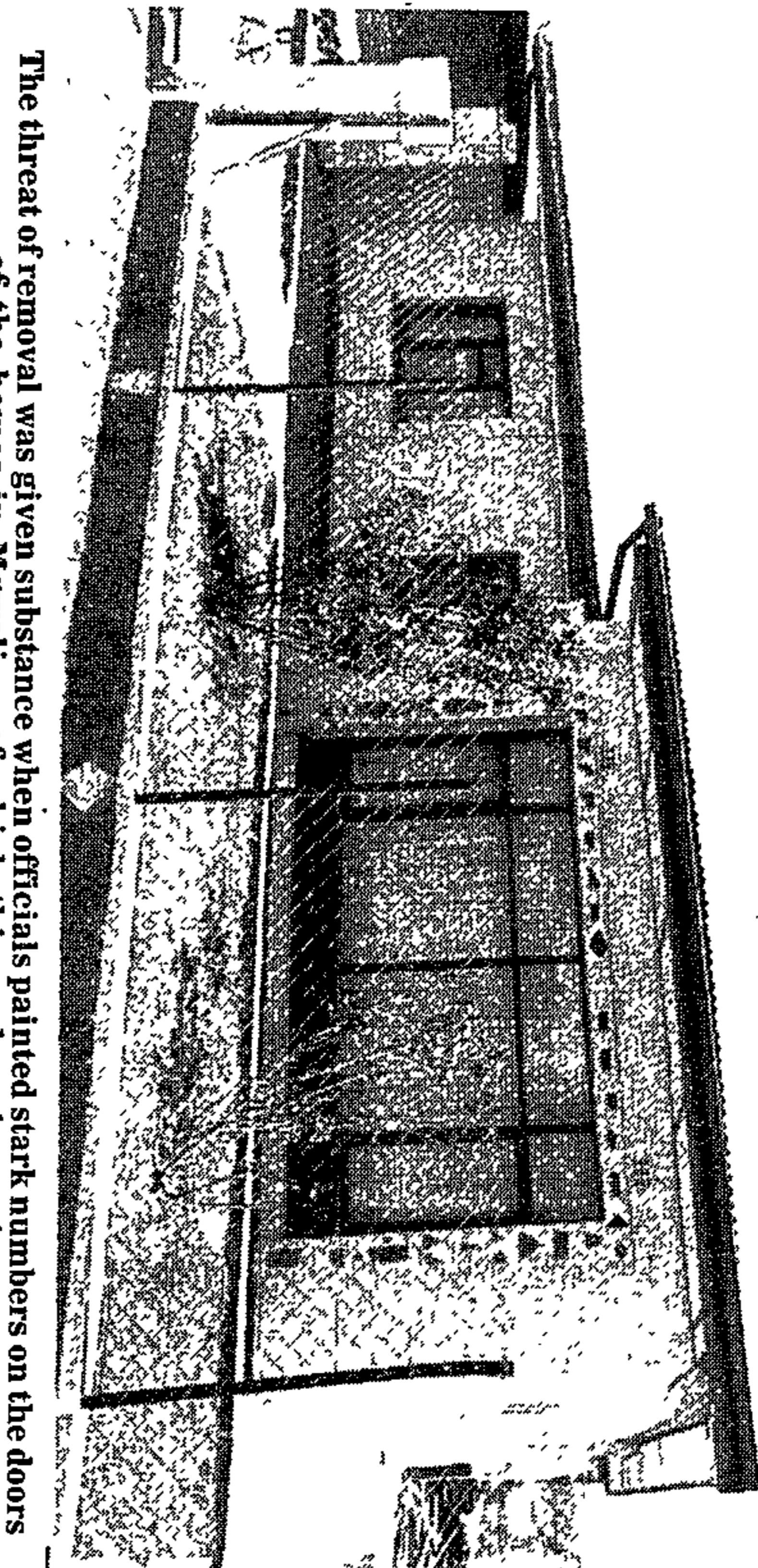
Injustice that threatens

D. 2003/1/12/132

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Mgwali

A short drive east of Stutterheim lies the mission settlement of Mgwali. Six locations (each housing about 1 000 people), vast hectares of arable land nesting in misty valleys and impressive grazing camps all neatly fenced, comprise Mgwali. There is an orderliness about the place deriving from its original layout in the early 19th Century.



The threat of removal was given substance when officials painted stark numbers on the doors of the homes in Mgwali — of which this modern house is one.

KIN BENTLEY, of East London, visits Mgwali and reports that its people speak of their threatened removal with anguish.

at the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Elders of the church spoke of the threatened removal with anguish. The melancholy strains of the hymns were only erased by the natural humour and the deep faith with which these hearty people seem imbued.

Epitomising this fibre, is the old man of Mgwali, Mr Herman Gija, 94, who has lived there all his life. Mr Gija, his hearing and sight still good, lends courage to his people as he shows his determination not to leave. For the Mgwali people, steeped in their love for beauty and their rich heritage, have rallied to the cause of saving their land.

To this end, some of the 150 land-owners, despite intimidation, have

was recently given concrete substance when officials painted stark numbers on the doors of all the homes at Mgwali.

What this uncertainty means is that among the people there is a feeling of desperation creeping into what should be a vibrant and viable farming community. Though they still plough and sow, they don't know if they'll be around to reap the next harvest. The planning committee has told them their prayers won't penetrate the ceiling of the church. The ministerial pen is poised, ready to scratch through the delicate, hand-written cursive of the title-deeds.

Anyone who has seen this beautiful place, its literate people, its skilled farmers, would realise a gross injustice is to be perpetrated through this crude action.

The Mgwali Institution, like Lovedale and Healdtown, probably symbolised too much that was historically and culturally significant to the free spirit of the black people who treasured it. Today it stands empty and decaying, its future uncertain. While black people are crying out for education, another institution for their advancement has become a sacrifice on the altar of apartheid ideology.

"My country 'tis of thy people you're dying"

The first black people to practise contour ploughing lived there and as a result the gentle hills surrounding the rich valleys show no erosion scars. Mgwali has never known drought — its three rivers have always flowed.

But this industrious farming community has a historical background which makes it unique in the history of the Xhosas. Tyo Soga

trained as a missionary in Scotland where he married Janet Burnside, a teacher. They returned to Mgwali and spread the Christian faith and brought education, agricultural training, and dignity to the receptive occupants of these gracious valleys.

The Cumming Memorial, a primary school, dates back to pre-1820.

The large Mgwali Institution was built in 1953. Even older, the Mission Church stands boldly, holding the community together in Christian brotherhood. It was in this atmosphere that the Rev. Mr Soga first translated the Bible into Xhosa.

Now the beauty, the Christian love which characterises this place, is threatened with total destruction. The grave of Sandile's mother, the wife of Chief Ngjika, Sutu, situated at Mgwali, must be abandoned by its custodians if the threatened removal of the six thousand people of Mgwali is carried out. Mgwali, lying between Ciskei and Transkei, has been described official-

ly as a "badly situated" area. Along with seven other such areas, it must be uprooted and its people "resettled" at Frankfort in the Ciskei.

The people who live there feel strongly about this. That is probably why on the Sunday we visited Mgwali, the perpetual drizzle didn't deter the people who came to listen to the sermons

When thousands faced with removal lose hope — what then?

The madness

of resettlement

271 14/11/82

WHILE the Government talks of reform, and some lapse into euphoria over a proposed new constitutional dispensation which they see as a great step towards racial peace, apartheid is alive and well and living vigorously in South Africa.

Ask the hundreds of thousands of black South Africans who are being threatened with removal and are being moved because of the apartheid ideology. They know.

Ask the 60 000 people living in the corridor between the Ciskei and the Transkei who are under imminent threat of removal to resettlement camps in the state of Ciskei. Ask the 90 000 people living under threat in Ladysmith district. Or the 30 000 living in the lush lands of Reserve No 4 near KwaNobonambi. Or the tens of thousands in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

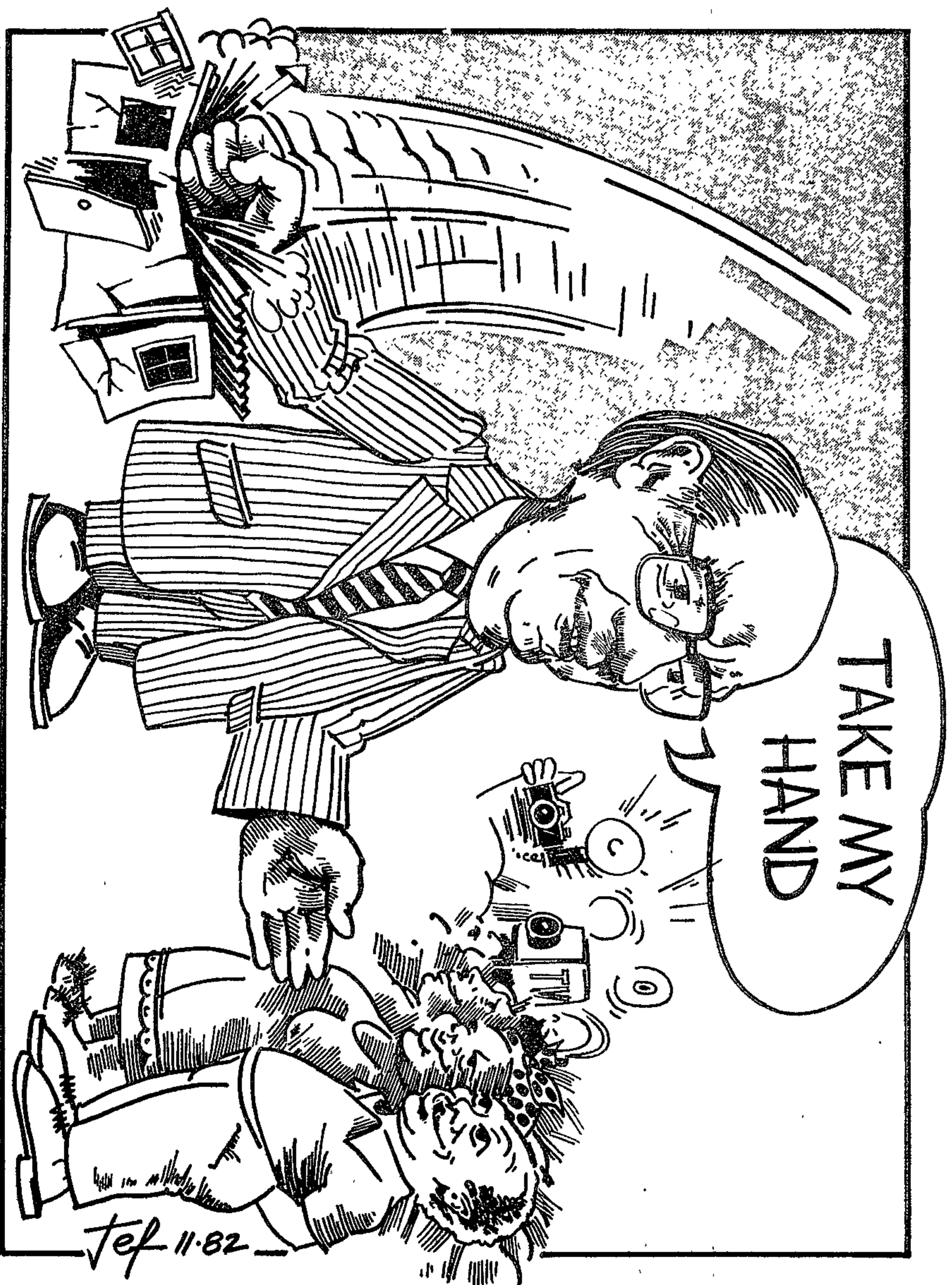
For these people apartheid is real — starkly real. For them the debate about change and reform and "healthy power sharing" is irrelevant. It means nothing to them if P W Botha dresses up the old Coloured Representative Council and the present Indian Council to look like parts of the South African Parliament or if whites talk about a new constitution.

For them "change" means something quite different. It means uprooting and despoliation. It means having to leave homes, lands and bushes which they and their families have occupied and managed for generations.

The authorities refer to the operation as "Resettlement Schemes". This is a euphemism. As far as most of the "black spot" and other removals are concerned they are "Unsettlement Schemes".

Sometimes, too, as in the case of the people of the Ciskei corridor, their removal will mean final and complete change of citizenship because they are to be taken out of South Africa and re-located in "independent" Ciskei.

And of course much of



RAY SWART MP, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal, visits a "black spot" and reflects on the lunacy of the Government's resettlement programmes at a time when, it says, it is talking peace

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Trevor
14/11/82

vate sugar cane. At the time there were some who said the allotments were too small to be economic. They were wrong. The land is some of the most fertile along the sugar belt and the prosperity of those white settlers soon became legend.

And clearly the land on the south side holds the same promise, but it is Reserve No 4 and the people are black and they are being told they must go.

The Minister has told me it is a "black spot" which must be moved and the people relocated to Ntambanana (which is grazing country frequently subjected to drought conditions).

How can any of this possibly be justified? How can it be reconciled with claims that the Government is intent upon bringing change which will improve race relations and increase peace and security in South Africa?

At the Indaba I invited comment from the tribal people. They were dignified and restrained, yet very angry. Some were downright disillusioned and I could not blame them. The comments were heart-rending.

"This land is like a father and mother to us — why must we move?" asked one.

"The land is different here. During the last drought other areas had to get rations and water. We didn't need help. Ntambanana has no water, some people have already left there to come here," said another.

"This is our land of origin. It was given to us by God. The Government told us to develop it and we have done that. How can they now take it away from us?" asked another.

"The Government is cruel and jealous. How can they feed a baby and then take the food away? You can't take a fish from the river and expect it to live — it will die. We are not going to move. The Government had better come and shoot us," was the comment from a senior tribesman.

But Reserve No 4 is not an isolated case where the lunacy of un-settlement by removal is retrated. It is

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the rural areas — unlike Nyanga and Crossroads, — far away from the easy spotlight of the media and often remote from the attention of interested and influential bodies which can stimulate and harness public opinion against what is being perpetrated.

So while white politicians talk of reform and new deals in the cosy atmosphere of their party congresses, and while the more gullible among the public sit back and say "P W is moving, at last towards better race relations, give him a chance... all is well, the opposite is true.

All is not well. The Pretoria boffins are not idle. Seemingly oblivious of the current political climate which cries out for a new racial dispensation, for compassion and understanding of human values, they are moving

quietly and with determination to give effect to some of the worst aspects of apartheid. Whether they do it in the name of "apartheid" or "separate development" or "consolidation" or "re-settlement" does not matter. It must all be neat and tidy. If people are where they ought not to be in terms of the grand plan, they must go.

So, while politicians talk, often with forked tongues,

moves on relentlessly. Officialdom talks of people being "badly situated" (hundreds of thousands of them) and if they are that, they must be relocated.

I spent a day recently as the invited guest at a tribal Indaba in Reserve No 4 near KwaMbonambi in Zululand from which the "badly situated" inhabitants are threatened with removal to an area near Nambanana. They showed me their

lands and their crops. And they told me their story. Surely no fair-minded South African concerned for the future of this country could fail to be moved by it.

These people — 20 to 30 000 of them — have apparently been "badly situated" for more than 200 years. At any rate, that is how long the tribe can trace its presence in the area.

Older tribesmen told stories handed down of

how Shaka himself used to visit the area from Umbumbulu to see their ancestors and to receive gifts of fruit from the lush lands. But in more recent times they have been exhorted by the Government to farm their land more productively. More than 20 years ago they were advised to plant gum trees. They did, and today there are plantations and some of them operate saw mills to deal with them.

Others have quotas to supply neighbouring mills along the North Coast. They have had no assistance from Government extension officers, but they have received help and advice from local white farmers. They have bought tractors and bakkies and they told me with pride how they were learning to farm like the whites. They have built schools and trading stores and their farming operations

have moved far beyond the subsistence basis associated with so many reserve areas

Testimony of their economic viability is the fact that numbers of their people are giving up jobs in the urban areas to return to the reserve. Should this not be what the Government wants?

I stood on a hill and saw extensive plantations of lush bananas, vegetable crops (onions the size of large grape fruit) and meatie crops in abundance.

I was looking north across the Umfolozi River. On the other side, in the distance, I recognised Monzi, the sugar growing settlement near Mthabuba. I recalled how after the war the Smuts Government had settled ex-servicemen there and given them comparatively small allotments along the banks of the Umfolozi to, culti-

one of many such situations around the Republic.

In the name of our future security, in the name of morality and fairness, in the name of sanity, these removals for ideological reasons must be stopped. If they are not, the heritage for all of us in South Africa will be grim indeed

In his letter inviting me to the indaba in Reserve No 4 the chief's representative flattered me by writing: "We have appointed you to be our father in this matter. We still have faith in you even though some of our people are beginning to lose hope."

If white authority continues with its massive removals being planned around South Africa, how long will our black countrymen have faith in any of us? And when they lose hope, what then?

one of many such situations around the Republic.

In the name of our future security, in the name of morality and fairness, in the name of sanity, these removals for ideological reasons must be stopped. If they are not, the heritage for all of us in South Africa will be grim indeed

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A damming affair... hundreds of people may have to be trucked out of their promised land

By Kevin Davie

THE Department of Co-operation and Development has resettled 100 families, and laid out sites with 614 toilets, in an area where the Department of Environment Affairs is to build a massive dam.

Beginning in 1979 the Department of Co-operation and Development began laying out sites on Bulwer Trust Farm, which adjoins the Tugela River about 30km from Stanger, and in the past 18 months has been resettling black families in the area.

As recently as June this year, families were still being trucked into the area, even though it was publicly announced in October last year that a dam was to be constructed on the site.

The Department of Water Affairs, which has since amalgamated with other government departments to become the Department of the Environment, has been working on the project since 1970.

The commissioner responsible for administering the Lower Tugela area, Pieter Schreuder, says it only came to his attention in November that a dam was to be built on the site.

The move has created uncertainty with those moved into the area, who say they are happy there and have spent both money and time building houses and cultivating crops.

... told the Sunday Tribune

ONE Government department is resettling people at great cost — in terms of both suffering and cash. Another Government department is building a dam which is going to flood the same area. And a local chief says the land has been promised to him by the Government. On top of it all there are now fears of bloodshed through faction fighting as people are squeezed together on the waterline as the dam level rises. This — in microcosm — is the chaos of the National Party's resettlement scheme, a plan which has affected nearly three quarters of a million blacks since 1948 and is expected to disrupt the lives of another 600 000, according to latest estimates. The place is Bulwer Trust Farm near Stanger and this is the story of how people are trying to live there.

Bulwer Farm families have to move AGAIN...

*Tru...
14/11/82*

251

Bulwer Farm, but he has a cause for concern: an invisible line between two pegs put into the ground on his property by a Government department which does not appear to be working in conjunction with another department of the Government which told him he had to move into the area.

Mr. Geabashie, who earned his living in Durban during his working life as a lorry driver, says he doesn't know where or when he'll move.

"I can do nothing," he says. Ray Swart, chairman of the PFP's newly-formed committee on re-movals, said this week that in Natal alone almost 750 000 people had suffered the misery of enforced resettlement since 1948.

1 Jan. as recently as June this year. Co-operation Development officials were still bringing in families — in one case "advising them a week after resettlement that they could not stay as a dam was to be built on the site."

The resettlement has also created tension with existing residents of the area Chief Mdubeni Mathonsi, who lives on the hill overlooking Bulwer Farm, says the authorities promised him the land — which he says is the land of his ancestors — as early as the 1950s.

People living on the hill now fear that as the dam grows in size, the inhabitants of Bulwer Farm will move further and further up the hill, leading to increased tension, and possibly faction fights.

"There may be bloodshed at any time," says Ezra Cele, chairman of a committee which has been formed by local residents to investigate the matter.

"On behalf of the people I ask that the Government is considerate in such matters."

During the past 18 months families with building materials salvaged from their homes that were broken down when they had to move, have been trucked into the area, taking as many as five truckloads down the rough track to the settlement to get them there.

Water was laid on by the Department of Co-operation and Development, 614 concrete septic tank toilets with corrugated iron shelters built and several classrooms added to a nearby school to accommodate the expected influx of pupils into the area.

At their own expense, and taking about two months to build a house, the resettled people — who hold "permission to occupy" notices from the Department of Co-operation and Development — have built houses, put fences up around their one-tenth hectare properties, and started to cultivate crops.

Then they were told about the dam and in some cases, according to the resettled people, told to move a number of abandoned, half-completed houses are evidence of this.

The "permission to occupy" authority gives the occupier, who pays R1,00 per year as a token rent, very limited rights.

"The rights, powers, privileges, duties and obligations of the holder and any other person lawfully acquiring any rights in or over the allotment shall be determined and exercised in accordance with such general and special conditions and with such rules, regulations or laws as are already or may in the future be prescribed or be in force in the area in which the allotment is situated."

Two arms of the Department of Co-operation and Development have been involved in the Bulwer Trust Farm resettlement scheme, resettling blacks living in "black spots" — land owned by blacks in so-called white areas.

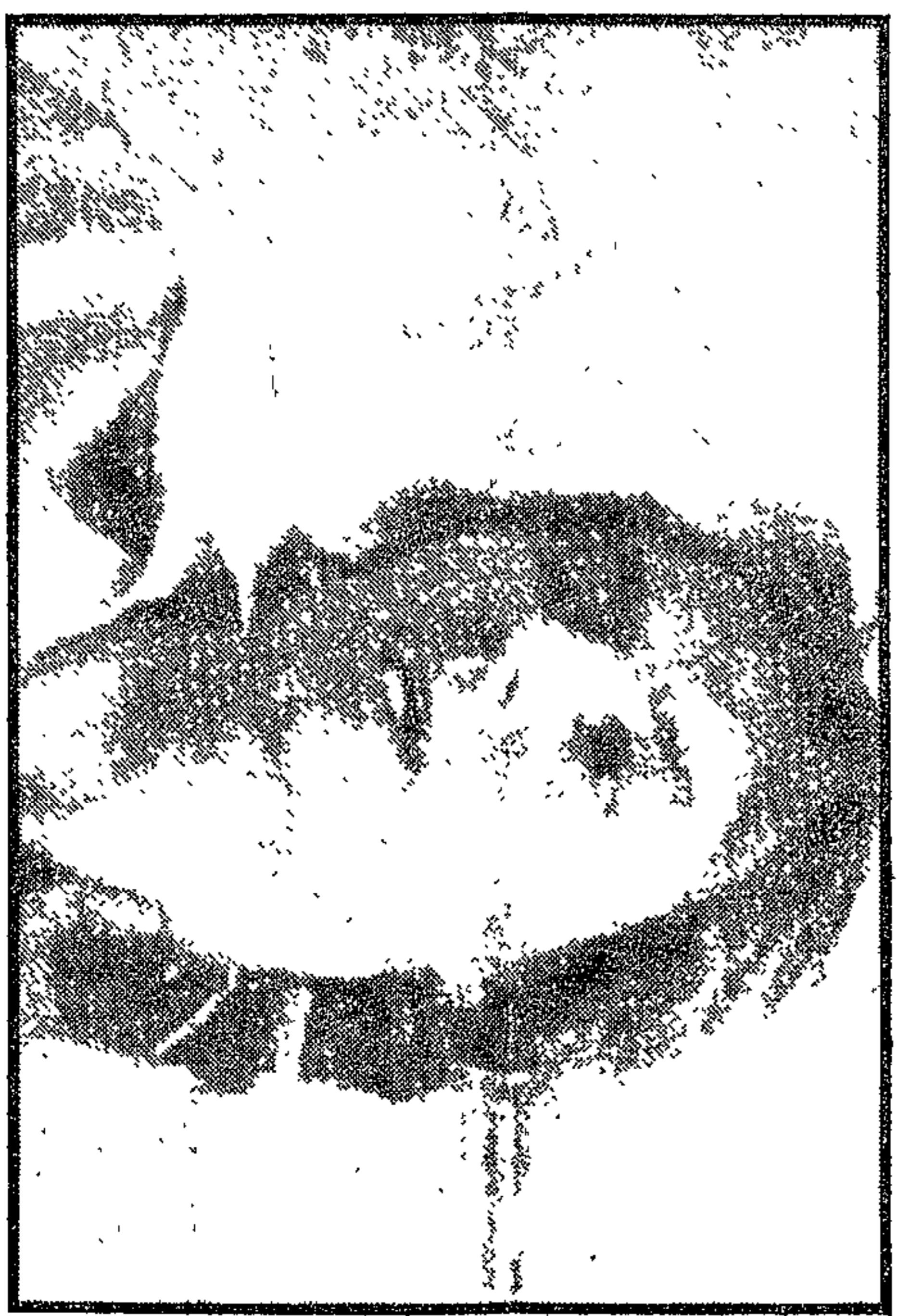
They are the local commissioner and the Port Natal Administration Board, both based in Stanger.

The Director of Community Services for Port Natal Administration Board, Clyde Smit, says they have been moving squatters living on black-owned farms to Bulwer Farm.

"Many were being charged exorbitant rents by their landlords," he says.

Mr Smit says they organised the trucks to move them in, and provided tents in case of rain. Then the local commissioner, Pieter Schreuder, informed him that a dam was going to be built.

In April/May they stopped resettling, says Mr Smit, adding that he didn't know where the people will be



Public relations spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Johan Oosthuisen, says 22 families will have to be re-

the exact size of the dam, where it will be located, and what it will cost, are still being studied. This is a joint project of Escorn and the De-

investigation. Johan Oosthuisen says Mr Schreuder is aware of the problem of tension in the area between Chief Mathonsi, who has tradi-

One of those resettled at Bulwer Trust farm is Dickson Gabashe, 54. He was living at Kearsney, near Stanger, when served notice by the Port

ary, 1980, and built a home consisting of three small houses. Each took two months to build, the wood alone costing R50. The mud walls didn't

ABOVE Gibson Geabashe and the home that has brought him happiness since the last time he was moved.

LEFT Commissioner Pieter Schreuder, not allowed to speak to the press.

AR LEFT Clyde Smit. The commissioner told us to stop moving people into the area in April or May.

Rural Advancement (Afra), which will shortly publish the findings of a three-year study into resettlement, has estimated that another 600 000 people are threatened with removal in terms of current policy.

Those that have been resettled or face removal include those evicted from farms, moved from "black spots", moved in an attempt to consolidate homelands, moved because of infrastructural development such as dam construction and forestry programmes, and those forcibly moved because the Group Areas Act has allotted the land to another race group.

The Afra report says it is difficult to be sure just how many blacks the Government intends moving, as some plans are still secret. Consolidation plans that have been announced indicate that 300 000 people will be moved, but the actual numbers could be higher, since the Van der Walt Commission proposals for KwaZulu are being withheld until 1984.

"We estimate that over the past 20 or 30 years the State has relocated forcibly — the coercion taking both direct and indirect forms — up to half a million people into KwaZulu or, more commonly into areas intended to be added to KwaZulu once their quota of relocated people has been received," says Afra's report.

"If the state persists with its consolidation plans for KwaZulu — and it is on record as saying it intends to complete its consolidation programme countrywide by 1986 — then it will have to remove a further half a million people and more."

The Afra researchers say that while enforced population relocations did not begin with the National Party in 1948, they took on a vastly in-



Committee chairman Edgar Cele... 'The people are worried there will be faction fights. There may be bloodshed at any time'



Bulwer farm resident Mithembu sits near one of the buildings that will disappear beneath the dam.

A damming dispute: General Mithembu's urgent appeal to Bulwer's ungentle future

Congress condemns forced removals

B. S. ... 15/11/82

PFP stance questioned

PORT ELIZABETH — The government's policy of resettlement of blacks and of eradicating black spots through forced removals was unanimously condemned this weekend by the Cape congress of the Progressive Federal Party.

The congress took a strong stand against the government's resettlement programme which, it has been estimated, has led to the relocation of between two million and 3,5 million people.

Professor Nancy Charton of the political science department at Rhodes University told delegates an estimated 10 per cent of all relocations had resulted from the removal of black spots from white areas. "This is done so the map may conform to the apartheid blueprint," she said.

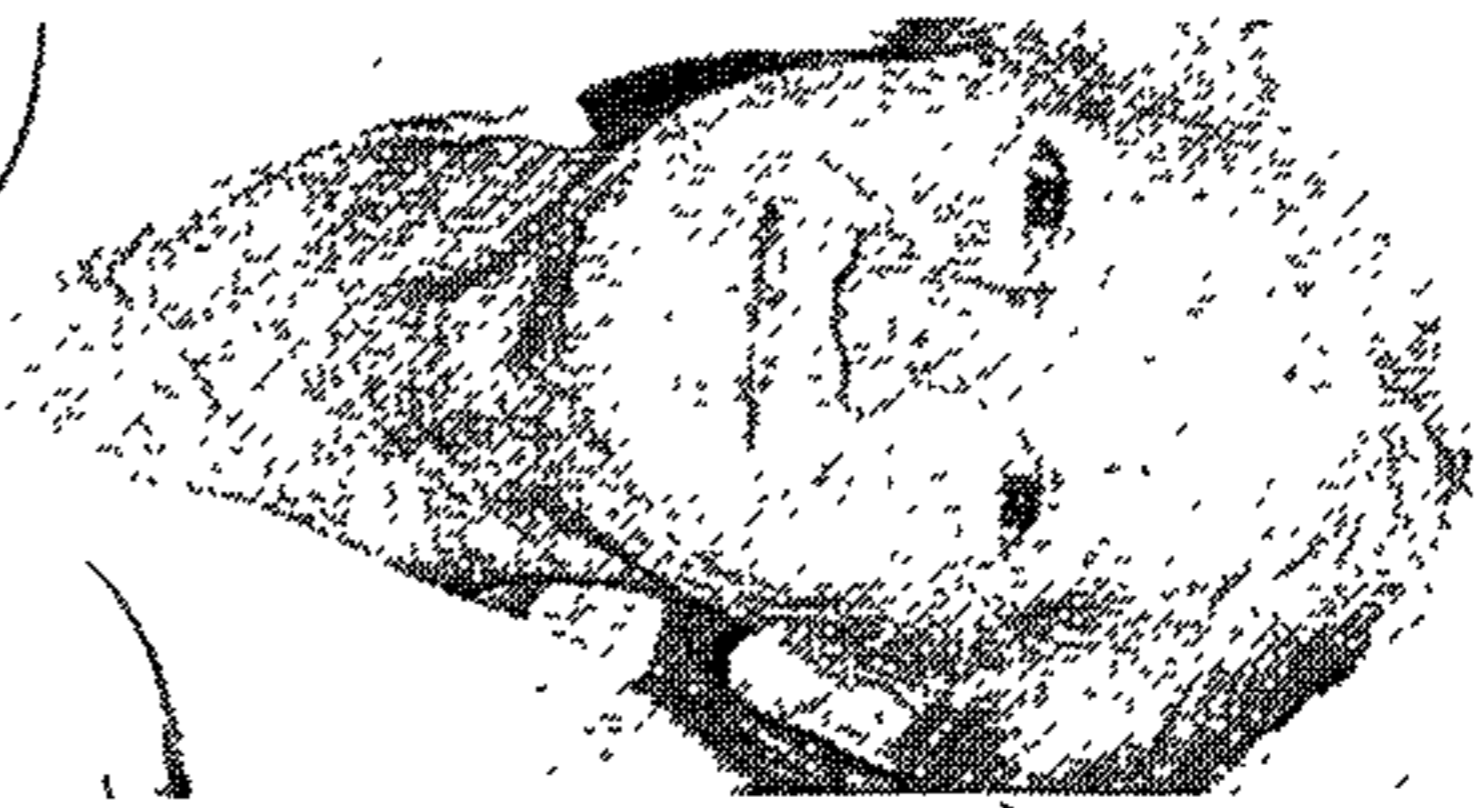
The removal of illegals from towns and cities

under influx control laws accounted for another 25 per cent while the termination of labour tenancy and squatting on white farms had resulted in 37 per cent of removals

Prof Charton said the government's basic intent was to protect white affluence in urban and rural areas against black population increases and to insulate the white political structure against black political pressure.

Influx control was not preventing urbanisation but merely channelling it to the poorest and worst developed of all the industrial regions of the country and to settlements in rural areas with no urban infrastructure or job opportunities.

Prof Charton said even after resettlement in Ciskei, relocated people could not be certain of



PROF CHARTON

the permanency of their new domicile. People in resettlement areas at Kammanskraal and Oxton had been

moved repeatedly.

Nothing could be more destructive of human initiative and endeavour than this mindless cycle of movement imposed upon thousands of people."

People agitating for a halt to all resettlement were ignoring the inevitable population flows from poor rural regions to the urban areas.

Resettlement was inevitable but people should be allowed to make their own decisions and the role of the state should be to facilitate them rather than direct them, she said.

The state should supply information services and create welfare back-up to help people move to areas where there were jobs or where jobs could be created.

This would inevitably involve the removal of influx controls. — PC.

PORT ELIZABETH — Deep self-analysis of basic Progressive Federal Party philosophy was revealed for the second time in a week when delegates at the Cape PFP congress here considered the PFP's response to the government's constitutional proposals.

Some delegates questioned whether the PFP had been wise to reject the proposals outright, stressing that while they agreed the plan brought forward by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was seriously inadequate, it might have been better to have left the door to negotiation open by reserving judgment on the blueprint.

Others warned that any attempt to pander to unfounded white fears or embrace a solution which relied on the belief that whites would determine the pace of change, would further

polarise black and white South Africans

But charges of a looming left-right confrontation within the PFP were slapped down when congress delegates gave their leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, an overwhelming ovation after a tough speech in which he spelled out the need for PFP action

He said it was wrong to argue that whites would determine the pace of change. This would depend on the white response to pressures for change

He told delegates that because the government had made it clear the underlying philosophy in its programme for reform relied on the exclusion of blacks, a response to its proposals by the PFP could not be delayed

"We could not accept it. That would have made us party to further racial polarisation. But this does not mean we exclude ourselves from further negotiation."

He said the PFP's task was to go to the white electorate and convince it of the need for far-reaching change while demonstrating the party's determination to prove it was working for all South Africans

Mr Jannie van Gend, a Cape Peninsula delegate, urged the PFP not to bend its policies to pander to white fears.

"We must show people that there is no reason for fear." — PC

Bond rebates rejected ²⁷¹ Forced removals lashed at PFP Cape congress ^{Rom 15/11/82}

Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Cape congress of the Progressive Federal Party rejected on Saturday an important facet of the economic policy of its top financial experts, turning its back on a plea to press for tax rebates on the mortgage bond interest paid by homeowners.

The surprising rejection of the motion from the Walmer branch came after Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, warned that it was unfair to call for tax concessions for the privileged few with home bonds when all people in SA contributed to taxes.

After an unsuccessful attempt by the Cape PFP chairman Mr Brian Bamford to bring about consensus, the Walmer resolution was taken to the vote and resoundingly defeated.

It was a resounding setback for the official Opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, who had in recent Budget debates in Parliament called for tax rebates on soaring bond interest rates.

Mr John Malcomess, alternate spokesman on finance, apparently believing the motion would be supported unanimously, was not present in the University of Port Elizabeth auditorium during discussion of the resolution.

Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Government's resettlement policy — including forced removals to eradicate black spots — was unanimously condemned at the weekend by the Cape congress of the Progressive Federal Party.

The congress stood firm against the Government's resettlement programme which, it has been estimated, has led to the relocation of between 2 000 000 and 3 500 00 people.

Professor Nancy Charton of the Political Science Department at Rhodes University told delegates an estimated 10% of all relocations resulted from "black spot" removals.

"This is done so that the map may conform to the

apartheid blueprint," she said. The removal of "illegals" from towns and cities under influx control laws accounted for another 25%, while the termination of labour tenancy and squatting on white farms resulted in 37% of removals.

Prof Charton said the Government's basic intent was to protect white affluence in urban and rural areas against black population increases and to insulate the white political structure against black political pressure.

Influx control was not preventing urbanisation, but pushing it into the most poorly developed areas of the country, she said.

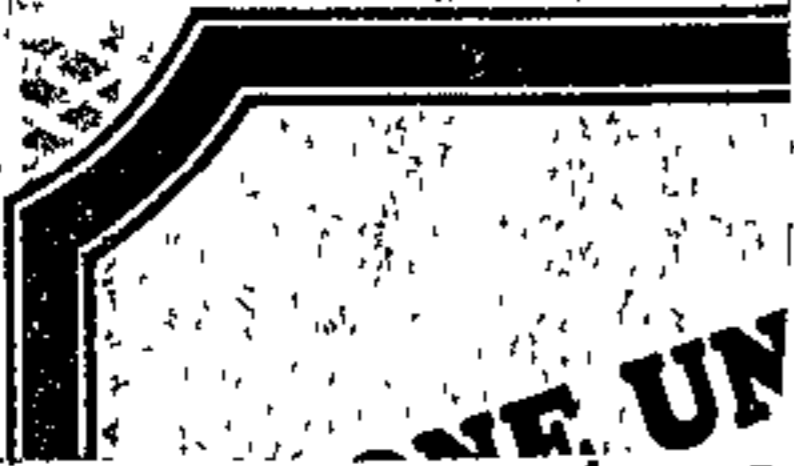
Even after resettlement in Ciskei, relocated people could not be certain of the

permanency of their new domicile — resettled people at Hammanskraal and Oxton had been moved repeatedly.

"Nothing could be more destructive of human initiative and endeavour than this mindless cycle of movement imposed upon thousands of people," she said.

Resettlement of one form or another was inevitable — but, she said, people should be allowed to make their own decisions. The State should facilitate the process rather than forcibly directing them, and should provide information and welfare backup to help people move to areas where there were jobs or where jobs could be created.

This would inevitably remove influx controls, she said.



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Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —
 The Afrikaner, who
 would not forget or
 forgive the British con-
 centration camps, was
 now forcing millions of
 blacks into worse reset-
 tlement camps, Bishop
 Desmond Tutu said
 yesterday at the Angli-
 can Provincial Synod.

He warned the Afri-
 kaner that black South
 Africans were just as
 prepared to fight for
 their South Africanism.

"If there is one thing
 we are going to be
 forced to fight over —
 and I am trying to say
 this reasonably — it is
 our citizenship."

In a denunciation of
 the bantustan policy,
 he accused the Govern-
 ment of playing "the
 numbers game" with
 blacks, who outnumbered
 whites 5-1.

"Whites have been
 exhorted to have more
 babies. Some of us
 have suggested that
 even if they start to

'Blacks won't forget' on resettlement

(271)

night, there is no hope
 of them catching up."

He said that in the
 past "we lived together
 as one nation in a
 united motherland —
 blacks were still citi-
 zens." This was true
 even when they were
 called "natives with a
 capital N, then bantu,
 then plurals."

The situation had
 changed. "You have to
 hand it to them.
 They're smart. They're
 smart. They've dis-
 covered the truth of

the saying, 'Out of
 sight, out of mind,'"
 bishop Tutu said.

"How many whites in
 Johannesburg have
 been to Soweto? Sowe-
 to is at least 20 km
 from Johannesburg and
 you have to have a
 permit to get in. And
 the resettlement camps
 are even further. It is
 just too much trouble."

But people were
 starving, not because of
 a shortage of food in a
 country that produced
 food surpluses, but

investment
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 expenditure

by consumption effect part will be
 taken up by increased consumption and the rest by
 investment demand. However, if there is uncertainty as
 to future cash flows from investments and people think
 that risk is too high, they will have difficulty in
 absorbing that part of the output that is not taken up
 consumption. The result will be excess capacity &
 unemployment since stocks & inventories will build up
 and above desired level and output will have to cut
 back the following year resulting in unemployed resources.

The best way to encourage growth where there
 is excess capacity (SA has unemployed resource, since
 apartheid has resulted in inefficient resource employment)
 is to have investment demand. Investment in each
 period would increase by 50%.

Residents protest over pending removals

Mercury 27/11/82

African Affairs Reporter

THE Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday confirmed that people in the Thembalihle and Cornfields districts near Estcourt will be moved but the department had not done any planning for the removal.

Mr J Oosthuizen, public relations officer for the department, said the two areas would be moved according to the 1975 Consolidation proposals.

He was replying to protests by the residents of the two communities that the department was withholding information about the removals.

They told the Mercury that the local officials had refused to discuss the future of the two areas with

them. Officials from Pretoria had numbered their houses without giving reasons. It is expected that officials from Pretoria will address the tribesmen early next month.

Mr Jerome Thusi, chairman of the Thembalihle Land Owners' Association, said the residents were against the removal and would appeal to the KwaZulu Government and the Association for Rural Advancement to place their case to Dr Piet Koornhof, the department's Minister.

He said the removal would affect 45 land owners who had bought the farms in 1916 and create hardships for many widowed people who lived on rent from their tenants.

had been informed of a proposed resettlement when a Department of Agriculture official arrived in Mgwali in April last year to count people and paint numbers on villagers' doors.

"Mr Gordon from the department has been here several times with a magistrate and a mob of police and security officers who display guns," he said.

"The people here were afraid and wanted to know what was happening, but they were told they had no say — and they said nothing."

Members of the residents' committee have been arrested several times and held for questioning in King William's Town by the South African Police.

The former chairman of the residents' committee, Mzwandile Wilson Fanti, was detained by the South African Police earlier this year and handed over to the Transkeian security police. It is not known why he has been detained and apparently he has not been charged.

Before his detention, locals claim there was an unsuccessful assassination attempt on Mr Fanti.

On another occasion the whole residents' committee was detained by the Ciskeian Government after returning from Transkei where it had been consulting with Paramount Chief Xolizwe Sigcawu on resettlement.

"At that time we didn't know who was resettling us, or why. People were afraid, so we decided to see a chief in Transkei who is responsible for our future until we have our own chief," said a committee member.

Even road blocks are put up around the settlement when villagers hold their prayer meetings, and they claim the security police wait outside their gatherings until the prayers are over.

28/11/82

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"Now people are scared even to attend prayer services here for fear of being arrested — so we have to hold prayer sessions in individual homes," said one of the residents.

They approached the Ciskeian Government and were told that land had been set aside for them in Frankfort, and then the Transkeian Government advised them to get an attorney. Later they learned the South African Government had been responsible for planning their resettlement.

"Being of the Xhosa ethnic group we fall either with Ciskei or

SECURITY POLICE, GUNS AND DETENTION . . . THAT'S HOW PEOPLE OF MGWALI

ALMOST a century ago Queen Victoria granted land to black families attached to the Presbyterian Mission who settled at Mgwali, an area now between Transkei and Ciskei. And now the Government has decreed that they must move.

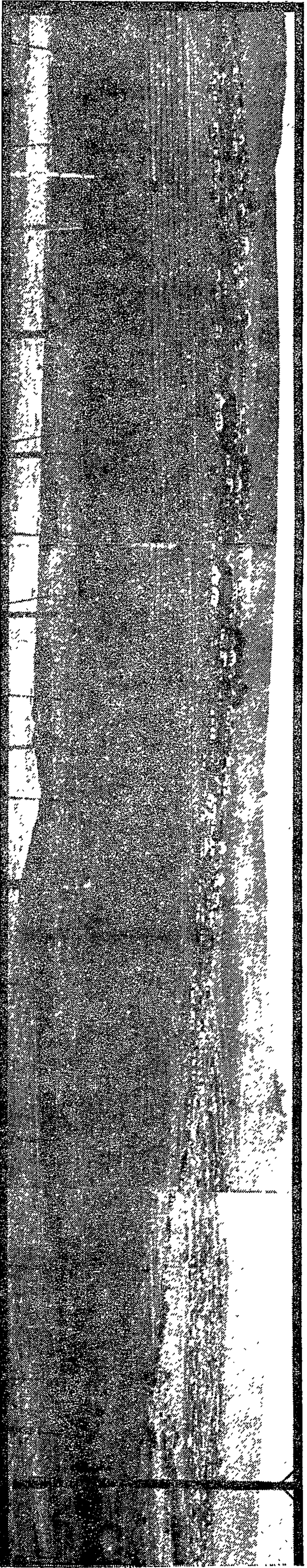
More than 150 freehold title deeds and maps — now more than 100 years old — were granted by Queen Victoria in 1863 and treasured by their owners. But as about 5,000 people are to be uprooted from their ancestral land and removed to Lennox Sebe's Ciskeian town of Frankfort, even the terms of the deeds become meaningless.

The mission was founded in 1857 near the Great Place of Xhosa Chief Sandile. Sandile's people were driven into what is now the Transkei after the 1879 Frontier War, but the mission people, being loyal, were allowed to remain at Mgwali.

But now the "Children of Mgwali" as they are known, claim they have been harassed by the security police branches from South Africa and Ciskei and by local headmen who are pressuring locals not to resist resettlement.

They say they do not regard themselves as Ciskeians, and should have been on Transkei's map from the day of homeland independence.

"When they resettle us, the whole of Mgwali will fall to pieces. We don't want to leave Mgwali, and we don't want resettlement — irrespective of who is being resettled. We don't want bloodshed over it," said Pringle Nobho, a member of the residents' committee and representative of the Methodist Church in Mgwali.



□ THE gentle hills from where the people of Mgwali will be uprooted from the "white corridor" between Transkei and Ciskei

'UPTOOT OUR PEOPLE STAY?'



□ MOTO KOSANI: Acting chairman of the residents' committee. The chairman is in detention

Transkei if we have to fall anywhere. Although the South African Government's homeland policy anywhere is one and the same thing, we are

closer to Transkei. "We do not mind remaining under the Republic Government, but if we can't, we would rather become part of

Transkei because at least it is better administered," he said. "But if Sebe rules us today, tomorrow we'll all be in detention," he said.

The six townships, each housing about 1,000 people in the misty valleys and impressive grazing camps in Mgwali are situated on vast, neatly

fenced arable land. Some families have built large brick and mortar houses in their fertile valleys which show no erosion because

of contour ploughing. The settlement, planned to engender a great community spirit, has never known drought and is well supplied by

its boreholes and the three rivers flowing at the foot of Mgwali's gentle hills.

The people of Mgwali are either farmers, teachers, nurses or work as migrant labourers. Some even work for the Ciskeian Government.

But their schools, churches and clinics, many of which were built by the people themselves, will have to be abandoned.

The history of the Mgwali removal proposals date back to the Seventies. The last official visit was by the then Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, in February, 1981.

The residents say they were reassured at their meeting with Mr Wentzel

that they would not be moved.

They were therefore not unduly worried when Chief Lennox Sebe, together with his Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, visited them on January 3, 1981.

Unexpectedly, he told them that they were going to have to move, and asked for their agreement "in principle".

But they refused. Chief Sebe then became aggressive and claimed that Mgwali was a gate through which "terrorists from Koina" would enter the Ciskei. He left the meeting with the injunction that

BY DOMINIQUE GILBERT

they were to form a committee to supervise the move.

He then set up a planning committee. Although the committee is said to meet with representatives from the Ciskeian and South African governments, it is claimed it has never reported back to the committee or asked its approval for decisions taken.

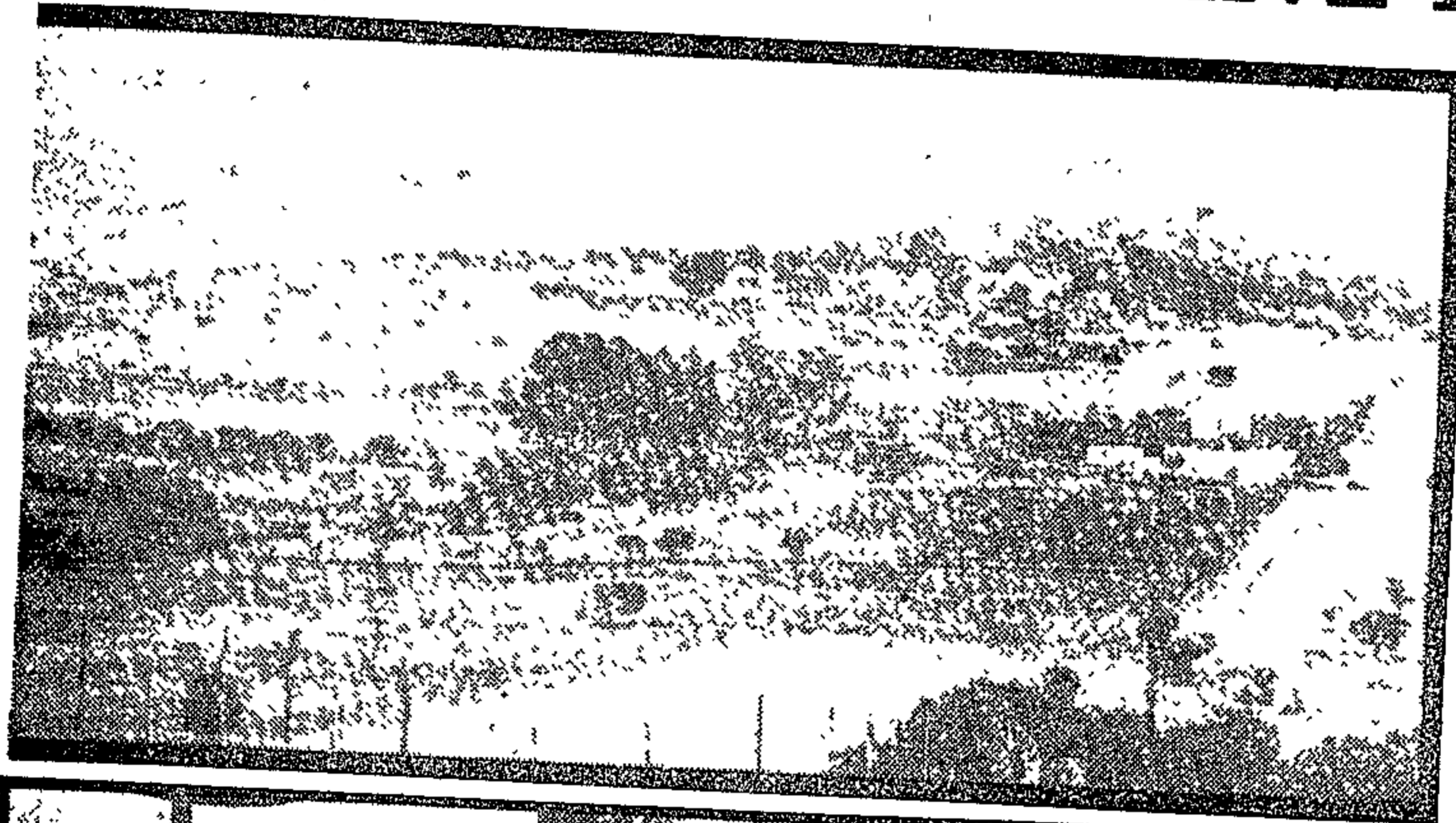
The local residents' committee claims it now has to get permits from a magistrate to hold meetings, and its last application was turned down.

The role of traditional leadership in opposing the removals has been ineffective. With the death of Paramount Chief Bazindlovu Sandile, the opposition lost one of its most powerful figures. Chief Sandile's heir, Mazhola, was closely associated with Mgwali, and was raised there under the guardianship of Chief Mpangele.

But because of Chief Mpangele's attitude to independence, he was detained twice in 1976-77, and deported to Transkei. After the death of Bazindlovu, his widow, Nohize, became the centre of a bitter power struggle between Mr Sebe and his opponents. After having her salary suspended for several months, Nohize appeared to reach an accommodation with Mr Sebe and was appointed

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ARE PERSUADED TO LEAVE TH



MEMBERS of the residents' committee outside the Presbyterian Mission that was founded in 1857

Regent

She has since told the people of Mgwali that they have to go, and has consequently been placed on the planning committee.

One of the oldest residents of Mgwali, Herman Gija, 94, said he wanted to die in Mgwali, and if he were moved, he would die anyway.

"We have been uprooted by the unnecessary process of removal, when we have lived here peacefully for many years. We have schools which are running properly, a church which is disrupted now, and an in-

stitute that had a long life in South Africa," said the old man, who runs the local store in Mgwali.

"But within a very short space of time all that work done by historians was dropped. It was a peaceful place for both black and white. But God clears our tears as we weep over this and strengthens our morale.

"Leaving Mgwali's fertile land is unhealthy, and people who have been to Frankfort have returned because they say it has bad water. We feel very grieved," he said.

Another resident, and member of the residents'

committee, said: "I don't know what Frankfort looks like, and I don't want to know. I will never live there."

Effectively the Government will now remove another of the "awkwardly situated" black spots in the so-called "white corridor" between Transkei and Ciskei.

"We have been told we're not being moved for apartheid reasons, but because of the white corridor. We and our attorneys have written to Dr Piet Koornoff of the Department of Co-operation and Development,

but he is stalling in answering us and nothing has been settled yet," the committee member continued.

Ironically one of the clauses laid down by the historic title deeds issued by Queen Victoria to Mgwalians reads: *Land hereby granted shall not be alienated or transferred to any person or persons unless the consent of the Government to such alienation, and the approval of such person or persons as new Proprietor or Proprietors shall have been first had and obtained.*

E FERTILE LAND QUEEN VICTORIA



□ A WOMAN works her lands in one of Mgwali's flourishing villages

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'Stop this crude action'

MGWALI will be another monument of Government insensitivity and folly, symbolising all that is bad in a policy which sees blacks not as people, but rather as inhuman ciphers which must be shunted around the country in the name of apartheid.

This was the view of Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, in an article he wrote on the Mgwali resettlement in the PFP newspaper Deurbraak.

"There is a great deal of sentimental attachment to Mgwali, but its people have more than sentiment to lose," he wrote.

"For a government which counts its forced removals in hundreds of thousands, even millions, Mgwali is very small beer indeed, but because of its unique place in the hearts of the Xhosa people, it seems destined to achieve a notoriety comparable to that of District Six or Pageview."

PFP organiser in East London, Kim Bentley said: "Anyone who has seen this beautiful place, its people literate, its farmers skilled, would realise a gross injustice is to be perpetrated through this crude action."

Last week, in a hard-hitting pastoral letter, the Catholic Bishop of Port Elizabeth, Bishop John Murphy, attacked apartheid and the Government's resettlement policy.

In his pastoral letter, read in every Catholic Church throughout the diocese, Bishop Murphy said:

"There are families who have been moved from their humble homes into so-called resettlement areas where they experience degradation and despair because of the quality of life they are forced to accept".

These people were debased and degraded because of the colour of their skin, he said.

"The proclamation of the Gospel will sound very hollow to such people and the work of evangelisation will appear to be very inadequate if they see that we do nothing more than condemn the situation in which they find themselves."



MEETING: Committee members Mr Moses Ngema, Mr Johannes Vilakazi, Mr Johannes Nqotheni and Mr Saul Mkhize.

E TVI families say 'no' to Govt on dam move

THE GOVERNMENT was yesterday given a blunt "no" for its intentions to resettle more than 300 Eastern Transvaal families to the homelands.

The refusal to move was made at a meeting held at the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg between the residents' committee and two unnamed officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The secretary of the committee, Mr Saul Mkhize, said after the

meeting: "I told them (the officials) we had lived in our area for 70 years. We have legal titles to the properties we own. But because laws are made to move us, laws are changed to allow this.

"How can this be done? We bought our property and built our homes. We love the area in which we live, so why should we be forced to move?"

The Government's in-

By CHARLES MOGALE

intention to move the 300 plot owners and their tenants (estimated at about 2 500) stems from a dedication to build a massive dam in the area.

According to Mr Mkhize, department officials were questioned on the decision to move some of the community 300 km to KaNgwane and another section to KwaZulu.

"We asked them to allow us time to meet with the community so that

we could elect our leaders.

"Only after that can we make any decisions. The meeting was allowed and will be held in Driefontein on December 26," Mr Mkhize said.

The officials also denied that there were moves to exhume bodies at the local cemetery, and move them elsewhere.

"All we need now is the support of our people back home to make the Government change its mind about the removals," he added.

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WILLAGE

WATCH

Change (27)

in removal

of Zulus

30/1/82
'unlikely'

African Affairs
Correspondent

THERE is little likelihood that the Government will change its mind on the removal of hundreds of Zulus from the Simdlangentsha area in the Piet Retief district near the Transvaal border.

This is the view of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, after a meeting between representatives of Inkatha and the KwaZulu Government and Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs.

The Chief Minister said yesterday that Dr Koornhof had said the removals formed part of the 1975 consolidation proposals and there was nothing he could do.

Directive

Mr van der Walt told the delegation, he said, that the South African Cabinet had given a directive in 1980 to carry out the removals.

Chief Buthelezi said he had told the South African Government representatives that sabotage attempts had taken place at both Piet Retief and Paulpietersburg.

If the Government persisted with its removal plans it could result in young people in the area committing desperate acts.



APPEAL: Driefontein residents meet Bishop Tutu today.

3/12/82

Plea to Tutu to stop Govt.

A DELEGATION from Driefontein in the Eastern Transvaal will meet Bishop Desmond Tutu this morning in a bid to involve him in the campaign to stop resettlement in the area.

A leading figure in the struggle to save Driefontein, Mr Saul Mkhize said he was sure the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) could use his influence to help "persuade the Government".

At least 300 property owners, their families and tenants are faced with resettlement in the KwaZulu and kaNgwane "homelands" to make way for a dam in the area.

A delegation from the area has already met with two unnamed officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development at a request from the Government.

After the meeting, Mr Mkhize said he had asked to be allowed time to address a public meeting in Driefontein on December 26.

Another meeting with Government officials was "a strong possibility" after the one in Driefontein.

The residents' committee has accused the Government of trying to strip them of their land and life-long achievements by forcing them to live in tents. The Government was also accused of offering "ridiculous" compensation.

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Govt 'hiding' extent of removals

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Political Reporter

THE extent to which blacks are being removed from "white" South Africa to homelands and other areas is being deliberately hidden from the public, according to a Maritzburg-based research organisation

In a special report on population removals in Natal, the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) says information is being "controlled and suppressed by the State".

An Afra researcher, Ms Cheryl Walker, says: "Access to relocation areas and often to threatened communities is forbidden and may be policed.

"Local people are subjected to all

sorts of methods of intimidation and coercion to prevent them from having any dealings with outside groups.

"Questions put to the Government in Parliament concerning removals are often evaded or answered only in the most general terms. The tendency for the responsible Minister not to answer such questions is becoming more and more marked."

The new laws of the Co-operation and Development Amendment Act passed this year indicate there will be even tighter secrecy in future. The Act provides for secrecy in matters dealt with by the Commission for Co-operation and Development, which is involved with homeland consolidation.

"It is very possible that all future removals will become a matter of State secrecy, disclosure of which could lead to a fine of up to R500 or six months' imprisonment," she said.

Ms Walker said much of what was happening was not considered newsworthy by newspapers.

"There have been too many forced removals. The privileged people who read newspapers are not directly affected by them and they have been dulled by the stories that have already appeared in the Press."

The report estimates that between 2-million and 3-million people have been moved from "white" South Africa to other areas.

Govt 'hiding' black removals

CAPE TIMES 6/12/82

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The extent to which blacks are being removed from "white" South Africa to homelands and other areas is being deliberately hidden from the public, according to a Maritzburg-based research organization.

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Intimidation

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R500 fine

"It is very possible that all future removals will become a matter of State secrecy, disclosure of which could lead to a fine of up to R500 or six months imprisonment," she said.

Even now many removals were being "largely unrecorded", partly because they were happening far from the main

centres and also because the people being moved were too poor and disorganised to register any public protest.

Ms Walker said much of what was happening was not considered newsworthy by newspapers.

"There have been too many forced removals.

"The privileged people who read newspapers are not directly affected by the removals, and they have been dulled by the stories that have already appeared in the press.

Space

"Most newspaper editors are reluctant to devote too much space to removals stories because they know they don't sell papers," she said.

The report estimates that in the 34 years of National Party rule between 2-million and 3-million people have been moved from "white" South Africa to other areas.

In Natal alone the figure is around 745 000, with upwards of 600 000 under threat of removal.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1982

Church decision on Mgwali praised

251
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EAST LONDON — The Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA) has welcomed the Church of Scotland's withdrawal from land compensation negotiations with the South African Government

The church, which owns 200 ha of land and several buildings at Mgwali, has expressed deep concern at government plans to move the 6 000-strong Mgwali community to Frankfort in Ciskei.

It had no alternative but to cease negotiations which already had started for the acquisition by the government of the church property.

the church said in a statement released through its legal representative.

A member of the MRA, Mr Kidwell Gija, said yesterday the association welcomed all support in its attempts to halt the removal of Mgwali people.

The church's decision, he said, might persuade the government to reconsider the relocation of Mgwali, a former mission station which is one of several "black spots" in the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei due for removal in terms of government policy.

Mr Gija said the vast majority of land-owners at Mgwali were opposed to the move and were anxious to discuss the removal with the government.

"Practically nobody wants to move to Frankfort. We feel that those who want to move must move, but the others should be allowed to stay," he said.

The association has appointed a legal aid

group to negotiate their case with the government. However, a spokesman for the group said it was still awaiting the government's reply to a request to involve the association and its legal representative in negotiations.

The government currently only negotiates with the Mgwali Planning Committee, a body consisting of Mgwali residents which was formed after liaison between the South African and Ciskei governments.

The government has accepted conditions laid down by the committee for the removal of residents to Frankfort.

The legal representative of the Church of Scotland, Mr R. Stanford, said yesterday the government had a number of options in dealing with the withdrawal of the church from compensation negotiations.

Among them, he said, was the expropriation of the church's property.

The church owns a school, a church and several houses occupied by 60 families living on mission property. — DDR

plan2000.

Post Focus

Social engineering in SA has displaced 3m people

271
L. Post 24/7/82

NEARLY three million South Africans have been moved, often against their will, from one place to another in terms of South African Government policy.

As many as one million more could be affected in the ongoing National Party's policy of social engineering, with its uncomfortable parallels to Stalinist Russia and recent Kampuchea.

Of those moved, about two million were black, half a million coloured, a quarter of a million Indian and just over 12 000 white.

The startling scope of the Government's consolidation and removal policy has been emphasised again in a Black Sash report, *South Africa — A Divided Land*, edited by Ethel Walt.

With "final" consolidation proposals for the homelands now thought to be only weeks from publication, the Black Sash report gives a topical and horrifying insight into the cost in human and statistical terms of Grand Apartheid.

"In the name of an inflexible ideology, the map of South Africa is undergoing radical surgery, the pain and suffering of which cannot be estimated," observes Ethel Walt in her article, *Homelands — or Hungerlands*.

Thirty years ago the Tomlinson Commission

warned that the reserves were seriously overpopulated. Since then their population has at least doubled and the process of forced dumping continues unabated.

In 1955 the Tomlinson Commission estimated — on the basis of extremely conservative figures — that by the mid-1970s the homelands would have to create jobs for 1.6 million workers. A total of 280 000 jobs, or 17% of the number required, have in fact been produced.

A guide to this hidden side of South Africa provides the following statistics about the homelands — independent or otherwise

Transkei

SINCE independence in 1976, 50% more men have had to leave the homeland as migrant workers. At home the numbers of people involved in agriculture dropped from 30% of economically active men to 20%.

Every year between 15 000 and 25 000 new work-seekers come on the job market. Only a fraction — and a decreasing frac-

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

tion — find work. And this is in the most "viable" homeland.

Ciskei

TWO-THIRDS of the work force is dependent on migrant labour and unemployment is rife. The minimum Household Subsistence Level is R170 a month for a family of six, but remittances by migrant workers are a fraction of this while income from agriculture works out at less than R1 a week per person.

Kwazulu

CONSISTS of 40 pieces of reserve area and 140 black spots. Removals in this province have been "staggering", with half a million people moved in the 1960s in Natal alone because of the abolition of labour tenancy.

Tens of thousands of others have been moved from urban areas, "black spots", and consolidated areas.

More than three million people are crammed into 3.5 million hectares of land. Another half-million are threatened with removal under the existing consolidation proposals.

Bophuthatswana

SCATTERED in seven pieces with nearly half the "citizenry" living permanently outside the state. More than two-thirds of its labour force resident in the homeland works outside its borders.

Between 1968 and 1975 as many as 124 000 people were evicted from white farms in the area.

OwaOwa

ALMOST certainly destined for incorporation in Lesotho, it consists of a tiny mountainous kingdom. Its population has increased by nearly 1 000% in 10 years due to resettlement. Still 85% of

'NP ideology' cuts up map'

its putative citizenry live outside the homeland.

Kwandebele

THE next most likely target for independence. Population has rocketed seven-fold from 1975 to 1980 — again due to resettlement. It is little more than a vast resettlement camp.

Gazankulu

CONSISTS of 673 000 hectares in three pieces. In 1977 only 41% of the ethnic group concerned lived in the area, with the rest scattered in white South Africa.

Lebowa

CONSISTS of 11 separate areas with 18 "closer settlements" (camps comprising small plots with no grazing or arable land) and another 44 planned. More than 200 000 people will be dumped here.

Mean household monthly income is R172 — almost 60% of households earn less than R50 a month and 20% have less than

Venda

NINETY per cent of the domestic work force is engaged in agriculture, but contributes only a fraction to the gross national income. Industrial development is minimal, the largest employer of wage labour being the Venda Government itself. There is a constant flux of people, but removal has been particularly intense recently.

Kangwane

PRESENT resident population is 350 000 — a 430% increase in 10 years — but is still less than half the putative population of the area.

Relocation has accelerated lately with 150 000 people resettled by 1980. The territory is now to go to Swaziland.

The Black Sash report also touches on that other leg of Government population re-allocation, the Group Areas Act. In terms of this law, up to December, 1979, 74 000 coloured, 35 000 Indian and 2 234 white families had been shuffled.

Of the R261 million spent on coloured and Indian housing between 1960 and 1975, R200 million was spent on rehousing those people resettled — despite the massive backlog.

In 1966 it was estimated that 75% of the Indian population lived on freehold land. By 1990 — thanks to the act — nearly 80% of the population will be living in council housing.

The central theme of the report is that the homelands are getting poorer — not richer — and the communities inside them disintegrating through poverty, migrant labour, crime and malnutrition.

So much for the base on which the Government hopes to build a new political order for South Africa.

(271) (109) 22/1/82

Rooigrond leader tackles Mangope

By HARRY MASHABELA

THE dispossessed community at Rooigrond, near Mafikeng, has said "historical facts" given by President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTs-wana about their tribe are "untrue".

In April President Mangope wrote to Mr Simon Makodi, leader of the Barolong-Ba-Modipoa community at Rooigrond, stating that Machaviestad had "never belonged" to the tribe, which meant they had no rightful claim to the land.

Chief Mangope also said that the Barolong were compensated by the Boers for their efforts in the campaign

against Mzilikazi when Chief Matlaba was given Polfontein and Driefontein in the 19th Century.

Mr Makodi, who said he was no chief but that he had been asked by the community to lead them, denounced these "facts" as "untrue".

He said his people, the Barolong-Ba-Modipoa, were the traditional seniors of Chief Matlaba's people, the Barolong-Ba-Rapulana. The President was denying their claims to Machaviestad because he wanted them to join these people at Bodibe. It was "unheard of" for a senior section of a tribe to become the subjects of their junior brothers, he said.

WHERE THEY WENT ... RADICAL SURGERY ON A MAP IN THE NAME OF INFLEXIBLE IDEOLOGY, SAYS BLACK SASH

Millions on the move: The stark reality behind the apartheid dream

People 'like
pawns on
a giant
chess board'

211
Jan 27/7/82

Three million people have been forcibly uprooted and moved since 1960 in order to make the "apartheid dream" a reality, according to the Black Sash — and hundreds of thousands more face removal from areas they have inhabited for generations.

The full scope of the apartheid tentacles emerges from the latest publication by the Black Sash of an updated map of South Africa showing the removals in starkly graphic form.

The real policy of apartheid does not lie in segregated buses and toilets, but in the whole process of forced resettlement: and the forcing of homeland citizenship on South Africa's black people, says Sash national president Mrs Sheena Duncan.

For the Government to achieve its aim, blacks had to be concentrated into some sort of geographical entity to bring a semblance of reality to the apartheid dream.

BY
JON QWELANE

At present the Government was busy transforming its own local workforce into legal "foreigners" by pushing the homelands towards independence, and that strategy depended for its success on the relocation of millions of Africans to ethnic homelands.

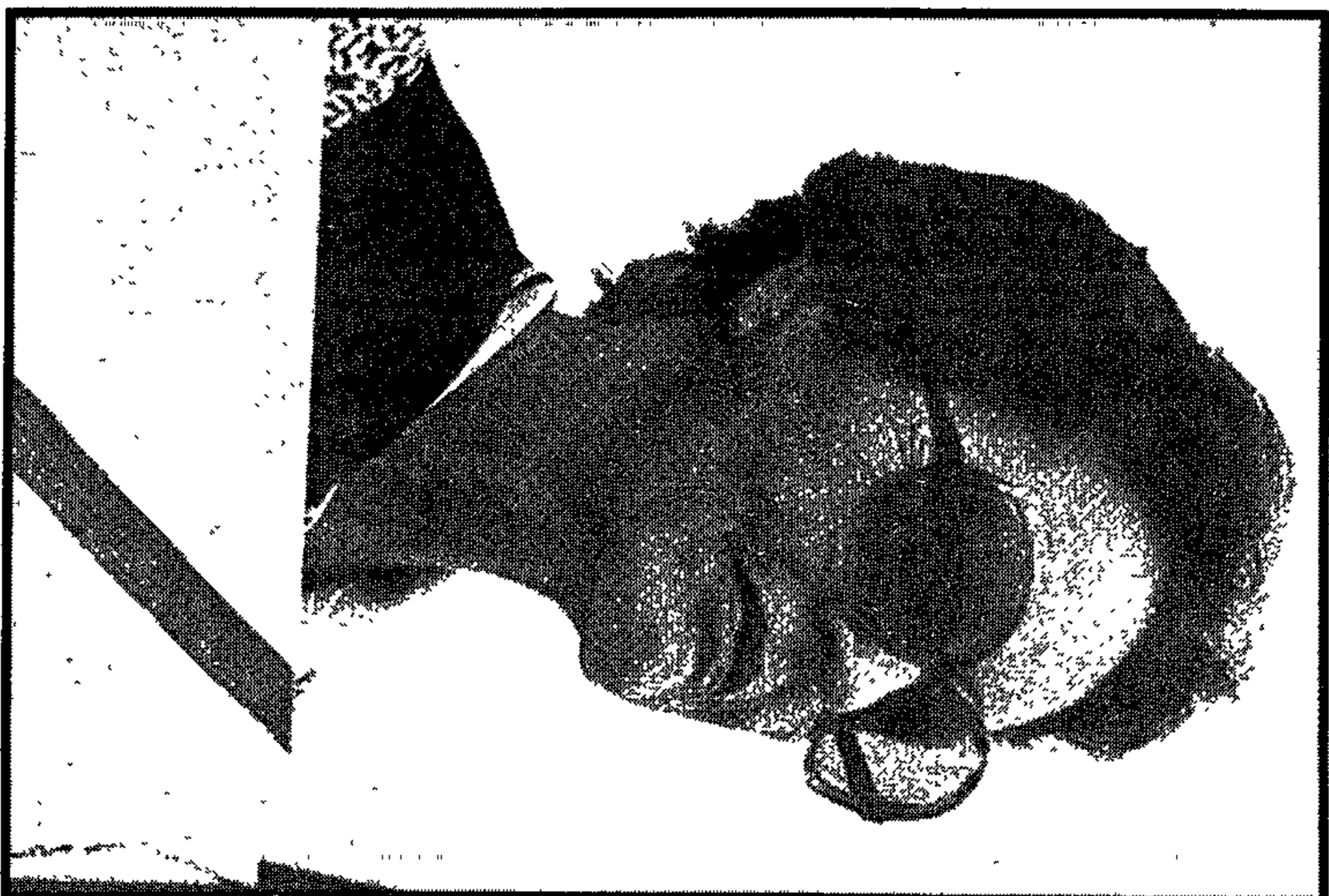


Sheena Duncan: she spoke of forced resettlement.

there will be not one black man with South African citizenship ... Every black man in South Africa will

eventually be accommodated in some independent new state in this honourable way and there will no

longer be a moral obligation on this (white) Parliament to accommodate these people politically."



Joyce Harris: she spoke of mass removals.

The Sash notes that in the name of an "inflexible" ideology the map of South Africa was undergoing

radical surgery, the pain and suffering of which could not be estimated. "Apartheid sepa-

rate development, vertical differentiation, separate freedoms — they are all the same," claims the

Sash. "Freedom for the black man to sell his labour, and freedom for the white man to

control and enjoy the mineral, industrial and agricultural wealth of 86 percent of South Africa."

The bulk of relocations is in Natal, Eastern Cape, Northern and Western Transvaal.



Connie Mulder: He spoke of logical conclusion.

vice president Mrs Joyce Harris.

Ejecting

"This objective, allied to the determination to separate the black people themselves on ethnic lines, resulted in mass removals of people from one black area to another or from white areas to an ethnic 'homeland'," says Mrs Harris.

"For obvious reasons it was never Government policy to publicise removals.

"The Black Sash first became aware of them in 1963, when its Border region discovered Sada in Ciskei, which was established to resettle displaced persons and pensioners, disabled people, those ejected from white farms and those endorsed out of urban areas."

Locking

Over the years conditions improved in Sada and other resettlement spots which became household names because of their squalor, horror and misery.

But they nonetheless remained poverty-stricken reservoirs of labour into which workers were locked until requisitioned under the migrant labour policy, the Sash contends.

"All human compassion has been lost in the pursuit of an ideology which enjoys the support of a minority of the population," Mrs Harris notes.

Pushing

"People are manipulated and manoeuvred like pawns on a gigantic chess board, helpless in the face of Government determination to see its designs brought to their final conclusion."

The Sash says that the continued profitability of the mining industry is attributable to the availability and employment of "foreign" indentured workers.

of well-known squatter camp communities such as Modderdam, Unibal, Crossroads and Nyanga and the determined efforts on the part of the state to destroy them were signs of the relentless struggle by Africans to resist those restrictions and the real possibility of starvation in the underdeveloped, impoverished bantustans, the Sash adds.

Under the Group Areas Act coloured, Indian, African and to a very small extent white communities had been uprooted and relocated so that each racial group was physically, socially and politically isolated from the other in its own racially segregated group area.

Claiming

Behind the Group Area legislation one could find the "assiduously vicious racial prejudices expressly cultivated by the Afrikaner Broedersbond in the 1940s."

The Sash claims that from the commencement of the Group Areas Act to December 31, 1979, some 74 909 coloured families, 35 113 Indian families and 2 234 white families were moved.

Still to be moved were 11 724 coloured families, 11 115 Indian families and 223 white families.

Saying

Since 1963, when Pageview was proclaimed a white area, more than 4 200 Indian families and 446 coloured families had been moved from the area against their will.

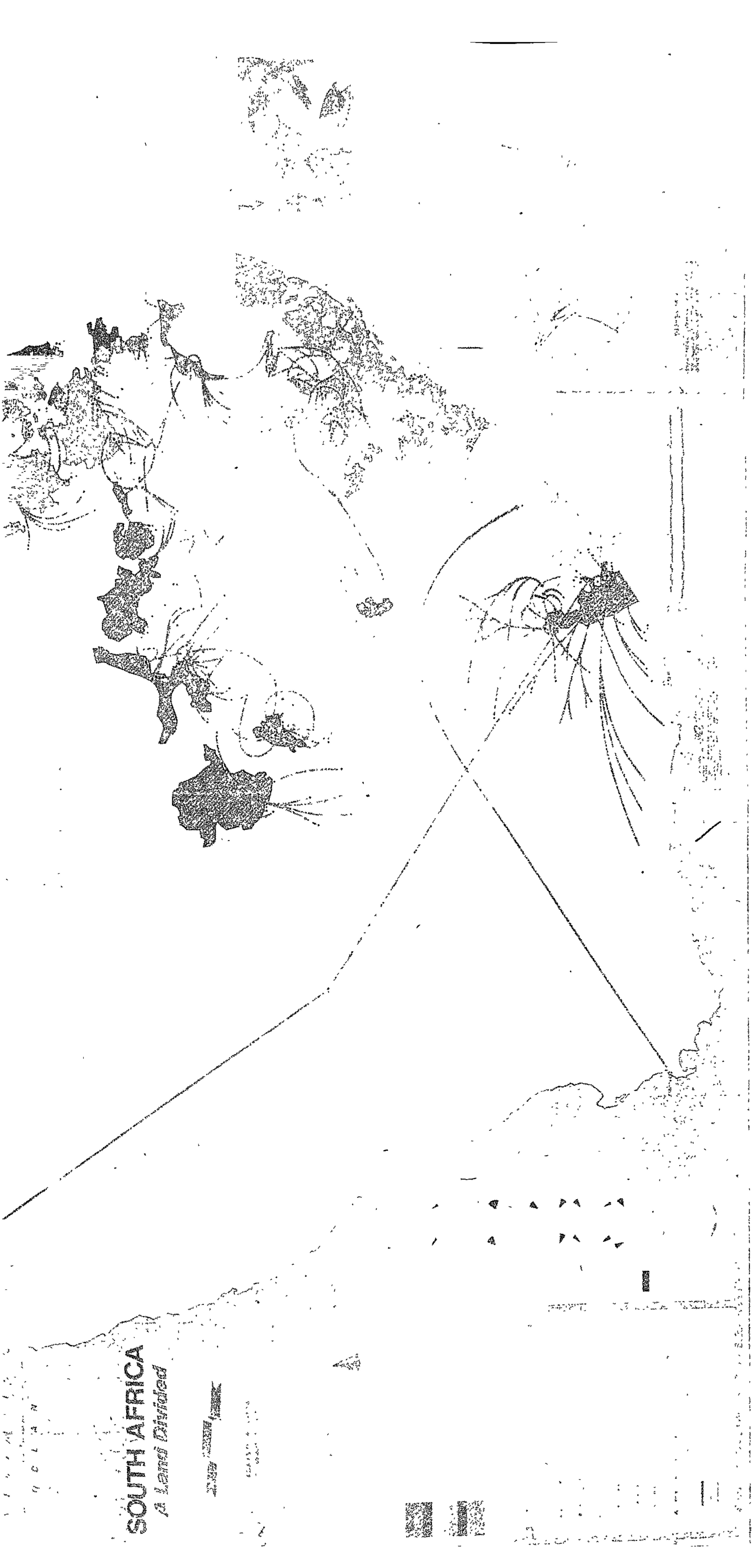
Between 1960 and 1975, R261 million was spent on coloured and Indian housing, of which R200 million went to house families "disqualified" by the Act.

Former Minister of Bantu Affairs (since renamed Co-operation and Development) Dr Connie Mulder went on record as saying: "If our policy (of separate development) is taken to its logical conclusion

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STAR

27/7/82



SOUTH AFRICA
A Land Divided

1957

The Black Sash map . . . with arrows showing where people were forcibly removed and where they have been relocated. The bulk of the removals has affected Natal, the Eastern Cape, the Northern and Western Transvaal.