

Resettlement

1984

JANUARY — MARCH.

## Shopping bus for pensioners

THE first Argus pensioners' bus of 1984 will run on Thursday, January 26.

The bus will leave from outside The Argus building in St George's Street at 9am and take 81 old-age pensioners to the Pick'n Pay Hypermarket in Brackenfell.

The bus returns to Cape Town by 1pm.

### LOWER PRICES

This fun outing gives pensioners an opportunity to do all their shopping at reduced prices, take advantage of the special "pensioner packs" and enjoy a cup of tea provided by the Hypermarket.

If you wish to book a seat, ☎ 23 6572 after 8.30am tomorrow — but telephone early to avoid disappointment.

ARGUS 18/1/84

SUMMER SCHOOL

(771)

# Forced removals: Re-located people 'worse off' in new life

Staff Reporter

LIFE and conditions of "re-located" people deteriorated when they were moved, contrary to Government statements and promises, according to researchers and representatives of re-located communities.

Speaking at UCT's Summer School course on forced removals in South Africa, Mr Ian Donalds, of the Association for Rural Advancement, said the Government frequently said there would be political and economic development and improved conditions when people were re-located.

But this was not the case, he said.

Re-located people were worse off when moved because:

- They lost land, and

thus a supplementary income.

- They were moved to inferior land.

• They ended up farther away from places of work and often lost their jobs.

• They were inadequately compensated — and often could not afford to dispute the amount in court.

• The State provided inadequate facilities such as water, schools and clinics.

### HARDSHIPS

At the lecture last night Mr Nicholas Mtiyane spoke of some of the hardships and frustrations of about 10 000 people since their relocation from Richards Bay to Ntambanana seven years ago.

Through an interpreter

Mr Mtiyane said the Government had told the people of Reserve Six at the present-day Richards Bay that they would be given "anything they wanted" if they moved.

The Richards Bay area was extremely fertile, and the people there grew vegetables and fruit and had gumtree plantations, he said.

At first the people resisted removal, but after their chief was told that a white man's farmhouse would be his own, the chief agreed to move to Ntambanana.

### BULLDOZERS

When the people still refused to move, the police and bulldozers moved in and the people were forcibly removed to Ntambanana. But they were not compensated.

Mr Mtiyane said it was a painful experience to be moved — made worse because the Government did not keep its promises.

The Government promised to provide a good road — but this was not done. When it rained the road was so slippery that it was impossible to drive on it.

Commuters had to rise at 2am and walk to catch a bus at 5am.

### SALTY WATER

The Government also promised them water but water was being carted to Ntambanana by truck — and when the trucks broke down there was no water.

There was one clinic for the 10 000 people living there and the hospital was 40km away.

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W/L APASUS 19/2/84 (271) ~~271~~

# Villagers forced removals, beatings and intimidation

Weekend Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The 75-year-old Western Transvaal farm settlement Mogopa was depopulated in three days this week by Government removals backed by a special police task force of 90 men.

The evacuation of hundreds of villagers began before dawn on Tuesday. There were no outside witnesses then and few have since managed to penetrate the night police cordon.

A church fieldworker who entered Mogopa towards the end of the second day said he had found two old men sitting in a partially-roofed house. One had talked in a dazed way, saying, "I don't know how I should feel. I am worried about my children and my livestock."

"There are two possible ways out. To go to Bethanie (the ancestral land of the Bakwena haMogopa tribe, near Brits). Or to appeal to the rope."

His despair at going to the relocation area of Pachtstraal, near Zeerust, has been expressed consist-

# Mogopa moved in only 3 days

ently — if less dramatically — by all those interviewed.

However, police and the Department of Co-operation and Development have insisted that the move has been voluntary and incident-free. Major A Scheepers, spokesman for the special task force, stated that there had been no resistance — "but if they don't want to move voluntarily we'll just take them."

Conversations with the first batch of evicted farm-dwellers, conducted before the relocation camp at Pachtstraal was closed to Pressmen on Wednesday, sharply contradicted the picture of a voluntary move.

The sequence pieced together from Mogopa residents' and handovers' accounts is of a loudhailer casting a voice through the dark on Tuesday morning, warning people to slay inside their homes. This,

it is said, was followed by the forced removal of community leaders and the families of those leaders who live in the urban areas.

The heavy police presence allowed for little resistance, it is said. The daughter of one prominent male alleges four guns were trained on her as she was taken from her father's home in her nightclothes. Triba, committee member. Mr George Rampon is said to have been surrounded by police after an attempt to resist being taken away. He was then allegedly handcuffed and driven to Pachtstraal in a police van.

### Beaten with batons

Villagers who ventured out of their homes were beaten with batons, the committee alleges.

After the leading families had been put aboard buses and their goods on to trucks, the rest were moved in a period of three days. In most cases, the committee says, the department's removal workers would simply enter homes and begin packing and loading the goods.

Cape Times 18/2/84 (271)

# Govt: Magopa people 'reunited'

Political Staff

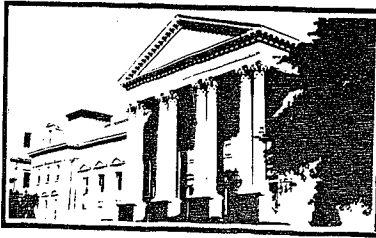
## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The government had made "every possible effort" over more than four years to make the resettlement of the Magopa community "development orientated and voluntary", the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said in Parliament yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFH Houghton), Mr Wilkens said the government's goal had been "largely achieved", in spite of "interference and provocation".

Mr Wilkens confirmed that 171 families at Magopa had been removed to Pachsdraai in Bophuthatswana on Tuesday, "not merely for resettlement, but in fact to reunite the community".

He said the move had taken place "because the majority of the community had already moved voluntarily during the middle of 1983 in compliance with a decision taken by Parliament in 1975".



The people were transported by bus, and trucks were provided for their personal belongings, livestock and "recoverable building materials", he said.

He confirmed that police had been involved "in executing the State President's order".

Questioned further by Mrs Suzman, Mr Wilkens said that as far as was known, no force had been used in the final phase of the resettlement.

He said the compensation money, usually paid in cash at the time of resettlement, had not been paid to the Magopa people on Tuesday be-

cause there was concern that it could get lost during the move. The money would be paid to them at Pachsdraai on Monday.

Mrs Suzman asked if compensation would be paid for the recently-completed new school at Magopa, to which Mr Wilkens replied: "There are three schools at Pachsdraai, each with 16 classrooms. These schools have already been built, are neatly maintained and ready for use."

● The 250 families of the Bafokeng tribe at Motlatla would be moved to Defareyville in the Western Transvaal on a date still to be negotiated

by the government and the people, Mr Wilkens said in reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFH Johannesburg North).

Mr Wilkens said negotiations with the people had been going on since March, 1978, "with good results".

The people had expressed themselves willing to move, provided that the compensatory land be enlarged by the addition of another 800 hectares. The possibility of doing so was being investigated, Mr Wilkens said.

The resettlement exercise was "in order to assist (the people) to move to an area where they can have a full community life together with their own compatriots and where there is potential to provide the necessary infrastructure to improve their quality of life", he said.

Compensation would be paid in cash for improvements at Motlatla and land at the resettlement area would be given in exchange for land at Motlatla.

# Far away from just about anywhere... another monument to South Africa's apartheid mania

By Tony Spencer-Smith

ON the False Bay coast, far away from just about anywhere, they are building a desert.

Few Cape Towners have seen this sterile new Nantm, so remote is the site.

But if the Government has its way, a quarter of a million people — the entire black population of the Peninsula and surrounding areas — will be living there eventually.

For this place is Khayelitsha — which means new home — unlikely scene of what could well go down in history as the craziest piece of apartheid removals today.

As the Six, the members of District Six, have seen wasted on the Government.

Incredible as it may seem, the Nationalists at a time when they desperately want to show the world a reformed face, have embarked on a re- settlement scheme so grandiose the people of the Peninsula have not yet woken up to what it really entails.

The ideological underpinning for this piece of chessboard social engineering is worthy of Verwoerd himself, and one of the men said to be most directly behind it is none other than his successor, Mr P. W. Botha.

It will probably be the biggest single removals project in the country's history.

This week the Government finally dashed all hopes on the part of concerned individuals and organisations that they might have misunderstood the scope of the scheme.

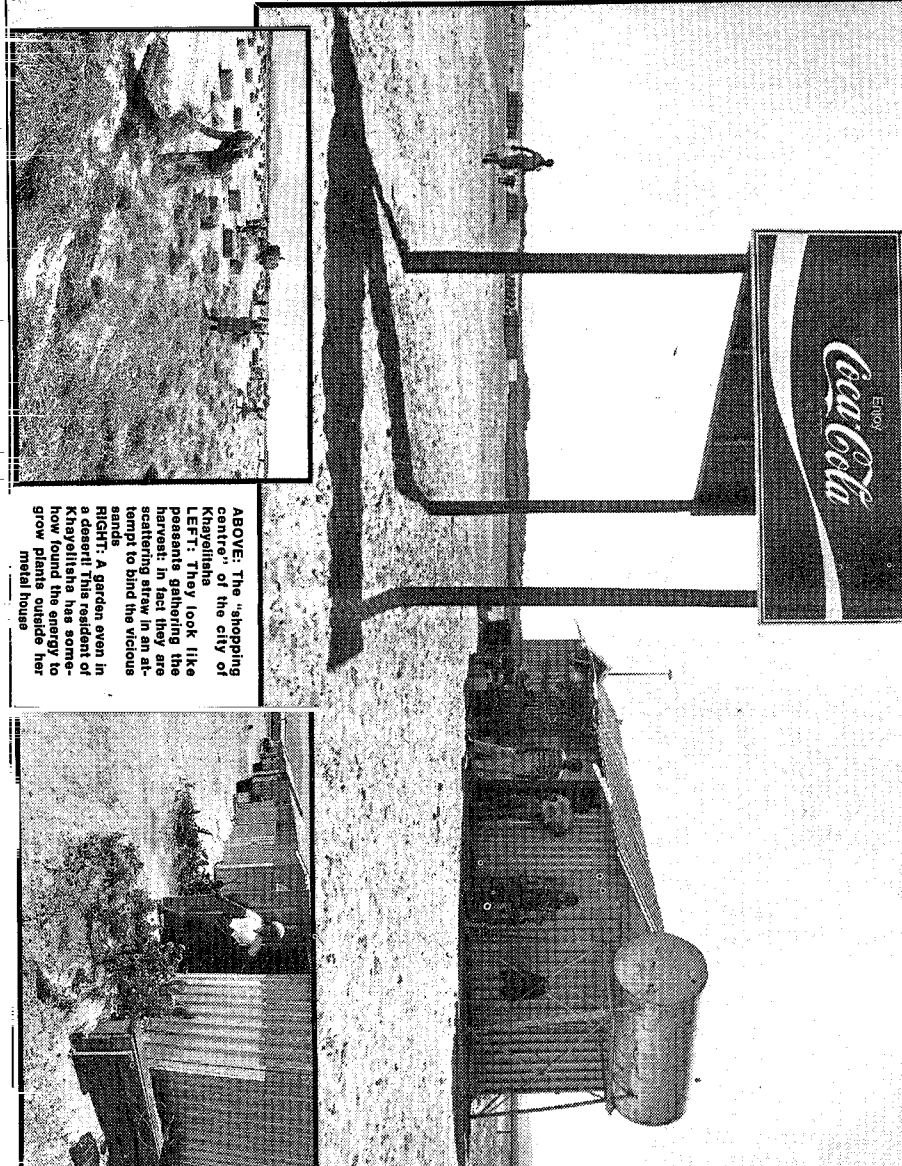
The deputy Minister of Development, Dr George Morrison, made it clear that not only will all the residents of the three Peninsula townships — Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa — have to move to Khayelitsha, but that all buildings in those townships has been frozen.

As PPP MFC Dr Bishop said this week, freezing development is the surest way of spelling the quick deterioration of the established township communities.

It will become more

# KHAYELITSHA

A remote, sterile desert is taking shape on the False Bay coast — a State-planned home for 250 000 blacks



ABOVE: The "shopping centre" of the city of Khayelitsha. The people here are harvesting straw in an attempt to bind the vicious sands.

RIGHT: A garden even in a desert. This resident of Khayelitsha has somehow found the energy to grow plants outside her metal house.

and more unpleasant to live there, she said.

She and other observers believe the freeze is just the first step in persuading the people to move to Khayelitsha — the start of a process which will initially involve getting the people to move voluntarily but will inevitably come to brute force.

The need for force could come sooner than the Government expects. It has just the residents of the explosive-looking squatter township of Crossroads.

A Sunday Tribune team visited Khayelitsha this week, where about 500 families are living in the tin box houses made notorious by years of rural resettlement schemes.

Soon work is to begin on building thousands of two-bedroom core houses for an intended avalanche of new arrivals.

With devastating mechanical energy, dozens of huge earth-moving machines were attacking the encircling bush-covered dunes.

Far from the gentle slope of those dunes being used to provide topographical variety, the site is being levelled to one endless expanse of sand like the world's largest parade ground.

Teams scatter straw from countless bales on to the pale grey sand. Mixed with the sand, it helps to hold it down.

But the winds of that area are vicious; the interiors of the tin box houses have newspaper wedged into the cracks to try to keep out the darting granules.

From the beginning of March the pioneering residents of the new black city have had to pay R10 a month rent for their one-room construction site accommodation. The houses were literally plonked down on the sand, without floors, a few residents have made pathetic attempts at garden outside.

When the sun bines down, the occupants huddle when it is cold, they shiver.

It's get to central Cape

Town from Khayelitsha takes three buses. The only service runs to Nyanga — then it's another bus to Claremont and a third into town.

To experts like Laurence Pitzky, a co-ordinator of the surplus people project, Khayelitsha is clearly the culmination of a century-old process of forcing the Peninsula's luckless blacks further and further away from the white city.

And it seems that when the Government has got the Africans out of the existing townships, coloured people will be moved in — another factor which will do untold harm to race relations in the area.

Ms Fraterly states in a paper on Khayelitsha: "The main ideas of reducing the number of Africans in the Western Cape has been abandoned but no more than the bare minimum of qualified people will be allowed to remain."

"Influx control, therefore has to be tightened and a clean sweep made to clear out illegals."

"The most efficient way of doing this is to build one entirely new township which will be so designed as to ensure easy and maximum control."

"Only those with rights to be in the western Cape will be entitled to live there (and even visit, in terms of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill)."

"Khayelitsha will be the only legal place for Africans to live. So no unqualified person will be in Khayelitsha and any one living outside Khayelitsha will be removed."

"But the main consideration overriding all these factors is that of security. Not only is Khayelitsha, as the only African township in greater Cape Town, the holdall of 'legals', it is a single unit built beyond the city limits, beyond the airport and with a buffer zone of coloureds in between."

"The security implications of a volatile, possibly increasingly hungry, unemployed, badly housed mass of people within the city is serious for the privileged minority."

"According to Mrs R N Robb of the Black Sash, officials have told her over the years that it was intended to convert Langa to a coloured area. An indication that this is a serious intention is that the Langa pass court was a result of temporary material after it was partially destroyed by ANC guerrillas."

In conclusion, the removal of all Cape Town's legal African and Khayelitsha at control of the black population (and the paper apply in particular) beyond the city so that unrest can be more effectively quelled without disruption to the life and economy of the city."

Mrs Bishop says that despite current reform euphoria, forced removals remain part and parcel of the National Party's agenda.

Khayelitsha, she says, marks a further area of severe repression and cannot be condemned strongly enough.

"Destruction breeds destruction. While our black citizens will bear the brunt, none of us will remain unaffected by what is done to them."

"I don't think the Government has any concept of the anger and deep resentment, this is causing and the determination of blacks to resist removal to Khayelitsha."

"This is a very explosive issue which the Government will be hard-pressed to handle."

Cape Town's Chamber of Commerce this week warned that the Khayelitsha plan would heighten tension, create unnecessary conflict and ignore the basic rights of an already restricted society.

The Urban Foundation has expressed concern about the development freeze, saying it does not know whether it will be able to continue the work in the black townships and many the essential privileges of the township communities and their communities.

# On removals as 'biased'

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

## Koornhof brands SPP report

CAFÉ ~~NEWS~~ 4/5/86 271

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**—A five-volume independent study of removals in South Africa was yesterday branded by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as biased, unscientific and full of generalizations on his budget vote. Dr Koornhof said the Senate People's Party (SPP) was "biased from the word go" and filled with "pages of gibberish and generalized statements with no substantiation".

The subject of the SPP was introduced earlier in the debate by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) who said the government had still declined to comment on the report, which had already been available for six months. The report, he added, detailed the removal of 3.5 million black people in South Africa between 1960 and 1982.

Dr Koornhof said his department had been studying the report and that he would be prepared to face any media questions about the SPP and removals in general in about two weeks' time. However, he added, it was apparent the compilers of the report had gone out of their way to paint a totally negative picture of resettlements. The figures it quoted were estimates and the reports biased. Dr Koornhof said his belief that the report had

internationally. "What are you, a bunch of masochists?" interjected Dr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Blydenburg) and, where possible, to help those people being resettled. The minister said later that completion of resettlement and removals were closely linked, as consolidation reduced the need to move people to new areas. There were many examples, he said, where people had eventually not been moved as consolidation progressed. Over the past five years 500 000 had been purchased for the independent states and 270 000 for the national states. — Sapa

Our political correspondent reports that Dr Koornhof said his department faced the difficult task of extracting removal figures for the past 20 years to counter the claims of the SPP. He said that, according to departmental records, the removal figures between 1975 and 1982 were 233 019 black people in 34 713 families. From 1975 to 1982 the totals were 247 537 people in 35 385 families. He did not yet have the figures going back to 1960 and would explain at a press conference on the issue what a difficult task this was, Dr Koornhof said.

BIT City Press 30-05-84

CONT-3



# LIVING IN A DEATH TRAP

PH: ELIJAH JOKAZI

**‘We search for food like pigs . . . we live like dogs. We are a forgotten people.’**

**THE people of Glenmore do not have anything to eat. They live like dogs, and search for food just like pigs, says Mr Gungutu Zakhe, a 68-year-old community leader in Glenmore.**

(271) City Press 20/5/84

**BY MONO BADELA**

Another Glenmore resident, Master Kondile, told City Press:

“Our children are fainting from hunger, every body is crying for food. We are a forgotten people.”

This is the community's plight five years after its removal there

Residents spoke this week of their hardships, aggravated, they said, by cutbacks in government rations they need so desperately in the absence of jobs.

This week City Press travelled to the refugee camp on the South African bank of the Great Fish River and pierced the veil of secrecy which has characterised the resettlement since it was established in 1979.

City Press found that nobody was happy and many pleaded to be taken away from the “death trap”.

“We have been dumped here very much against our will — only to die. People are starving

“Only last week a young Gqolotha Beto died in his initiation school. It was found he had not eaten for days. We had to bury him,” Mr Zakhe said.

Churches were empty “You only find five people at a service because they are hungry and do not have enough energy to go to church.

“We'd rather go back to where we come from. But, please not to Peddie in the Ciskei.”

He said that as soon as their pension money and rations were fini-

shed, people went round the dusty village looking and begging for food.

Another resident, Mr Nyakama Mtselu, said: “When we complain about starvation we are told to go and work in the cities

“When we get to the cities we are sent back because we don't belong there. In the Ciskei, the officials choose only a few to work. They go the their friends or relatives.”

The work on the Ciskeian irrigation scheme at the nearby Tyefu farm was seasonal they claimed, and paid only about 40 cents a day.

Others said rations for their families had been reduced by more than half more than a year ago.

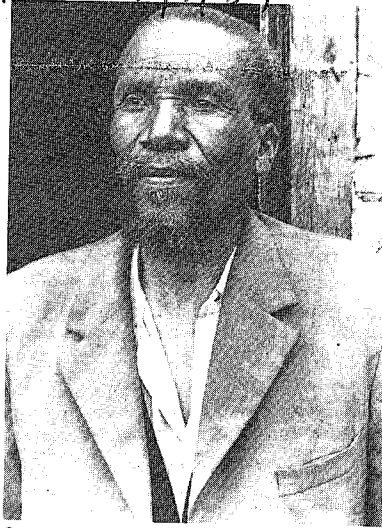
Mr Mtselu said there was no food or money in his house

“We will starve until the next rations arrive,” he said.

Faces in Glenmore are expressive, both young and old showing their hardship. This is the harsh reality of human suffering — no jobs and no future.

To get to Glenmore one has to drive about 46 kilometres from Grahamstown. A first glimpse of Glenmore reveals row upon row of identical wooden houses stretching into the distance.

Dusty streets separate the ranks and beyond it



**Community leader GUNGUTU ZAKHE.**

is the Great Fish River. There is only one school which cannot accommodate all the children.

An old farm house has been converted into an administration block and a small clinic is nearby

City Press discovered that more than 4000 people in Glenmore are due to be moved again.

They came to Glenmore, between Grahams-town and Peddie, in 1979 — trucked in by force from five places in the Eastern Cape.

At that time Glenmore was to have become a R26-million model township — “the finest in South Africa,”

according to Dr Piet Koornhof.

But within a few months the plan was scrapped and Glenmore became in effect a transit camp.

In November 1981 the number of people there had grown to 4 400 as more people were channelled in from Coega and Colchester, near Port Elizabeth. They were officially destined for Peddie

Glenmore residents said this week they had not been consulted

In the deal between Ciskei and SA, Ciskei agreed to accept them if SA paid for the move and to prepare the Ped-

die site. This was gazetted on May 14, 1981.

Many people are prepared to go to the Ciskei. It was reported that more than 50 families had left the camp by night and were now living in Soweto near Port Elizabeth.

They want to be near jobs. Mr Zakhe said those who eventually got out were probably better off.

“People get slave rates on the Tyefu irrigation farm,” he said

When the camp was first opened in 1979, Mr Louis Kock, now chairman of the East Cape Development Board, said the township was merely a “temporary home” for the 500 families but it now seems that more people are going to die there.

However, the superintendent, a Mr Strauss, reassured City Press that there was plenty of water

There is a dipping tank for their animals but most residents complained that their cattle had died.

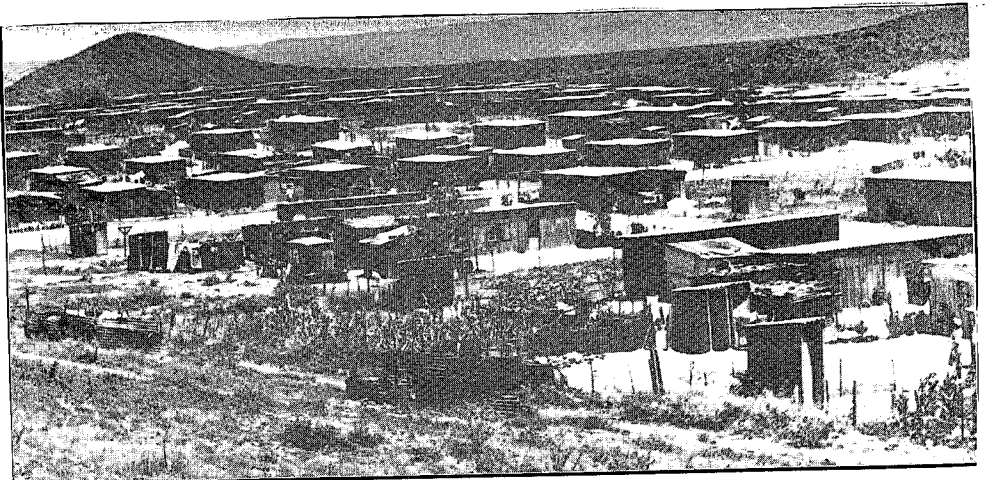
Work on Glenmore began in September 1978 and by the middle of 1979 temporary houses had been built. They are wooden dwellings with asbestos roofs and mud floors.

Plans had been made to include 500 houses in the “town”, some forming an “elite suburb” where plots would be available on a 99-year lease.

This is the background to Glenmore, a township on arid land unable to supply sufficient food or water for its people. There are no railway links and only the poorest of roads. Only 40 of the more than 4000 are employed full time.



City Press 20-05-84



Glenmore: It's a death-trap, say residents.

(271) \$ E Post  
8/7/84

# Testimony of a Glenmore resettlement victim

"THEY said: 'Old man, are you moving? And I replied: 'I am not moving.'"

"They said: 'It is a pity, father, for you will be crying after a little while. Old man, if you don't take your house down now, it will be very bad when you have to move.'"

"So I took a crowbar, pulled the house down and called the GG trucks to collect the material. I was afraid maybe they would arrest me if I was alone."

These are the words of Mr Ncemekile Witvoet Mapapu, who in 1979 was forced to move from an informal squatter settlement on the farm Klipfontein in the Eastern Cape to the notorious resettlement camp Glenmore, which was later incorporated into Ciskei.

But, unlike others who, in the public mind, have never been more than statistics, Mr Mapapu's life story has been captured in a moving account which was prepared as a paper for the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty in Cape Town.

The story is written by Mr Ben MacLennan, an author and former journalist, who tells it with compassion and empathy.

Mr Mapapu's tale is of a man born into poverty and whose attempts to eke out a living in a rural world of hostile employers and minimal wages were destroyed by the Government, who shifted him and his family to a jobless, nightmarish resettlement camp.

Mr Mapapu was born in

Millions of black South Africans have been moved in terms of the Government's resettlement policy. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports on the experiences of one of them, Mr Ncemekile Mapapu, who in 1979 was forced to move from an informal squatter settlement on a farm in the Eastern Cape to the resettlement camp at Glenmore:

1918 and like his parents became a farm labourer. In 1973 he was fired from his R10-a-month job on a poultry farm for allegedly killing a chicken.

According to Mr Mapapu, the white foreman had deliberately killed the chicken and then blamed it on him to get him fired because of a disagreement.

He moved with his family to Klipfontein, a derelict farm, which in time grew to hold a squatter population of 541 men, women and children.

At Klipfontein Mr Mapapu had a small vegetable garden and took on casual work on nearby white farms, for which he, his wife and children were each paid a flat rate of R5 a week. In addition he received a disability grant of R60 every two months — he could hardly walk because of bunions.

But in 1978, 150 Klipfontein family heads were charged with being on the farm illegally and so moves began to have them evicted and resettled elsewhere.

They were earmarked to be the first residents of Glenmore and form the nucleus of the labour force building what was to become a "model township" on the banks of the Fish River.

Though life at Klipfontein was hardly idyllic, residents objected to the move to Glenmore.

But in March, 1979, a magistrate issued an order under the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act authorising the police, the Administration Board and the Department of Plural Relations to move them to Glenmore.

After his shack was demolished, Mr Mapapu and his family spent the night in a transit tent before being trucked 100km to Glenmore, which comprised 500 three-roomed timber huts.

Before he left the farm he was presented with a paper to sign (by way of his right thumb print) saying that he had moved to Glenmore voluntarily.

"I signed it because I did not know what would happen if I did not," he said.

At Glenmore there were no jobs, little food and he had to buy mealie meal and samp on credit from the local store until his disability pension came through.

The children were hungry and he began to notice a difference in their appearance and behaviour:

"All children are more or less the same — they were lively, they liked playing.

"Ntombiyakhe liked to

tease me as her father... then they were not as active as they had been. They had sunken faces, they got pale and their bodies were thin. Most of the time they were just lying on the ground — in the daytime, too. I was worried about them, more than I can tell.

"We were hungry, too, I and my wife. There is no way you can describe that hunger."

By May one of the daughters, Nominiki, was admitted to the Settlers Hospital in Grahamstown suffering from malnutrition, gastro-enteritis, septicaemia, keratomalacia and primary tuberculosis.

Conditions deteriorated and Mr Mapapu's grant did not arrive. Despite help from their neighbours there was little food and at the end of May another daughter, Ntombiyakhe, died.

At that time there was an alarmingly high death rate at Glenmore and the administration board had excavated a number of graves — adults on the east side of the cemetery and children's graves on the west.

Officially Ntombiyakhe's death was diagnosed as bronchial pneumonia, but Mr Mapapu believed otherwise: "On the

day she died there was totally no food in the house. I think she died of hunger."

After much Press publicity and a two-month emergency feeding scheme run by a Christian relief organisation, the death rate and the distribution of rations improved.

In September the Department of Plural Relations conceded that it had experienced "some problems" in identifying those in need of rationing.

Still, there were few jobs and many problems in the payment of the vitally important bi-monthly pensions. Mr Mapapu lost his grant altogether — he was told he was too young to receive a pension.

Five years later, he has still not received the grant.

The Mapapus still live at Glenmore, but they await another move. The residents of the resettlement camp have been told they must move to Peddie 30km away to make way for Ciskei's Tyefu irrigation scheme.

At Glenmore the family receives rations every month and Mr Mapapu cuts wood in a nearby busy area, transports it by hired donkey cart and sells it to other residents. That way he makes about R5 a week.

And he does not want to move to Peddie: "I would like to live on the South African side of the Fish River, because the other side is mostly dry and as I've found out there are no job opportunities.

"I never wanted to go to Glenmore at all."

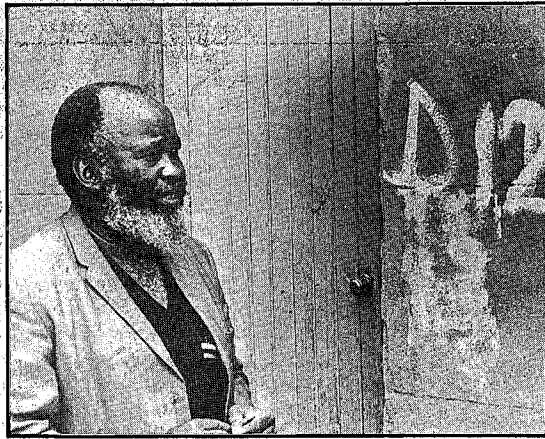
CITY PRESS 15 APRIL 1984

# 'They'll have to drag us into this hell'

271

BY  
HOWARD  
BARRELL

15/4/84



**PERCY HLOPHE:** The humiliation of the number on the door.

## Full circle for Khazi

**THINGS are moving full circle for the family of Frank Khazi, patriarch of Steinkoalspruit — from dispossession, to riches, back to dispossession.**

Khazi's great-grandfather Abraham Lindbergh Khazi, whose memorial to him dominates Steinkoalspruit's graveyard, was an escaped slave who made good.

As a young boy, Abraham — a Tswana who came from Jericho near Pretoria — was carried off by Boer raiders in the mid-1800s to live and work as a slave in the Free State.

But, as a youth of 18, Abraham escaped and moved over the Van Renen Pass into Natal — armed with only a spear.

He settled in Ladysmith and became a builder, saving every penny to buy himself some land. He and others, many of them also ex-slaves, then bought up land at Steinkoalspruit.

Abraham Limberg Khazi (named Limberg after the family who he had been a slave for) became a major fruitgrower.

Frank Khazi, his brothers and their children are the direct descendants of the colourful escaped slave who made good.

The irony of the current threat to their livelihood is not lost on them.



**FRANK KHAZI:** From dispossession, to riches, back to the threat of dispossession.

**"If the Government wants this pen of mine, they will go and make a law that says pens like this belong to the Government. And they will come and take it by law.**

"That's why lawyers can't help you. No-one can help you. Because you are being robbed by law," said a leader of the 100 000 people now resisting removal from their ancestral lands outside Ladysmith in Natal.

The people are residents of more than 14 communities at Matiwanoskop, Steinoalspruit, Mbulwane and a group of other farms known as the Driefontein Block (not the community that used to be led by Saul Mkhize).

They face removal in the area which is at the centre of a major industrial development program and in desperate need of labour.

And they are also in the midst of a conservative white farming community which has been calling for their removal since the 1930s.

The black residents bought their land between 70 and 100 years ago as freehold and have developed stable, thriving communities.

Some are landowners, others tenants at a rent of between R10 and R30 a year. But all agree: "We would rather die here from bullets than die of starvation at Ekuvukeni."

The people say their major weapon is unity, and each community has formed a committee to lead their resistance.

The communities have in turn joined together to form a co-ordinating action committee, with representatives from each area.

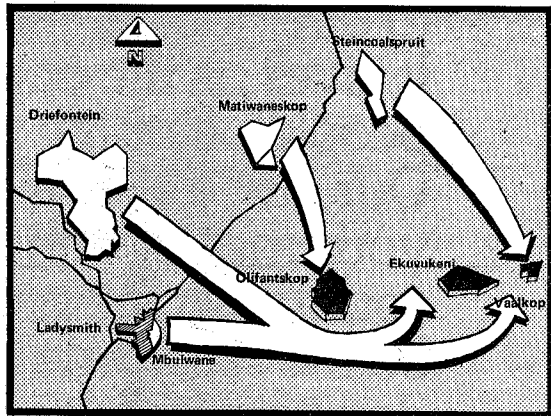
"All of us in this area have seen resettlement. We've seen what happens to people. We've seen it since the 1960s. Go and see Limehill. Go and see Ekuvukeni.

"We know that being resettled is like walking into hell with your eyes wide open."

Bearing in mind current Government talk about the need to create a black middle class as a buffer against revolution, it's difficult to understand why they wanted to put these people in a resettlement camp.

The Driefontein block of farms, for instance, — inhabited by about 70 000 people and covering about 30 square kilometres of thriving farmland dotted with neat huts and houses — is in some ways thoroughly conservative in its values.

The Driefontein block was excised from KwaZulu in January 1981 — but the people were only told in February 1982. Until then they had believed their land could remain their own because, under apartheid



**Where the Ladysmith people are expected to be moved to.**

policy, it had been designated land for black occupation.

Many people work in Ladysmith, about 20km away, and supplement their meagre incomes from the local factories with mealies, milk and meat from their farming activities.

Local priest M M Nomveti has started a pilot development project to improve local agriculture. And the poorer people are helped along by those with a few spare litres of milk or other produce.

That's what the community says is its second weapon: development and self-reliance.

Tin toilets have been erected for the 40-odd Steinoalspruit landowners at Vaalkop — about 15km away as the vulture flies, and just over the hill from the rows of desolation that are Ekuvukeni.

The tenants at Steinoalspruit were removed some years ago. But the landowners are hanging on, even though the Government has already expropriated their land.

The people regard the compensation offer as wholly inadequate. They know there's a lot of coal under their ground, and wonder why four years after the Government commissioned a study of the coal's value,

no results have been made known.

At Matiwanoskop, the community of about 10 000 is even more prosperous and well-organised — and white farmers in the area have often expressed their envy of the land.

There, community leader Percy Hlophe, headmaster of the local high school, told of the feeling of humiliation when officials arrived outside his house one day and, without so much as a good morning, proceeded to paint the fateful number that indicates an impending removal.

The Matiwanoskop residents are expected to be moved to an area known as Olifantakop, between Ladysmith and Ekuvukeni.

The army of dispossessed and desperate people in the Ladysmith area is enormous. To be means being moved to the bottom of the job-seekers' list: first came to the people in Ladysmith's "official" township of Steadville, then the people of Ezakeni and then, somewhere further down, Ekuvukeni.

Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof told white farmers two years ago that resettlement in the area would be completed by 1986.

## REMOVALS THREATEN INKATHA STANDING



**CHIEF** Getsha Buthelesi's Inkatha movement and the KwaZulu government face a major challenge to their political credibility over the pending removal of the 100 000 people in the Ladysmith district.

KwaZulu MP Steven Sithebe sits on the co-ordinating action committee overseeing all resistance in the area, and the committee is dominated by people who say they are loyal to Inkatha.

Members of the committee said last week they were relying on KwaZulu Interior Minister Dennis Madide to change Pretoria's mind about the removal — a move expected to be futile.

# Many more removals in the pipeline — Govt

AKK us 14/6/84 (27)

## Parliamentary Staff

MANY more removals of people under the Government's policies are in the pipeline, according to Government speakers in the Assembly.

Reacting to Opposition criticism of forced removals, they said the resettlement of people was essential for homeland consolidation, but they gave assurances that this would be done by negotiation.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said that many such resettlements were under consideration and decisions about them still had to be taken by the Government.

He said negotiations would be held with the communities to be affected in order to obtain their agreement.

## "Boring story"

Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) interjected to ask what would happen if agreement was not reached.

Dr Morrison replied: "We do not want to cross bridges before we get there."

Rejecting the Progressive Federal Party's arguments, Dr Morrison said the "boring story of forced removals" was being exaggerated to such an extent that it negated the truth.

The Government's aim was to bring about "meaningful consolidation".

"Fellow-travellers" of the FFP, such as the Black Sash and the United Democratic Front (UDF), were making it difficult for the Government to resettle people in an orderly manner.

## "Disturbing"

Dr Morrison also said that no black homeland would be forced to take independence. This had always been the Government's policy.

The issue of forced removals was raised by opposition speakers during yesterday's third-reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

Mr Ray Swart (FFP Berea) said that earlier statements from the Government side about future removals were "disturbing".

Verwey (100)

Government members had said that further removals could be expected, while the Deputy Minister claimed that removals were not carried out for ideological reasons.

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When the Government spoke of consolidation, however, that in itself was an ideological reason for the removals.

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## Much harm

Removals carried out by the Government had not been requested by the people themselves.

Such actions had caused much harm to race relations in South Africa.

Mr Nic Olivier (FFP nominated) said that Government arguments in defence of mass removals were illogical.

He said his party could not approve of forced removals carried out for ideological reasons anywhere in the country, whether black people or white people were affected.

Mr Gert Terblanche (NP Bidefontein North) said that removals were essential if consolidation was to succeed.

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## Delay

Not only blacks were being moved, but thousands of white people were also affected by being moved from their farms.

During yesterday's debate the official opposition again called on the Government to explain the delay in the activities of the Rumpff Commission investigating the Ingwavuma land dispute.

Mr Ray Swart (FFP Berea) accused the Deputy Minister of having "washed his hands" of the whole affair.

"The Government must know that there is considerable disquiet around the country. Why this silence on an extremely sensitive matter?" Mr Swart asked.

# Village now an <sup>CAPL. Trank 15/2/84 2711</sup> 'operation' area

THE Transvaal village of Magopa, focus of an international controversy over the removal of its residents to Pacht-draai, has been declared an operational area.

This was confirmed by police there yesterday when members of the Black Sash and foreign and local pressmen were stopped from entering the village and from taking pictures.

The national president of the Black Sash,

Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday that the village had been cordoned off from about 4.30am. No one except news reporters and cameramen from SATV had been allowed in or out since then.

"But we have had news from time to time from some of the villagers who know their way around and have managed to make their way out."

Mrs Duncan said it seemed the removals were to continue today.

The Black Sash has been told that the head of the Magopa tribe, Chief Isaac More, was forcibly taken by police after he tried to barricade himself in his bedroom as a protest.

A Black Sash field worker in the area, Ms Aninka Claassens, said other prominent members of the community had been taken into custody, including Mr George Rampho, Mr Izak More, Mr Phillip More and Mr Shadrack More.

Mr Phillip More's wife, who was in Soweto at the time, had seen the roof of her house ripped off and her furniture taken away on a truck while watching an SATV 2 news broadcast, she said.

By late yesterday afternoon police reported that about 27 families had been "voluntarily" moved.

A police spokesman confirmed that Chief More had been the first to be moved. He had finally "given in" after resisting.

## 'Persuasion'

Some families claim police and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had told them they would all be moved to Pacht-draai by today.

The Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in a statement last night that efforts were being made to "persuade" residents who had not moved voluntarily to Pacht-draai to do so after they had been "fully remunerated for their buildings and other improvements". — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

# Move to resettle 18 000 Leandra 'illegals' looms

By Stuart Flitton  
and Michael Tissoong

Many of the more than 18 000 "illegal" black residents of Leandra in the Eastern Transvaal would be resettled as soon as alternative accommodation was found, Mr Thys Jonker, chief director of the Highveld Administration Board, has said.

Mr Jonker said only people qualifying in terms of Section 10 of the Urban Act would be given accommodation in a new township being built near Leandra.

At a public meeting in Leandra at the weekend the chairman of the Leandra Action Committee (LAC), Mr M A Nkabinde, appealed to residents to resist moves by the Department of Co-operation and Development to resettle them.

He said there were only 712 houses being built in the new township, which meant nearly 17 000 Leandrans were not being catered for.

Mr Nkabinde said site rents in the new township would be R50 as opposed

to rents of up to R10 at Leandra. He said he had contacted the Highveld Administration Board for assurance that no-one in Leandra would be forced to move, but he had received no reply.

Mr David Mahlangu of the LAC said yesterday that residents of Leandra township had been living in the area since 1909 and "will not be removed to kwaNdebele".

"More than 16 000 people qualify under Section 10 (1) (a) and (b), to live in Leandra," he said. "Many of us have been living there for generations, in fact since 1909 when our forefathers bought the land."

Mr Nkabinde said Leandra residents had title deeds to the 236 plots of land until about 1973.

"In that year, the freehold right to property in the area was abolished and residents were summoned to the administration board offices. Residents were paid for the land; the compensation was very little," he said.



# Mass removals in SA: The unpalatable facts

CAPT Tink 11/2/84

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## Political Survey



Gerald Shaw

THE Churches' report on forced removals, published this week, is a shattering revelation of the dark side of South African life, exposing to the light of day the infrastructure of human misery which supports the white community in its privilege and comfort.

So far about 3.5 million people have been removed from their homes in the interests of apartheid, bolstering the fiction that blacks are not South Africans but citizens of so-called homelands and so must be denied rights as South Africans.

It annoys white South Africans when their country is mentioned in the same breath as Nazi Germany or Stalinist Russia. Understandably so. It is also greatly insensitive to the memory of the victims of the Nazi terror.

Yet it is not difficult to see why such comparisons readily spring to mind. As this report points out, the figure of 3.5 million people removed (including group area removals) is larger than the enforced migration imposed on various peoples by Stalin. Nazi deportations in World War II reached about 7 million, twice South Africa's total.

### Obsession

#### with communism

There are other points of similarity. The obsession with communism as an all-purpose threat to national security; the prime importance attached to ethnicity; the glorification of the nation-state; the cruelty and scant respect paid to human dignity and human rights; the breaking up of family life in the interests of the ideology; the summary arrests under laws controlling movement and labour; the discrimination against people solely on grounds of their race; the use of detention without trial and solitary confinement against legitimate political opponents; the death of political opponents like Steve Biko and Neil Aggett while in the care of the security police. And, of course, the mass removals.

Yet there are also key differences. Although severely inhibited by law in reporting upon the SADF, the police and the prisons service, the South African press



Forced removal... an illustration from the report on relocations

instrument of a totalitarian ideology, as the German press very rapidly became after the advent of Hitler. The press in South Africa is under permanent siege, certainly, and has to fight every inch of the way to retain what freedom it still possesses. But it has not yet been reduced to the level of a Pravda or Izvestia.

There is also a great deal left of the independent judicial system which has thrived in this country for so long, although some of the statutes expressly exclude the courts from pronouncing on the validity of the actions of the executive.

### Area of freedom

And Parliament? It remains to be seen whether the new tri-cameral legislature will enlarge the area of freedom — or meekly preside over a tightening of the grip which the security establishment and notably the SADF is already exercising in affairs of state.

Nothing is static. It is not impossible that an authoritarian South Africa, in unfavourable circumstances, could find itself developing more and more of the characteristics of the fully-fledged totalitarian state. But this is by no means inevitable or even probable.

One of the strongest forces against the

ism will always be the Christian Church. And so it is in South Africa. The leadership of the Church remains un intimidated and determined to spread the truth about the social evils of apartheid.

Amid much abuse, the Church leadership, and notably the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, have stood their ground in the question of SWA/Namibia, making known unpalatable truths about the unpopularity of the security forces in that territory and leading public opinion to appreciate the urgent need to make peace and get out.

This view of SWA/Namibia is now becoming more widely accepted every day. Yet it took courage for the Catholic Bishops to say it out loud two years ago.

The Christian Church, notably the member churches of the South African Council of Churches and the Catholic Church, have also given a clear lead on constitutional matters, one which a majority of white South Africans, Christian or otherwise, cannot yet bring themselves to accept, as the referendum showed.

As long as this is so, South Africa may justifiably be classifiable as

an authoritarian state. Yet in spite of the resemblances on so many points, there is a vast difference in degree, if not always in kind between Afrikaner Nationalist hegemony in South Africa and Hitler's rule in Nazi Germany. We are a long way from experiencing totalitarian terror.

The latest initiative by the Church leadership, the publication of the report — "Relocations: The Churches' report on forced removals" — would not have been possible in a totalitarian state.

### Dispossession of blacks

It is published by the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and its factual contents should be known to all South Africans who wish to be reasonably well-informed.

Apart from the facts, the historical analysis of the process of dispossession of blacks by whites in this report is stimulating and provocative. It is so unlike the authorized version taught in the schools as to be controversial in the extreme. Yet it reflects the insights of the latest historical scholar-

ship and it will promote reflection if not commanding universal assent.

The account is fair-minded in that it reflects on British Imperialism and Afrikaner Nationalism alike as rapacious in their determination to drive black peasant producers from the land and secure a docile and subjugated work force for mining, agriculture and industrial capitalism.

### Resist removals

But the removals are not only in the past. The point is that they are still going on and many more are pending. Their effect in human terms is plain in the case histories given in this report.

As the Church leaders say in the introduction, the removal and relocation of people in South Africa is a process so destructive of people and communities that it challenges Christians to action.

"If we remained silent we would betray our responsibility to God and his peoples. Secondly, we address ourselves to Christians outside South Africa. We want the whole human family to know how division and suffering are inflicted upon the people of our land."

In concluding, the Church leaders pledge themselves to resist forced removals and they call on Christians and other people of goodwill to join them in so doing.

Will the report be banned? If it is banned, those observers who see South Africa heading inexorably in the direction of Nazi-style totalitarianism will be immensely strengthened in their conviction.

Whatever happens the Church leaders have done their duty and will have nothing to fear from the verdict of history.

**Argus Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — Two months after an international outcry at its plans to forcibly remove the Western Transvaal settlement, Mogopa, the Government is taking steps to relocate between 2 000 and 3 000 people from Motlatla, 40 km away from Mogopa.

Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development visited Motlatla — a black-owned farm in the Lichtenburg district — last week.

Landowners and residents had expected a public meeting and many of the urban-based landowners had travelled from Johannesburg to attend, a spokesman for the urban committee of Motlatla said.

#### Closed

He said officials declared the meeting closed and only members of the removals planning committee under headman Mr Solomon Serabatsa were allowed to attend. Black Sash observers were also excluded.

A spokesman for the department said this week that the people of Motlatla had agreed "in principle" to move, provided they received compensatory land of equal value to that they now possess. She added that no area of relocation had been designated.

The Motlatla committee spokesman said the headman had reported to the tribe directly after

the Friday meeting that they had been offered land at Gysdorp, Development Trust property near Delareyville.

#### Same size

"The removals committee did not accept anything put to them. They are saying they want land the same size as we have at Motlatla. Now the Government doesn't meet these terms and even the officials admitted there is not enough land at Gysdorp."

According to the report of the Surplus People Project, the removal of Motlatla was first put to the community in 1978. The area originally proposed for their relocation was Biesiesvlei in the Ramatlabama district of Bophuthatswana.

The SPP recorded that Motlatla had three schools, a clinic and clean borehole water. All families were given residential sites and about 8 ha each to plow.

"A significant amount of produce is sold — mainly maize to the Lichtenburg Co-op. The tribe earns a lot from the farm, even hiring part of it to whites for over R1 000 annual rent," said the SPP.

# More removals planned in Western Transvaal

Argus 8/2/84  
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# Mogopa villagers <sup>Stan 9/2/84</sup> rebuild school (271)

Villagers resisting removal at Mogopa, near Vryburg in the Western Transvaal, have ignored the order which would destroy their community and have rebuilt one of the schools demolished six months ago by the Government.

The five-classroomed brick building has gone up in just three weeks and was built by men living in the village. It is on the site of an earlier school and was financed largely by a "levy" on all families still associated with Mogopa, including those landowners who normally live on the Reef.

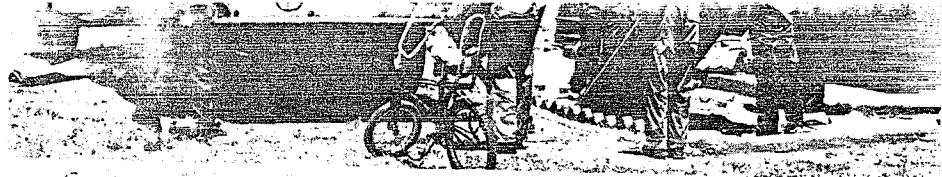
"We built the school like soldiers — all of us together, with sacrifice," Mr John More, chairman of the urban committee of Mogopa, said this week. He said

the approximate cost of the building, which would serve over 400 primary school pupils, was about R15 000.

The removal of the people of Mogopa from their freehold farm was to have taken place on November 29 in terms of a State President's order made 10 days earlier. A Supreme Court application to have the removal stayed was turned down, but immense publicity locally and abroad and concerted church opposition appear to have delayed execution of the order.

An application for leave to appeal against the November court ruling will be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court tomorrow.

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One of the more 20 Government Pachsdraai yesterday morning, is being led by the re-squad. Mr Phillip (bottom left), one leaders of the villagers who removal, consults his lawyer, Mr Haysom. Mr Moretom (right) talks to of the policemen occupied his house his mother had moved.

# 'We did not leave Mogopa voluntarily'

By Jo-Anne Collinge 16/2/84

People removed on Tuesday from Mogopa, in the Western Transvaal, have stated that they had not gone voluntarily as official statements have claimed.

Police have responded by reiterating that the removal was peaceful and orderly.

Most adults interviewed yesterday at the relocation camp of Pachsdraai, close to the Botswana border, said a direct threat of force had not been used. But the presence of scores of armed policeman had led them to conclude they could not resist.

One woman said four policemen had trained shotguns on her and taken her away in her night clothes.

An elderly man said he had not been threatened with force. "But the police, with revolvers in their holsters, were everywhere in and around the house."

The first batch of 27 removed families included the entire leadership of the resisting community.

### CARRIED FROM HER HOME

A woman interviewed when a bus from the removal squad stopped to refuel in Koster yesterday said she had been carried from her home by four men.

Many other passengers crowded to the windows and said they did not want to go to Pachsdraai.

Police headquarters in Pretoria has responded to the allegation, saying: "On February 14 1984 the necessary machinery was put into operation to remove the people (still at Mogopa). Since then no incidents have occurred or been reported and the removal is taking place in a peaceful and orderly fashion."

The police said the wish of residents not to move to Pachsdraai had been honoured until an "appeal was lodged to have the removal order declared null and void, but was unsuccessful". In fact, Mogopa residents were not accorded the right to appeal.

The Department of Co-operation and Development said that by 2 pm yesterday 87 families had been moved; the process was continuing today.

A Star reporter was escorted from Mogopa and warned she would be charged for entering without a permit. Members of the British and United States diplomatic corps were refused entry, as was the residents' attorney. A Presbyterian minister, the Rev Rob Robertson, is to appear in court on February 27 on a charge of entering Mogopa without a permit.

## Acclaimed at independent U.S.A. wine tastings-

"The first import wine to challenge our light wine selection, totally agreeable, remarkably full flavour".  
*(Michael Mott - San Antonio Express)*

"Very fruity nose, well-balanced and fruity in the mouth, light body, clean finish."  
*(Becky Murphy - Dallas Morning News)*

# A light wine to enjoy as often as you like.

Lower in kilojoules, yet generous on taste

## FLEUR DU CAP

NATURAL LIGHT





One of the more than 20 Government Pachsdraai yesterday morning, is being escorted by the removal squad. Mr Phillip (bottom left), one of the village leaders who has been removed, consults his lawyer, Mr Haysom. Mr Mose (top right) talks to the policeman who occupied his house. His mother had moved.

# 'We did not leave Mogopa voluntarily'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

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## FLEUR DU CAP

NATURAL LIGHT

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## INSIDE MAIL

JUST what happened at Mogopa this week? That is the question being asked by the Press, community workers and church representatives after police declared the Western Transvaal village an "operational area".

Although police have since retracted this, they have refused to allow whites to enter Mogopa. The police say Mogopa is a (black) "trust farm" and that whites, therefore, need permits under the Trust and Lands Act to enter the village.

This week, black reporters from the Mail and the Star were allowed into Mogopa... but under police escort.

The result is that it is difficult — if not virtually impossible — to establish exactly what has been taking place in the village.

The Mail yesterday spoke to Black Sash representatives, a church worker and a Mogopa community leader in an effort to piece together the events taking place there.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said yesterday that police had told her organisation that the village was "an operational area".

Mrs Duncan said representations were then made to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and since then people arrested in the village had been charged under the Trust and Lands Act.

It has been reported that policemen arrived in some strength — the number of about 90 has been stated — at Mogopa at dawn on Tuesday.

Several dozen families are said to have agreed to leave "voluntarily" and

# Mogopa dies behind haze of uncertainty

DAVID CAPEL

RDM 17/2/84

were trucked away, together with their possessions.

From then on, uncertainty reigns. Apparently people did leave, but exactly under what circumstances is not clear. Some details pieced together are...

A Black Sash field worker told how she saw buses loaded with children — but without their parents — being driven away from Mogopa.

She said she had seen a white farmer driving out of the village with a lorry full of cattle. She was told that the farmer had been able to buy the cattle cheaply.

The woman claimed she had been told by a senior foreign diplomat — who had been turned away from the area — that it was the first time in his career that he had been forbidden entry to a place, apart from "a war zone, an operational area, or behind the Iron Curtain".

Diplomats from the British and American consulates in Johannesburg who drove to Mogopa on Wednesday were refused admission under the terms of the law which required whites to have a permit to enter a "black" area.

Another Black Sash worker said she had spoken to a tribesman on his way to Pachsdraai, who said he did not want to be moved.

A church worker said that although he had heard

on a radio newscast that people were moving from the area "voluntarily," he had found a different situation when he arrived there.

He said he was refused entry to Mogopa, but went to the relocation area of Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, where he found the situation "chaotic".

He said that he had met a mother who did not know where her children were and had also met many people who were concerned about the livestock they had left behind.

"There was a great sense of uncertainty among the people. They did not know what tomorrow would bring.

"However, they were still prepared to settle the issue amicably."

Some 35 families from Mogopa have been allowed to move to Bethanie, near Brits, at their own request.

Mr Phillip More — a member of the town committee set up to represent the people of Mogopa — said that he had gone to the village to see his mother and that the police had only allowed him to leave when he told them he was going to Pachsdraai, where his mother had been moved.

He said that he had seen animals abandoned at Mogopa without food or water.

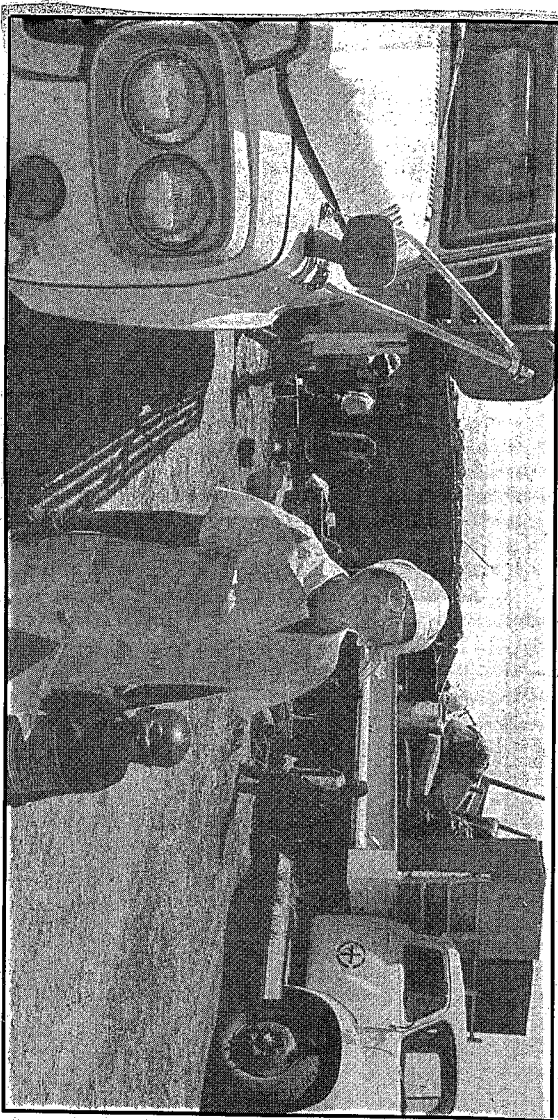
Mr Matthew Kgatitsoe, who had a sister living at Mogopa, said that he went to visit her on Tuesday night but had found her house empty.

## Not 'operational area'

A POLICE spokesman in Pretoria said last night that 118 families had moved from Mogopa by about 2pm yesterday. He expected the remaining 10 families would have been removed by the end of the day.

The spokesman also denied that the police had declared the village "an operational area". "It could never have been an operational area," the spokesman said. "It is a black trust area, and this means anyone who is not black needs a permit to enter it."

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, February 17, 1964



Mrs Dora  
Tihabi and  
her  
grandchild  
waiting to be  
moved to  
Pachdraal  
as men load  
her  
belongings on  
to  
Government  
trucks  
Picture:  
ROBERT  
TSHABALALA

By Maud Motanyane

New arrivals in the Paichdrat settlement repeated allegations that they had been forced to leave Mogopa.

Earlier claims of forced removals were denied by the police, who said the villagers had moved willingly and in some cases had even arranged their own transport.

Some people, determined to move to Bethanie instead of Paichdrat, said the removal team used various tactics to force them into buses to Paichdrat.

Mrs Elizabeth Marile said when her transport to Bethanie did not arrive on time, the removal squad had packed her furniture on to a truck outside.

When she realised her children had been taken in a bus to Paichdrat, she was forced to follow them. Her husband, a migrant labourer in Cartletonville, was not aware that she had been moved, she said.

"I am afraid he will refuse to join me here because he has vowed not to set foot in Paichdrat."

Mrs Ampla Mokgosi said her dog Pro was left tied to a tree outside the yard while she, her son and blind husband were ordered into a bus.

HELD BY SCRUFF OF NECK

Mr Solomon More said: "A policeman held me by the scruff of my neck and ordered me into a waiting truck."

Mr More and others asked to be transported back to Mogopa to report to employers and check their livestock but transport had been refused.

Some people, whose livestock was left behind, said their chickens had died in the trucks on the way to Paichdrat.

When employed at a farm near Mogopa returned to the village to check on their families when they heard of the removals on Wednesday morning.

Villagers said that although their Mogopa homes had been numbered and were thus identifiable, they did not know how much compensation they would receive for the homes and when they would get paid out.

Villagers tell their own story about move

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Mogopa: police were ev

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The 75-year-old Western Transvaal farm settlement Mogopa was depopulated in three days this week by Government removers backed by a special police task force of 90 men.

The evacuation of hundreds of villagers began before dawn on Tuesday. There were no outside witnesses then and few have since managed to penetrate the tight police security cordon.

A church fieldworker who entered Mogopa towards the end of the second day said he had found two old men sitting in a partially roofed house. The one had talked in a dazed way, saying, "I don't know how I should feel. I am worried about my children and my livestock."

"There are two possible ways out to go to Bethanie (the ancestral land of the entire Bakwena Bakwena tribe, situated near Brits) — or to appeal to the rope.

His despair at going to the relocation area of Paichdrat, near Zeerust, has been expressed consistently by all those interviewed.

However, police and the Department of Co-operation and Development have insisted that the move has been voluntary, peaceful and incident-free. Major A. Scheepers, spokes-

man for the special task force at Mogopa, said that there had been no resistance — "but if they don't want to move voluntarily we'll just take them".

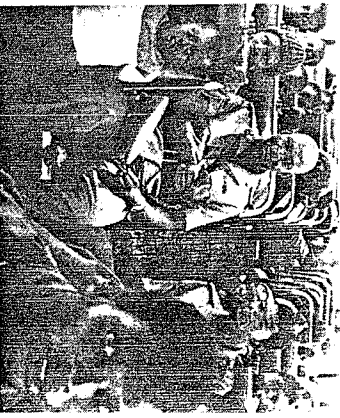
He added that it was not necessary for heads of households to consent to the removal, which was carried out in terms of a State President's order issued on November 18.

Conversations with the first batch of evicted families, held before the relocation camp at Paichdrat was closed to Pressmen on Wednesday, sharply contradicted the picture of a voluntary move. Subsequent reports, carried to Johannesburg by Mogopa leaders add to the picture of forced removal.

The sequence begins with a voice over a loudhailer in the dark on Tuesday morning, warning people to stay inside their homes. This it is said, was followed by the forced removal of community leaders and families of those leaders who live in the urban areas.

Heavy police presence allowed for little resistance, it is said. The daughter of one prominent man alleges four guns were trained on her as she was taken from her father's home in her night clothes.

Tribal committee member Mr George Ramponi is said to have been surrounded by police



Their homes cleared by the removals squad, young Mogopa with their police escort for the journey to Paichdrat

after an attempt to resist being taken away. He was then allegedly handcuffed and driven to Paichdrat in a police van.

Villagers who remained out of their homes during these first moves were beaten with batons, the committee alleges.

After the leading families had been put on to buses and their goods onto trucks the rest were moved in a period of three days. In most cases, the committee says, the department's removal workers would simply enter homes and begin packing and loading the goods.

Mr Shaatrack More headman in 1981 but now-led by Pretor allegedly forced onto a for Paichdrat by police.

Asked to comment and other allegations, a spokesman for division of public information in Pretoria said yesterday must realise that a witness issued for the people Paichdrat. As far as concerned the removals, the man concurred and without "If any person Ie

Prayers and petitions did not stop the removals



271

# Mogopa: police were everywhere

## Stinging defeat for US policy

### US policy

By John Kennedy,  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — In going ahead with the eradication of Mogopa, South Africa dealt President Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy a stinging defeat, the Christian Science Monitor said yesterday.

Many major United States newspapers have given prominence to the removal of the last 30 families from the black farm village, which they said had become a symbol of the forced resettlement of blacks.

The Monitor said the removal, undertaken against Washington's advice, demonstrated that the South African policy of "reform," which the US has encouraged, is limited in scope.

The action also showed, the Monitor said, that the Reagan Administration may have "overblown" expectations about reform in South Africa, and about its own ability to persuade Pretoria to broaden its vision of "reform."

The newspaper's Johannesburg correspondent suggests the removal was carefully timed to coincide with the crisis in Lebanon and the leadership change in the Soviet Union, so that less media attention was focused on the Government's action.



Their homes cleared by the removals squad, young Mogopans wait with their police escort for the journey to Pachtstraal to begin.

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Mr. Shadrack More, chosen as headman in 1981 but not acknowledged by Pretoria, was allegedly forced onto a bus bound for Pachtstraal by policemen.

Asked to comment on these and other allegations of coercion, a spokesman for the police division on public relations in Pretoria said yesterday: "You must realise that a warrant was issued for the people to move to Pachtstraal. As far as the SAP is concerned the removals went smoothly and without incident.

"If any person feels he has

By Jo-Anne Collinge

75-year-old Western Trans farm settler Mogopa depopulated in three days week by Government forces backed by a special police force of 90 men.

The evacuation of hundreds of men began before dawn on day. There were no outside assess then and few have managed to penetrate the police security cordon.

Church fieldworker who arrived second day said he had 1 two old men sitting in a roofed house. The one talked in a dazed way, say: "I don't know how I should I am worried about my ren and my livestock — here are two possible ways to go to Bethanie (the ancestral land of the entire Bak-hamogopa tribe, situated Brls) — or to appeal to the despatch at going to the re-on area of Pachtstraal, Zeerust, has been excluded consistently by all those viewed.

ever, police and the Department of Co-operation and opment have insisted that full and incident-free, Or A. Schleepers, spokes-



police, who said the villagers had moved willingly and in some cases had even arranged their own transport.

Some people, determined to move to Bethanie instead of Pachtbraai, said the removal team used various tactics to force them into buses to Pachtbraai.

Mrs Elizabeth Mafule said when her transport to Bethanie did not arrive on time, the removal squad had packed her furniture on to a truck outside.

When she realised her children had been taken in a bus to Pachtbraai, she was forced to follow them.

Her husband, a migrant labourer in Carletonville, was not aware that she had been moved, she said.

"I am afraid he will refuse to join me here because he has vowed not to set foot in Pachtbraai."

Mrs Ampila Mogosi said her dog Pro was left tied to a tree outside the yard while she, her son and blind husband were ordered into a bus.

#### HELD BY SCRUFF OF NECK

Mr Solomon More said: "A policeman held me by the scruff of my neck and ordered me into a waiting truck."

Mr More and others asked to be transported back to Mogopa to report to employers and check their livestock but transport had been refused.

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Major A Sheepers, spokes-

they don't want to be removed. We will just take them.

He added that it was necessary for heads of families to consent to the removal. This was carried out in the presence of the State President's order on November 18.

Conversations with a batch of evicted families before the relocation to Pachtbraai was closed down on Wednesday, contradicted the picture of a voluntary move. Subsequently, gopa leaders add to the story of forced removal.

The sequence began with a loud voice over a loudspeaker on Tuesday warning people to leave their homes. This, it followed by the force of community leaders of those leaders in the urban areas.

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Tribal committees. Mr George Rampe have been surrounded.

## Prayers and petitions did not stop the bulldozers

The following train of events culminated this week in hundreds of Mogopa residents joining the list of 3.5 million racially motivated removals since 1960.

The removal issue at Mogopa, near Ventersdorp, goes back many years but became a live issue last year when:

● In mid-June Government bulldozers and a removal squad moved into the village and began demolishing homes. Many people left Mogopa for Pachtbraai — about 150 km away, near Zeerust.

Leading this exodus was Mr Jacob More, accredited as headman by Pretoria but discredited by at least part of the community.

● Residents still at Mogopa engaged a lawyer who negotiated the withdrawal of the removal squad and bulldozers in November. The bulldozers had stood idle near the village for months.

● Less than a week later, on November 18, resistant villagers were given 10 days to leave Mogopa for Pachtbraai or face forcible removal. The ultimatum came in the form of a State President's order in terms of the Black Administration Act.

● An attempt to gain a Supreme Court ruling staying the removal order failed. The night before the deadline for removal, clerics — including the national heads of several churches and World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Dr Allan Boesak — converged on Mogopa to join residents in

prayer and vigil. The scheduled move on November 29 did not take place.

● No official stay on the order was granted by the Department of Co-operation and Development, but talks were held, including a direct meeting between Mogopa residents and Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koorhof. The United States State Department censured the plan to move Mogopa.

● Mogopa residents continued to reject Pachtbraai as unsuited to their needs and as a solution imposed upon them. They requested compensatory land elsewhere. A letter to this effect sent to Dr Koorhof remained unanswered.

● Residents decided in December to improve their community facilities as visible proof of their sincere wish to remain. By the middle of February a new school costing R15 000 was almost complete, roads had been mended and water pumps restored to working order.

● On Friday February 10 the Pretoria Supreme Court refused Mogopa the right to appeal against the November judgment which upheld the validity of the removal order.

● On Tuesday February 14 mass removals began at Mogopa, a village sealed off by 90 policemen from the outside world. In three days virtually all families have been removed to Pachtbraai. A small number elected to go elsewhere at their own expense.

Ackno

# Ciskei adopts new tack on mass removals

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK  
Political Staff

IN A significant policy shift, the Ciskei Government has adopted a new tack on the removals of thousands of people to its territory.

The policy shift comes after more than a decade of forced removals to Ciskei which has left it one of the most over-populated and under-developed areas in southern Africa.

In about 600 people living in the border corridor between Transkei and Ciskei are at present under threat of removal.

The Ciskei has accepted in its early days of independence the Commission of Enquiry of the Economic Development of the Ciskei, headed by Professor N J Stuart of Potchefstroom University, released 1972 publication today.

The report, which details the severe crisis in the Ciskei economy, sets out conditions for the "repatriation" of Ciskeian citizens from "backhauling" states.

"Repatriation" he must have a house and a job in Ciskei.

It is 115 000 per cent of the population of 17 and 65 must be supplied for the Ciskei Government to build a house and provide a job in industry.

These conditions — while not necessarily blocking future resettlement — impose a severe financial strain on the Ciskei.

People inside the Ciskei Communities threatened with removal to the Ciskei include Mgwall, Warburg, Newlands, Kwelela, Mooiplaas, Goshen and Lesseyton.

Resistance to the planned removals has been growing since the early 1970s, several of which settlements from Cape mission stations founded more than a century ago.

The Ciskei Government has in the past been criticised for its weak stand on removals while the Transkei — virtually free of resettlement — has always opposed the report.

The report recommends the introduction of a modernised system of land tenure and calls on the Ciskei Government to relinquish its shares in the Ciskei Transport Corporation.

CTC buses have been boycotted by Madagassie residents since July in a major point of conflict with the Government.

The report estimates that unemployment imposes at least a quarter, though "probably" half, of the 450 000 economically active residents in the Ciskei.

The report also states that migrant and commuter workers working in South Africa earn 94% of income earned by Ciskeian residents.

● See Page 9

# RYE

**Nato commander 'was a security risk'**

BONN — West Germany's Defence Minister, Manfried Woerner fired four-star General Guenter Klessing as deputy Nato commander because a military intelligence investigation showed the general was a security risk, a top spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman refused to say what the risk was and declined to confirm or deny Press reports that Gen Klessing was a homosexual and therefore open to blackmail.

Spokesman Mr Juergen Buehler told a news conference yesterday that Mr Woerner had ordered a security vetting of Gen Klessing by the military intelligence service — known as the "BND" — after being told he might be a risk.

Mr Reichardt said as a result of the report, Mr Woerner advanced Gen Klessing's retirement to December 31 last year.

A general, who was a risk to security, could not be tolerated in the BND.

He added there had been no consultation with any Nato allies or with Nato command.

Mr Guenther, commander of the United States, because the allegations were viewed as an internal concern.

Mr Reichardt stressed there was no suggestion that Gen Klessing had been blackmailed or was neglectful in his duties. — UPI

# OUNT

**UN chief praises anti-SA drive**

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
London Bureau

LONDON — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, today praised a personal battle against apartheid by the Greater London Council (GLC) to cut all links with South Africa.

In a message read to a launching ceremony of the GLC's anti-apartheid declaration by the UN Assistant Secretary-General, Mr E. S. Reddy, Perez de Cuellar commended the GLC for proclaiming an "anti-apartheid zone".

The declaration commits the GLC to a programme of "divergence, disinvestment and divestment" of products, a boycott of products, a ban on sporting facilities by entertainers and sports people who have appeared in

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**Cableway is now safer, says chief**

Mall Correspondent

CARPÉ TOWN. — The cableway company has expressed "great concern" over a report that a cable-car door had jammed, trapping a Mountain man, in a recent step to ensure the safety of all future visitors.

The chairman of the Table Mountain Aerial Cableway, Mr D A St C Hennessy, said last night the company greatly valued its 55-year-old 100% safety record and would do everything possible to "maintain it".

"The lock has been replaced, all the other locks have been checked and additional safety devices have been added to the doors," he said.

This week a cablecar door jammed, trapping a Mountain man, in a major point of conflict with the Government.

The spokesman estimates that unemployment imposes at least a quarter, though "probably" half, of the 450 000 economically active residents in the Ciskei.

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● See Page 9

**Dog's life as Chaka as Chaka swallows diamond**

By EMILIA JAROSCHK  
CHAKA used to be just another mutt — now he is the most valuable pet in the street.

Chaka's life took a sudden turn when his owner lowered his dog's head under a 24-hour-a-day surveillance ring.

Never before has his master, Mr Hans Petzer of Teuth Street, Richters, Johannesburg, given his dog so much attention. In fact, Chaka is under 24-hour-a-day surveillance.

It all happened when I was playing with my six-month-old dog, Chaka, at the house on Sunday," Mr Petzer explained.

"I was making my first attempt to train him when suddenly his teeth enveloped my hand. It did not hurt, but my half-carat ring disappeared into his mouth.

"I heard no hissing, no growling, no barking, no whining, no anything. I quickly looked into his mouth. All I saw was a pink void. Teeth yes, but no sign of the ring," Mr Petzer said.

Naturally Chaka has no privacy of toilet anymore.

The Doberman-cross is now worth all to Gen. Aiso, Mr Petzer, whose ring is not insured.

But if you're thinking of stealing the dog — forget it. Dogging Chaka's footsteps and his master. In fact — if you do, you'll probably end up in the dog's best friend.

**Instructor out of hospital**

Mr Ken Underwood, 33, of

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# RYE

**UN chief praises anti-SA drive**

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
London Bureau

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# Plans to halt repatriation by South Africa

RDM 10/11/84

THE Ciskei Government's acceptance of the report into the territory's economic development could place a severe restraint on South African plans to resettle tens of thousands of people in the Ciskei.

The report paints a catastrophic picture of the Ciskei economy, estimating that unemployment is "probably" as high as 225 000 and that about 64% of the total income of Ciskei residents is earned by migrant and commuter labour working outside the territory.

The report states that the Ciskei Government does not have the resources to meet the needs of 500 000 to 1-million non-resident Ciskeians "at least during this century".

It states that moves by neighbouring states to repatriate Ciskeians who are *de facto* residents of those states must be "resisted".

A condition is set that, before a Ciskeian is "repatriated", he must have a house and a job in Ciskei or R5 000 a family and R15 000 for each person between the ages of 17 and 65.

This must be supplied for the Ciskei Government to build a house and provide a job in industry for the person.

The threat of resettlement hangs over between 40 000 and 60 000 people living in "black spots" in the border corridor between Transkei and Ciskei.

Many more Ciskeians living on farms and cities in "white" South Africa are also faced with repatriation.

The new position would make it much more difficult for South Africa to push ahead with the removals, though the report does not say whether the R15 000 goes to the resettled person or to the Ciskei Government.

The Ciskei Government has in the past been criticised for its weak stand on resettlement.

Ciskei — whose internal population almost doubled in the decade between 1970 and 1980 chiefly as a result of population removals — is one of the worst resettlement areas in the country.

Unemployment, according to the report, stands at between a quarter and a half of the estimated 450 000 economically active population resident in the Ciskei, though it is "probably a half".

This would put it at anywhere between 112 000 and 225 000.

And a total of 500 000 more people, now under the age of 17, will be entering the job market before the end of the century.

As agriculture becomes more commercialised and sophisticated, fewer and fewer people will be able to find employment in agriculture.

At present, the report says, no more than 20% of the economically active people could achieve employment, including self-employment, in agriculture to achieve at least minimum living standards for themselves.

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

"Given the massive job requirements of Ciskei, the efforts of both the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB) and the Ciskei Small Business Corporation (CSBC) are not yet creating a situation where unemployment can be considered a thing of the past."

By the end of March 1983 the CPDB, the agency for fostering medium and large industry in the territory, had managed to attract industrial investment involving only 11 890 jobs.

This was at the "favourable" cost of R7 127 a job.

If 70 000 jobs were to be created in the medium to large industries — thereby solving existing unemployment problems — it would cost the Ciskei Government R350-million a year.

The total Ciskei budget for 1982-1983 was R320-million.

The report suggests, therefore, that this kind of investment should be encouraged outside the Ciskei, close to its borders.

"Since the Ciskei has to provide half the decentralisation incentive costs for Ciskei-based industries and none of the equivalent costs for industries across the border in the South Africa, and since these nearby South African industries will be employing Ciskei residents, the policy must be to encourage such industries."

Labour, notes the report, is the territory's main export commodity.

The 40 000 migrant workers and 40 000 commuters working in South Africa earn 64% of income earned by Ciskeian residents, though they comprise only 16% of the economically active population.

The Ciskei Government is to prevail upon Administration Boards to adopt a more sympathetic attitude when dealing with migrant workers who have been retrenched in South Africa, and ask that they be allowed to seek employment before being repatriated.

And they are to discuss with the South African Government the present procedure amongst mining and other industries to "import" labour from neighbouring independent states, which they believe should cease.

Another indication of the state of the economy is the fact that no company tax was received from Ciskeian registered companies in 1982/83.

Even with the high level of incentives, at least 25% of the companies registered in the Ciskei are struggling and may not have achieved self-sustaining viability at the end of their incentive concession periods.

The report notes that the informal or unrecorded sector comprises an estimated 30% of the territory's economic activity.

# Ciskei warned on repatriation

CAPE TIMES 10/1/84 (271)

From BARRY STREEK

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Ciskei Government has been urged to resist the South African Government's resettlement policies.

The Swart Commission, whose report was released today, said any moves by neighbouring states, including South Africa, to repatriate Ciskeians presently *de facto* residents of those neighbouring states, must be resisted.

It proposed this after research emphasized the Ciskei's massive unemployment problem.

It said there were 450 000 economically active people in the Ciskei. But, at least a quarter and probably a half of these were unemployed.

It estimated that if 70 000 industrial jobs were to be created in medium and large industries to solve existing unemployment problems, and if, as at present, the Ciskei Government paid half the capital costs and half the incentives, this would require R350-million for capital spending and R61-million for the annual incentives.

However, the Ciskei's total budget for the 1983/4 financial year was only R320-million.

The commission said between 45 000 and 90 000 industrial job opportunities had to be created to cater for present formal unemployment, and that another 12 000 jobs would have to be created every year until the turn of the century.

In the circumstances there seems little doubt that Ciskei does not, and will not, have the resources to meet the needs of non-residents yet.

● Only 36 percent of the total income earned by residents of the Ciskei is generated inside the homeland, the Swart Commission concluded.

● The other estimated 64 percent is earned outside Ciskei by commuters (R67-million) and migrant workers (R41-million).

● The commission rejected the South African Government's approach to taxis and minibuses.

The South African Government has announced controversial plans to tighten up controls over minibuses and to protect bus companies from competition. However, the report calls for the removal of all restrictions on the use of privately operated buses, mini-buses and taxis.

It has also called for the sale of the Ciskei Government's bus service — which has been subject to a seven-month boycott in Mdantsane — to private individuals and/or tribal authorities.

# Officials refuse to discuss removals

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A delegation of senior government officials yesterday refused to discuss the issue of removal at a meeting with residents of Mathopiestat, a Western Transvaal "black spot" under threat of relocation.

Community leaders later expressed surprise that the official party, headed by the chief commissioner, Mr J L Serfontein, confined discussion to the proposed erection of a boundary fence.

Mr Serfontein was accompanied the commissioners from Koster and Rustenburg and the deputy director of land matters for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr S C Vermaak.

It appears that the question of fencing will re-open a long-standing dispute on the extent of property owned by the Bakubung tribe in the Boons area.

## RESIDENTS' COMMITTEE

Mr Serfontein said the purpose of the visit was to inform residents that a wire fence would be erected along a section of the boundary to prevent Mathopiestat residents' cattle from straying on to neighbouring white farms.

Mr John Mathope, who heads the only formal residents' committee in the village, requested that this matter be dealt with through his committee — and pointed out that the body had been launched at the request of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Mr Serfontein replied that the committee had authority only in matters of removal.

The proposed area of relocation for Mathopiestat is the farm Onderstepoort, near Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

Landowners conveyed their opposition to removal to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at a meeting in May last year. They say they have the support of most tenants, although the government says there are tenants who are willing to be removed.

CAPE TIMES  
11/11/84 (271)

## 3 000 to resist removal

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The 3 000 people living at Badplaas, in the Eastern Transvaal, face a deadline for their forced removal at midnight tonight but they remain adamant they will not move.

They will gather this morning at the royal kraal of their chief to wait for the passing of the deadline for their forced removal to Kangwane.

Many of the men of the community, who work as migrant labourers, have returned for the gathering.

Their leader, Chief Johannes Dhlamini, has said he will take legal action if the government attempts to remove them.

The community was given notice last year to vacate the farm by today.

The reasons given were that they lived in a prescribed area but not within a proclaimed township.

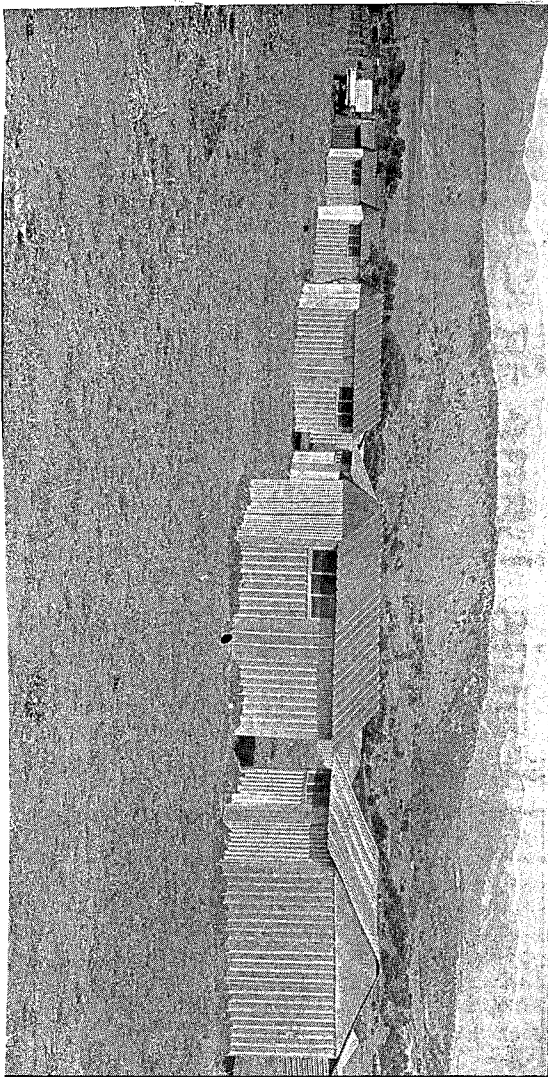
A spokesman for the Department of Co-Operation and Development yesterday denied an SABC radio report that there would be a meeting on Friday between the community, the department and representatives of the Badplaas holiday resort.

271

Panel Daily Meal

CANT

11-1-84



Workers put the finishing touches to the rows of small metal shacks which will house the people of Badolzet. The walls of the shacks are too hot to touch in the midday sun.



# It's a black day for the 3 000 people of Badplaas

By ANTON BARBER  
Political Reporter

11/1/84

FOR THE 3 000 people of Badplaas, today is D-Day for the destruction of their houses, schools and the community they have built up over many generations.

The only alternative offered so far to the community is a collection of small, tightly-packed aluminium shacks, a school that resembles a large garden shed and the potential loss of their South African citizenship.

In November last year, the Department of Co-Operation and Development told them that if they did not move out of Badplaas — near Carolina, in the Eastern Transvaal — by today they would be in contravention of the law.

The reason for this is that they live on State-owned land in a prescribed area, but outside of a properly proclaimed township.

They are therefore illegally occupying the land and have been told they will receive no compensation for their houses or school.

The reason it is not a proclaimed township is simple: the Department of Co-Operation and Development have decided not to proclaim it.

There are indications that they planned to do so at one stage.

The Department of Education and Training have subsidised the school built by the people of Badplaas, and only last year a beerhall was built on the farm.

But now they have decided not to proclaim it, and the 3 000 people must move.

Since November, a "removals squad" has been camped on the edge of Badplaas. They have daily provided trucks and workers to help people move themselves.

According to Chief Johannes Dhlamini, leader of the community and chairman of the Swazi

Council of Chiefs in South Africa, some of the families have even been offered R200 if they moved before today.

Not one of them has taken up the offer and, led by Mr Dhlamini, they are adamant that they will not willingly move.

Mr Dhlamini is an arch-traditionalist and a former Cabinet Minister in Kangwane.

He is a keen campaigner for the planned land deal between South Africa and Swaziland.

His only gripe with the deal — which could give Kangwane and other areas over to Swaziland — is that it does not include Badplaas and other areas.

He believes Badplaas — once the site of the Swazi Royal kraal — rightfully belongs to the Swazis.

His "ancestors" moved back to the area in the late 19th century and have lived there ever since.

He seemingly accepts that if Kangwane is incorporated into Swaziland his people will lose their South African citizenship, and hence their right to work in any prescribed area of South Africa.

Mr Dhlamini has appealed to the Government to halt the removal until the land deal is finalised, in the hope that the incorporation of Badplaas into Swaziland will make removal unnecessary.

Last year, Mr Dhlamini led a delegation to Dr George Morrison, the deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development.

According to Mr Dhlamini, Dr Morrison would not look at a memorandum they had prepared and only used the meeting to give them the details of the removal.

He wrote to the depart-

ment, saying he had always been obedient and co-operative with the Government.

"As Chief of a tribe and as a person who has always co-operated with the central Government, even if its decision is contrary to my desires or (those) of my people, I have always submitted to your decisions," he said.

But all his requests were turned down, and now this arch-traditionalist has become a leader of resistance against the removal.

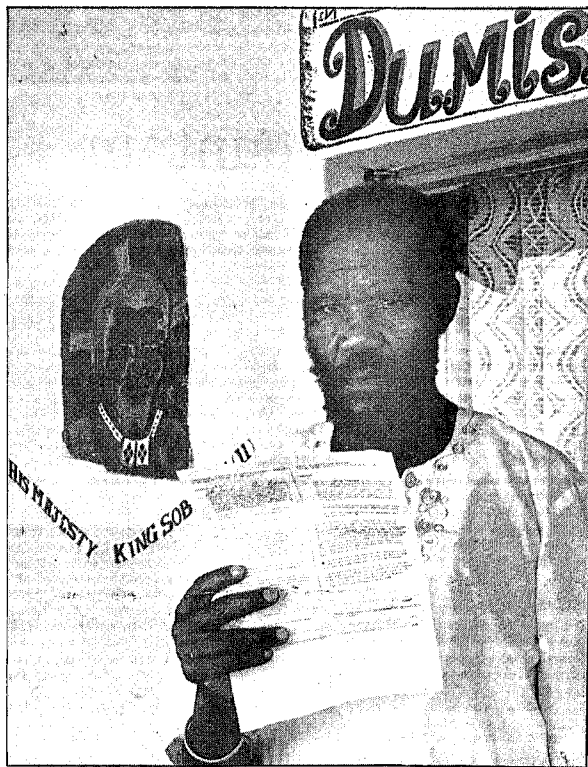
According to Mr David Lukhele, secretary of the Swazi Council of Chiefs in South Africa, people are unwilling to move because "life is hard in the homelands". There are no jobs and there is no transport to jobs, he said.

According to Mr Dhlamini, he offered at one stage to move with his people to Kangwane if they were given two years in which to do it, they were properly compensated for their houses, a proper school was built for them, increased bus fares to work were subsidised and they were given the choice of which farm they could move to.

Although there was some original interest from the Department of Co-operation and Development, they had eventually ruled out this offer, he said.

The eviction notice served on each household tells them to move to Eerstehoek, Tjakastad or Homingklip, a cluster of three farms in Kangwane, 32km away from Badplaas.

At Eerstehoek, the "removals squad" is in the process of erecting rows and rows of tiny, metal



Chief Johannes Dhlamini, leader of the Badplaas community, reads an eviction notice warning people to remove themselves from the area by today.

shacks to accommodate the Badplaas people.

The shacks have no floors or ceilings. In the midday sun, the metal walls are too hot to touch.

A few communal taps can be seen dotted around the camp.

A cluster of huts at one end of Eerstehoek is designed to be used as a school.

Late last week, workers were putting the finishing touches on about 75 of these houses, but rows and rows of small toilets run-

ning as far as the eye can see represents plans to build many more.

It is a desolate, dusty camp set against the green and mountainous countryside of the Eastern Transvaal.

If the Department of Co-Operation and Development go ahead with the proposed removals, the new site is likely to follow the pattern of similar areas and quickly become an overcrowded, poverty-stricken resettlement camp.

(27) Sowetan 12/1/84

# Badplaas people stay put

THE people of Embuleni, Badplaas, in the Eastern Transvaal, yesterday defied the Government's ultimatum to move to a new resettlement area in kaMgwane on the borders of Swaziland.

The Swazi speaking tribe under Chief Johannes Dlamini is determined to remain in the area they claim belonged to the

## By SAM MABE

founder of the Swazi nation, King Mswati.

Chief Dlamini told The SOWETAN that he and his people will not move voluntarily and were prepared to take the consequences.

His people were not in a position to leave their forefathers' graves to occupy a new

area. He said the free transport and R200 compensation would not be enough to make up for the losses that would be suffered by each one of the families in Badplaas.

Yesterday all was quiet in the area.

But, work is going ahead at Honingklip, where preparations are being made for the set-

tlement of the people from Badplaas.

Corrugated iron shacks were being painted and there was also work being done to make streets in the area.

Each one of the families at Badplaas was served with a notice on November 15 last year, to the effect that people were expected to move on or before Jan-

uary 11 to take up residence in Eerstehoek, Tjakastad or Honingklip.

The notices also said that free Government transport would be provided for the conveyance of the belongings of families that were to be moved.

Meanwhile, the Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, yesterday sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, protesting at the removals at Badplaas.

"The Government's policy of mass removals of the black population causes much hurt, hardship, frustration and even anger in the hearts of many South African people who believe sincerely in Jesus Christ," Bishop Nkoane said in the telegram.

"Please intervene and stop the removal of Badplaas people who are themselves opposed and angry at the proposed removals," he urged.

# Officials ready to help residents move

271  
D. B. Hatch

PRETORIA — Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development were standing by yesterday to assist tribesmen willing to move voluntarily from Badplaas, in the Eastern Transvaal, to areas allocated for resettlement of the town's 3 000 residents, a departmental spokesman said here.

She said there was no question at this stage, however, of a forced removal of the residents of the town, who have been earmarked for resettlement in Kangwane and other neighbouring areas.

The deadline for their

removal was midnight on Tuesday night.

The government has described the residents as illegal squatters. The ground on which they are living apparently belongs to the Board of Public resorts.

The majority of the residents are said to be bitterly opposed to the removal, however, and their leader, Chief Johannes Dhlamini, has reportedly stated he will take legal action if the government attempts to remove residents forcibly.

Asked yesterday what would happen if they did

not move, the spokesman said: "The future handling of the removal is a subject which is still under consideration.

"In the meantime, officials of the department and other employees are on the scene to assist and transport free-of-charge those persons who are prepared to move voluntarily to Elukwetini township, on the Eerstehoek farm in Kangwane, and the newly established settlement on the SA Development Trust farm, Hongingklip," she said.

"Those who wish to settle in traditional fashion on the farm

Tjakastad, or within Kangwane, will also be assisted with free transport to their places of destination," she added.

According to reports, the community was given notice last year to vacate the farm by yesterday.

The reasons given were that they lived in a prescribed area, but not within a proclaimed township.

They were, therefore, considered illegal squatters and were not entitled to compensation for their houses or school, the reports said. — SAPA.

# Resettlement will be discussed by <sup>3</sup>/<sub>3</sub> bishops

(271)  
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PRETORIA — Forced removals, resettlements and the launching of a national Catholic newspaper will be among the main topics of discussion at this year's plenary session of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC).

The annual plenary session, which will be attended by Catholic church leaders from South Africa, SWA, Botswana and Swaziland, will be held in Waterkloof, Pretoria, from January 24 to February 1.

This year's plenary session will take place without the presence of one of the conference's key figures, the secretary-general of the

SACBC, Father S. Mkhathshwa, who has been in detention in Ciskei since October 30 last year.

"Even at this 11th hour, the bishops and the conference staff still continue to hope and pray that, by some miracle, he might still be with us," a spokesman for the general secretary of the SACBC, said here yesterday.

The session will be opened by the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop E. Cassidy, and will culminate with a press conference on February 2.

An SACBC spokesman said the working out of an overall pastoral plan for evangelisation in a constantly changing situation would be an important item on the

agenda. *D. Dispatch*

"Other priorities include a study of forced removals and resettlements, the problems of workers — migrant and farm labourers, the launching of a national Catholic newspaper and the setting up of some kind of structure for pre-service and in-service training of Catholic teachers, especially as regards religious education and social subjects," the spokesman added.

Delegates from the neighbouring episcopal conferences of Lesotho and Zimbabwe will also attend the plenary session at the St. John Vianney Seminary in Waterkloof. — SAPA.



Major-General Mariano de Araujo Mat-sinhe, Minister of Security. Colonel Oscar Monteiro, 41, Minister of Justice. Mr Rui Baltazar dos Santos, Minister of Finance. Mr Luis Maria Santos, 55, Minister of Har-bours, Railways and Shipping. Mr Antonio Lima Branco, Minister of Industry and Energy. Mr Mario Jorge Aranda da Silva, Minister of Domestic Trade. Mr Rui Gomes Louisa, the Min-ister of Posts and Telecom-munications.

the pictures which were first published in the Cape Times last Friday were incorrect.

# talks: optimistic'

goodwill on both sides. According to a state-ment yesterday by the Minister for Econo-mic Affairs — the visit by the South Africans was interpreted by Maputo "indicative of the in-tention of the South African Government to engage in activities to bring an end to violence and escalating war". He said the talks would lead to good-neighbourly relations in an atmosphere of peace, stability and economic development, not only for South Africa but so throughout the southern African region.

goodwill on both sides, something could be achieved.

A joint statement, issued before the South African delegation left Maputo late this afternoon, said matters such as transport, migrant labour, agriculture, fish-eries, tourism and finance had been dis-cussed.

The purpose was to "formulate concrete procedures to ensure the viability of relations in various commercial and economic fields".

The leader of the tourism group, Mr Danie Hough, said shortly before returning to South Africa that the talks had been "very successful" so far.

It was essential, he said, that the current talks be followed up as soon as possible. The Mozambican delegation had made an honest effort to assist him and his delegation. They had seen several holiday spots, including Inhaca Island.

"My overall impres-sion is that the accom-modation for tourists was as good as can be found in South Africa."

All is set for the early resumption of power supplies from the Cabora Bassa scheme in Mozambique, according to Escom.

Mr ID van der Walt, senior general manager of Escom, said yesterday that the 1 400 megawatts Escom had contracted for in 1989 would soon be available to the South African power grid at an economical price.

This would free the South African grid from the financial burden of high-cost peak-period generating equipment, he added. — Sapa

# Bomb blast hits SWA factory

From TONY WEAVER WINDHOEK. — As South African troops began their final withdrawal from Angola, saboteurs struck in Oshana, a nerve centre of the Ovambo war zone, devastating a State-owned cool-drink factory.

A police spokesman said yesterday that a powerful bomb blast had ripped through the factory, owned by the First National Development Corporation (FNDC), early on Sunday morning.

"The bomb exploded seconds after midnight, but at this stage we can disclose no details," he said.

## Shook town

Damage of between R300 000 and R500 000 was caused by the bomb, which destroyed the factory's generating plant, boiler-room and a store room.

All windows and doors were ripped out by the bomb, which shook the dusty, heavily fortified town, sending residents scuttling for bomb shelters which form part of every garden in Oshana.

Production at the factory would be stopped for at least a month, a company spokesman said yesterday.

"Our first thought was that terrorists were attacking us with mortars," a doctor at the local hospital said yesterday.

# Removals methods 'adapted'

By BARRY STREEK

THE government had developed a series of devious and indirect strategies to get people to move themselves into the homelands, Ms Laurie Platky said last night.

Ms Platky, co-ordinator of the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP), said the government's relocation programme would not be stopped till the apartheid policy had been changed.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town's Summer School, she said that in response to three main pressures the government had been forced to adapt its removal programme to make it seem more humane.

One of these pressures was limited finance with the war in SWA/Namibia, inflation and the increased costs of compensating conservative white farmers reducing the amount of money available for removals.

## Resistance

Another had been popular resistance. The people were starting to organize against being moved. It was slow and uneven, but this resistance was growing.

The third pressure had been unflattering local and international publicity.

These pressures had resulted in a slowdown and in the adoption of more devious strategies of moving people.

The government was determined to remove illegals and squatters from the urban areas, "using brute force where necessary", such as KTC and Nyanga Bush in Cape Town.

But it was being more cautious about black-spot removals, such as Magoga and Driefontein, "but who knows how long their patience will last? They may have to intensify their 'motivational' efforts to get people to move 'voluntarily'," she said.

In the Winterveld area of Bophuthatswana, this "voluntary" policy had caused non-Tswana people to flee to kwanDabele "in their thousands".

Non-Tswanas could not get work permits, pensions or their children taught unless it was in Tswana.

"Their only legal alternative is to go to anotherbantustan, and then it is claimed they come in their hundreds of thousands, voluntarily 'streaming back to their homelands'..." Ms Platky said.

## 'For development'

To make "separate development" work, people had to leave and exercise their political rights in separate areas. "Now because many are 'unwilling to be moved', as Dr Koornhof reported in Parliament, they have to be forced to do so — for their own good, for the purposes of development."

These people had been excluded from the central political and economic systems, and "dispossessed of their land and their security in old age".

In spite of the new strategies, the government's removals policies had not changed. "The main issue is not that of poor conditions, it is that people are shunted around to fulfill policy they had no part making."

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# Velk hits fari

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## To late for classification DEATHS

DANIEL. — Wilfred. Passed away peacefully on January 18, 1984. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by the loving wife and family. Funeral Service on Thursday, Janu-





FRAN BALL

Metropolitan Charity Ball held at the usual event, is attended by most of the people which will be run on Saturday.

## 3 for golden marriage couple



## Villager tells of fight to stay

*CAPE TIMES*  
19/1/84  
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**Staff Reporter**

THE government's policy of homeland consolidation — approved by the majority white party — was an act of aggression by one population group against another, Mr Paul Masekela said at the University of Cape Town Summer School last night.

Describing the battle his community fought to reverse a 1978 government decision to move the people from three villages in the Batlokwa area of the Transvaal into Lebowa, Mr Masekela said forced removals increased racial tension in South Africa and were a denial of the Christian principle of love.

Over four years the community battled to see an official sufficiently high-placed to deal with their case.

### 'Give me time'

Eventually in 1981 Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, granted a 15-minute meeting with a delegation from the communities. "He said to us 'I have the power to say you can stay and I have the power to say you can go — give me time'".

In April last year the government deprived the community. But not before it had completely demolished one of the three villages. For more than a year the 1 000 people from this village lived as refugees in hiding with families in the other villages.

Mr Wilson Fanti, chairman of the Residents Association at Mgwali, near Stutterheim, described difficulties his community faced under threat of removal to Frankfort in Ciskei.

### 'Harassed'

He said leaders in the strongly Presbyterian community who opposed the removal had been repeatedly harassed by both Ciskeian and South African security police.

At present a committee set up to co-ordinate removals from the vil-

## Selectors criticized 'ideal teams' offered

THERE WERE calls for Paul Rayner and Garth le Roux to be included in the Springbok team and few kind words for the selectors on the Teleletters line yesterday.

"The selectors should now sack themselves," said Mr John Miranda of Bonteheuvel. He said Clive Rice had been silenced by a very sick Collis King.

Mr Trevor Beckett of Mitchells Plain said it had been "obvious from the two Windies tours that the South African selectors are completely unable to choose a successful team, so therefore the panel itself should be changed".

"Come on, selectors, please make up your minds — the suspense is killing us," said Mrs A R Baker of Green Point. "Are you so blind that you can't see that we're batting on a sticky wicket? Where are our fast bowlers?"

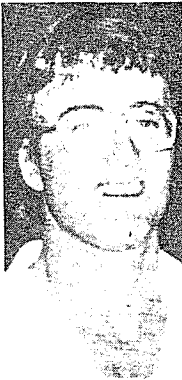
Mr Owen Foster of Mitchells Plain said "the selectors and not the captains should be blamed. There have been too many changes in the team".

"Drop Hanley and replace him with Le Roux," said Mr P Abrahams of Lansdowne, who "can't see the point of dropping Kirsten as captain because Rice has not improved the team's performance".

Mr G Sears of Rondebosch suggested that "Rayner should open with Jimmy Cook, and Garth le Roux should be brought back as he has certainly shown his worth recently".

Mr Alex Stewart of Langkloof, Hout Bay, said: "South Africa needs a stronger batting line-up, and it is possible that Rayner has not been selected only because he is a Western Province player".

"The selectors did not



Paul Rayner

surprise anyone," said Mr E J Cogills of Kraaifontein. "We are still expecting to see Rayner and Mitchley making their first appearance."

"Has South Africa ever fielded such a flabby, middle-aged team as in the past few weeks?" asked Ms Sheila Howard of Hout Bay.

Mr Anthony Hoffman of Bergvliet offered his selection of a Springbok side. "I would field Cook, Rayner, Kirsten, Graeme Pollock, Kevin MacKenzie (in place of McEwen), Rice (as captain), Kuiper, Kourie, Jennings or Noel Day, Garth le Roux, Stephen Jefferies and Kenny Watson. We need specialist bowlers."

Mr Roy Phillips of Three Anchor Bay felt there should have been a trial match to select a South African

side before. "I was invited to see the selectors and should have invited the present selectors, Loggan, Ri Bentley, Raanaar Day, Daryl Cullinder, Omar H le Roux, Clare," he said. "A sleepless night of Milne visited the League to sleep in his bed even offer to beer if their equipment monitor the of the contrary trucks to house at the 40 an hour the night. I past when I and rattle pa return. Th time for th take over at said.

Mr Gordon Rondebosch "While I agree editor's pollution, noise pollution more serious though I prohibit other freedom, I on radios places shown forced and forced."

"I would the member Southern A en's Foundation called for a taxation on that they should call for attention on said Mr D Kraaifonte proposals: they are not themselves.

If you want comment views or letters at 24 sion 216 25 and noon

## Squatter building stopped

Supreme Court Reporter THE "mayor" of Crossroads, Mr Johnson Nxobongwana, has been ordered to stop building his brick home in the squatter camp. An application by the

## All Cape pupils back at school

Education Reporter

ALL Peninsula school pupils will be back at their desks today when the last of the education departments operating in the Cape opens its schools for 1984. Pupils at schools which fall under the De-

can pupils classes in this year. white pupils to start. An estimated 1 600 African expected to Senior Ce

# Forced removals: Resisters 'often harassed'

1726  
19/1/84  
271

Staff Reporter

PEOPLE resisting Government relocation efforts were often harassed by security police, UCT's Summer School was told last night.

They were also often deprived of drought relief and refused Books of Life.

Representatives of a reprieved community and a community still under threat of removal claimed they had to battle with authorities.

## Detained

Mr Wilson Fanti, of Mgwali in the Eastern Cape, said he had been detained for seven weeks and harassed by South African and Ciskeian security police since becoming involved with a committee opposed to the removal of people there.

Mgwali is one of seven "black spots" in the white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei. People there were told in 1980 that they would have to move to Frankfort in Ciskei.

Mr Fanti, chairman of the Mgwali Residents' Association, said the people had refused to move because the land was fertile and they did not want to become Ciskeian citizens.

They had tried in vain to arrange a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who had replied to their letter that the people of

Mgwali had wanted to move.

Mr Fanti said people who resisted removal and did not belong to the only political party in Ciskei were not given mealie meal or jobs on the drought relief scheme.

In addition, migrant workers seeking Books of Life were sent from Stutterheim to Zwelitsha where they were given Ciskeian documents "which covered up the fact that they were South Africans".

"We will never leave Mgwali — even if they build us beautiful houses on the top of Table Mountain," Mr Fanti said.

## Waiting

"We are still waiting for a clear reply from Dr Koornhof. We must just wait and see," he said.

Mr Paul Masekela, former headmaster of a school at Batlokwa near Pietersburg in Northern Transvaal, battled with authorities after being told in 1977 that people there would have to move to Kromhoek, 150km west of Pietersburg.

Two chiefs in the area refused to move. After many meetings with Government officials community representatives presented a memorandum to Dr Koornhof during a 15-minute meeting.

In 1981 Dr Koornhof again visited the area and told the people they could stay.



CAN TIME 20/1/84

~~1/20/84~~  
270

# Move to Khayelitsha 'not an impossibility'

Staff Reporter

PEOPLE should not be misled into believing that the government's plan to move the African population of the Peninsula to Khayelitsha over the next 20 years was an impossibility, Ms Laurine Platzky said at the University of Cape Town's Summer School last night.

The plan should instead be seen in the light of the fact that it took the government 20 years to move the coloured population of

approximately the same size out of "white" areas to the Cape Flats.

Ms Platzky, co-ordinator of the Surplus People's Project (SPP), said the notion that the scheme was intended as a housing solution was false. Rather, the scheme was politically-motivated and the township was planned to be a "sieve" that would enable greater control of the African population of Cape Town and separate "legals" from "illegals".

People would be

moved family by family in the same way the coloured population had been moved.

A spokesman for the Nyanga East Civic Association, who expressed her feelings on moving to Khayelitsha, said the government had shunted people around as if they were monkeys.

## 'Shunted around'

"We say that Khayelitsha is a homeland. Though we have black skins we are no monkeys. The government is not aware that by doing this to us it is uniting us.

"Even though we are from Ciskei and Transkei we are one united force. Never mind that there has been faction fighting. The people in the townships will not go to Khayelitsha."

A member of the Nyanga Bush Committee who has lived in tents for the past three years said: "They have said we can't have rights even though our parents are legals. They have said we must go to the homelands. They must smash us rather than that we go to the homelands.

"If they want us to go to Khayelitsha, they must first kill us in our present accommodation and take our corpses there. Otherwise we will not be moved."

## Removals:

Mgwa  
Land offer

20/1/84  
by headmen

271  
Staff Reporter

WHILE members of the Mgwali Residents' Association in the Eastern Cape were attending the UCT Summer School course on forced removals this week, headmen were promising Mgwali tenants land near Frankfort if they agreed to move.

Mgwali is one of seven "black spots" in the white corridor between Ciskei and Transkei, and the community has been under threat of removal since 1980.

Last night, Laurine Platzky, co-ordinator of the course, said the headmen's promise was unprecedented because only landowners were usually given land in resettlement areas.

She said President Lennox Sebe had called a meeting at Mgwali on Sunday "thinking that the committee members would be in Cape Town".

● Mr. Wilson Fanti, chairman of the association, says he has been harassed by South African and Ciskeian security police since the association started to oppose the relocation plan.

21/1/84

Cape Times 21/1/86

# Summer School told of removal tactics

271

Staff Reporter

FORCE was behind every step the government took in the process of relocating black communities in South Africa, Ms Aninka Classen said last night.

Speaking at the UCT Summer School on Forced Removals in South Africa, Ms Classen, a field worker with the Black Sash Rural Development Project in the Transvaal, said the degree of overt force

used against people increased with the amount of resistance the community showed.

Ms Classen said the first of the tactics the government employed to put pressure on people to make "voluntary" moves was usually to offer the chief or community leaders homes or farms of their choice in the places to which communities were to be moved. The leaders would then be

expected to convince the communities that it was desirable to move.

If no compliant leaders could be found, the government had been known to set people who had no standing in the communities up as leaders.

Communities were unable to insist on elected leaders being recognized as such by the government because ultimately, in terms of the law, the State President was paramount chief of all Africans and his word on the matter was final, she said.

Officials often conducted removals while men of the communities were away at their jobs.

## Bid to 'divide' Mgwali residents

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Cape Times 21/1/86  
Staff Reporter

WHILE the senior members of the Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA) from the Eastern Cape have been attending the UCT Summer School, the headman of Mgwali has been offering land at Frankfort in Ciskei to Mgwali squatters if they agree to be moved there.

A spokesman for the group said last night that the unprecedented move — usually only landowners are offered other land in compensation when they are resettled — was believed to be an effort to divide the community and to gain support for removing the community to Frankfort.

He said only 152 of the residents at Mgwali actually held title deeds to the land. A large number of people were tenants on land they did not own and the largest group were squatters who had built their own shelters.

The MRA people believed the headman had announced that the President of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, would address a meeting at the village on Sunday because he believed they would still be away from the village.

'Freeze'

If communities showed resistance, the government had been found to first freeze development of facilities.

When this pressure failed, the government closed down schools, stopped pensions, stopped renewing reference books and withdrew shop licences.

Ultimately, however determined resistance was, when the government had exhausted all its pressure tactics, it was still in the stronger position — it had time and money to play with while the communities did not.

# 2 - m blacks threatened with forced removal in SA

W/E ARGUS 21/1/84

271

By LINDA VERGNANI, Weekend Argus Reporter

THE estimated 250 000 Africans in Cape Town are "the biggest community under threat of removal in South Africa", according to Laurine Platzky, co-ordinator of the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP).

Ms Platzky was speaking this week on Forced Removals, one of the courses at the University of Cape Town Summer School.

Speakers said 3½-million people had already been forced to move in South Africa and a further two million were under threat. When the removals were complete one in six South Africans would be affected.

## "Had land taken away"

Ms Platzky, co-ordinator of the course, said through forced removals people were "literally being dispossessed of their country".

"People who have had land, who have bought land, who have inherited land, who have lived on tribal land for centuries have had their land taken away and are supposed to be living on 13 percent of the land area of South Africa."

Ms Platzky said while there had been talk of no more forced removals, the government was increasingly using various tactics to squeeze people out.

Their tactics included closing schools, stopping the pay of teachers, taking away water pumps, refusing work permits, stopping bus services or refusing to subsidise them, refusing to pay pensioners and taking away shopkeepers licences.

## "Refusing permission for schools"

Ms Platzky predicted there would be an increase in the use of "devious strategies" to try and pressure people to move to Khayelitsha.

She said the government was already using so-called "motivational tactics" to try to get people to move to Khayelitsha. These included:

- Refusing permission to build a further 12 classrooms at a school at Crossroads on the grounds that there was an adequate school in Khayelitsha.
- Freezing the building of new schools and extensions to existing schools in the townships.
- Stopping the R2-million first stage of a proposed shopping centre in Guguletu.
- Scrapping phase two of Crossroads and allowing only "legals" to go to Khayelitsha.

## Moving labour office

● Moving the labour office from Langa to Nyanga so that people would have to travel long distances to register for work.

Ms Platzky said Khayelitsha would be used as a "sieve" to screen legals from illegals as only legals would be allowed to live there and the illegals would be endorsed out to the homelands.

Coloured people would eventually be moved into the existing African townships to create a physical buffer between the whites and Khayelitsha.

Ms Platzky said one of the main reasons for the creation of Khayelitsha was security. The township was beyond the airport, surrounded by military and open land, and with only one access road, could easily be sealed off.

Summing up the feelings of the township residents who will be moved, Mrs Mildred Holo of the Women's Front said: "By sending us to Khayelitsha the Nationalists are trying to drive us into the sea."

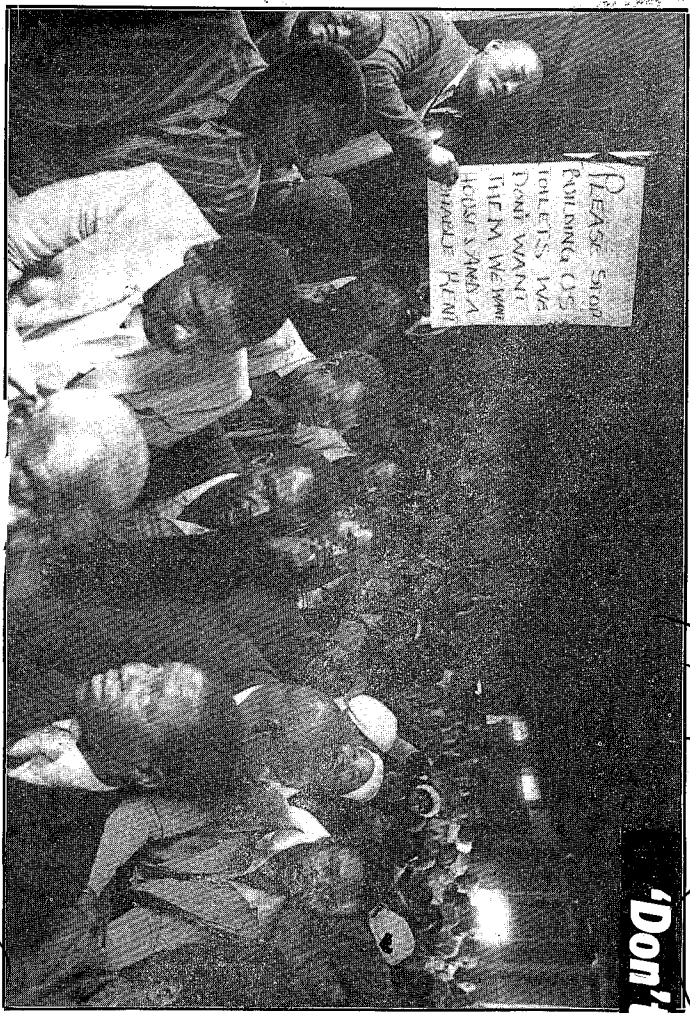
22/1/84

271



OK News

# 'Don't flush us away'



The sign says it all, as Leandra residents protest against their pending removal to KwaNdebele.

The protest reached a climax this week when about 2 000 residents agreed to send a delegation to meet Highveld Administration Board director Tjys Jonker.

Residents say the Government wants to deprive them of their South African citizenship by moving them to a new township a kilometre away, just inside Kwa-Ndebele.

They also object to the standard of housing being provided in the township and the high rent they are expected to pay.

271 D. P. M. 23/1/84  
**80 attend Mgwali meeting**

EAST LONDON — About 80 people attended a meeting for the Mgwali community, held at the Zibula Tribal Authority offices yesterday morning. Mr Mike Gija, a Mgwali resident, said.

The meeting was addressed by Mr D.

Dyonase, MP for Zwelitsha.

Mr Gija said that the subject of the community's impending removal to Frankfort was not broached but that Mr Dyonase appealed to each Mgwali resident to pay R3 towards the Ciskei national monument.

Intaba ka Ndoda.

Mr Gija said that Mr Dyonase asked those present at the meeting to stand up if they were members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party. Thirty-nine of those present stood up. — DDR

# Resettled get rich benefits — NHK

Religion Reporter

271 28  
Star  
26/1/84

The resettlement of people in South Africa is unavoidable if there is to be any progress with the policy and ideal of independent national states, comments the right-wing Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk (NHK) in its latest newsletter.

English-speaking mainline churches in South Africa are strongly opposed to resettlement and have maintained a high profile in protest action against resettlement.

The Ned Geref Kerk, seen to be Government-supporting, has never voiced such strong support for the resettlement of people.

The NHK claims that resettlement projects "against which there has in the past been bitter protest, today yield rich dividends for those that were resettled". Those who doubt this need only visit a city such as Ga-Rankuwa in Bophuthatswana, the newsletter says.

It lists adequate housing, control over own affairs and belongings, transport, job opportunities and education as examples of the benefits of resettlement.

"The country can no longer concern itself with people who cannot see the good results for millions of people through this policy. It is also tragic that the policy has been made suspect and doomed to failure even in Afrikaner circles."

The NHK concedes, however, that resettlement is never "pleasant or popular". The church should, even more strongly than in the past, urge the Government to see that the process was undertaken with great understanding and compassion by officials. Disruption and hardship should be restricted to the minimum and removals should never take place without proper provision for resettlement, the newsletter says.

## SA moves whites as well as blacks, says ambassador

By Ramsay Mills  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa is as zealous about the removal of whites from black areas as it is about moving blacks, according to Mr. Brand Fourie, the South African Ambassador in Washington.

Mr. Fourie, who was a member of the South African negotiating team that discussed the Namibian issue with a US team led by Assistant Secretary of State Dr. Chester Crocker, in Cape Town this week, denied in an interview that the removal of the residents of Mogopa to Bophuthatwana was "forced".

Asked whether "you are equally zealous in removing white areas from predominantly black areas", the ambassador cited the example of Mafeking, a "totally white town" where, he said, after Chief Mangope had urged the town's incorporation, whites were told they could move or stay.

Mr. Fourie made these comments in an interview with "Third World Forum", a Third World lobby group based in Washington.



who are able to receive the television broadcast should not do so and view them.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, as I have explained, the SABC entered into an agreement which is specifically not applicable to the so-called overseas areas. If the SABC should take steps to limit the overflow of the transmissions of Botswana Television, it would be acting in the terms of the letter and spirit of the agreement entered into with the Government of Bophuthatswana. I just want to add that the request of the Government of Bophuthatswana was that they wanted a facility in South Africa to be able to broadcast to their citizens, and that request is being accorded to one hundred per cent in terms of this agreement.

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, he has not answered my question. The question was whether in his view there are reasons other than commercial reasons why South Africans should not be able to see Bophuthatswana TV where it is easy for them to see it. I merely want to know whether there are reasons other than commercial why from a South African's point of view, he should not see it.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, my reply is the following: The SABC is acting in terms of the agreement in this regard. The South African Government will not express an opinion about the manner in which the SABC meets its obligation in terms of the contract, and the SABC—I want to let this suffice—is complying with the agreement both in letter and in spirit.

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, he still has not replied to my question, and I can interpose only one aside—I want to put it to him—that there must be reasons other than commercial ones why South Africans should not view that TV.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, I want to point out to the hon member that, how I feel about this matter is irrelevant as far as the agreement is concerned. It was not the request of the Government of Bophuthatswana, and what the hon member feels about it is also irrelevant as far as the agreement is concerned.

**Bophuthatswana: television signal**

\*5. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African Broadcasting Corporation has taken or is taking any action in respect of the television signal spilled from Bophuthatswana TV in the spillage area in the Witwatersrand; if so, (a) what action and (b) what is the total cost of such action?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

In terms of an Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana concerning Television Broadcasting Activities and an Operational Agreement between the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the Government of the Republic of Bophuthatswana, the Corporation is only obliged to relay the television signal of the Bophuthatswana Television Service to certain agreed target areas. Bophuthatswana citizens are resident or domiciled within the Republic of South Africa. The South African Broadcasting Corporation has consequently taken action to minimize the spillover of the signal in the spillage area of the Witwatersrand and will continue to do so.

This action presently involves adjustments to the aerial system and the total cost of such action is minimal.

**Mr D J DALLING:** Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, could he tell me whether the action taken by the SABC has in any manner weakened the signal to any of the target areas themselves?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, my information in this regard is "no".

**Agricultural policy**

\*6. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether his Department is preparing a White Paper on agricultural policy; if so,

(2) whether the White Paper has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, when will it be made public?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:**

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The White Paper will be tabled during the present session of Parliament.

\*7. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether a decision has been taken in regard to the report of the Group Areas Board on the establishment of an Indian group area in King William's Town; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, what is the nature of the decision?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:**

Yes, the Indian area has been approved but certain survey work is still being done with a view to proclamation.

\*8. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether a commission of inquiry into tribal disputes amongst members of the Bakwena tribe at Magoqa has been appointed; if not, why not; if so (a) when, (b) what were its terms of reference and (c) what are the (i) names and (ii) qualifications of the persons appointed to the commission;

(2) whether the commission has completed its investigation; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so,

(3) whether it has submitted a report; if not, why not; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) when was it made public?

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

(1) A commission of inquiry was not appointed as section 31(1) of Proclamation R110 of 1957 makes provision for an inquiry by a Commissioner in cases of this nature.

(a) An inquiry was ordered on 14 November 1981.

(b) To inquire into allegations of misconduct by Headman J L More.

(c) (i) Mr D Rautenbach, Principal Commissioner.

(ii) Diploma tutors.

(2) The Commissioner completed his inquiry during January 1982.

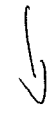
(3) Yes.

(a) The allegations against Headman More were unfounded.

(b) As the inquiry was a departmental inquiry the findings were conveyed to the tribe only by the Commissioner, Versterdorff, on 17 May 1982.

\*9. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons in Soweto applied for 99-year leases in 1983 and (b) how many such applications have been granted?



*Handwritten:* Howard 1/21/84  
King William's Town: Indian group area

*Handwritten:* Howard 1/21/84  
Bakwena tribe: tribal dispute

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# St Wendolin's saga to be aired

271

Mercury 2/2/84

## Mercury Reporter

MORE than 10 000 residents at St Wendolin's near Pinetown have been waiting for nearly 20 years for a decision on whether they will be allowed to stay in the area.

The matter is to be raised in Parliament by Mr Peter Gastrow, PFP MP for Durban Central, this session.

Mr Gastrow said he would be questioning the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, on what decision had been made about the future of the area.

St Wendolin's, which has had an established black community for more than 100 years, was

declared an Indian area in 1966 and the people have been living under the threat of resettlement ever since.

## Uncertainty

The uncertainty was heightened when a flood of protests led to a Group Areas Board hearing in June 1982 to decide whether the area should remain Indian or be zoned for black occupation.

The board had been inundated with representations — including those from the South African Indian Council and the Natal Indian Congress — that the residents should not be moved.

No decision has yet been announced.

Several organisations have expressed concern that the future of the area is still uncertain.

Mr Paddy Kearney of the church organisation Diakonia said: 'There are more than 10 000 people whose future has been uncertain for a very long time, and the problem has worsened since the Group Areas Board hearing where their hopes were built up.'

## Improve

'They still don't know whether they can improve their homes or build new ones or anything.'

Mr Hezekiah Dlamini,

chairman of the St Wendolin's Residents' Association, said: 'We have been anxiously waiting for the Government to make some announcement about the future of the area.'

'We want to improve and develop the area but we don't want to waste our time if it is going to be taken away from us.'

'The residents are prepared to contribute towards the improvement of the area. We don't want to leave everything up to the Government.'

The Mariannhill Institute has also promised to pump at least R5 000 000 into the development of the area if it remained black.

# 'Patience', petitioning Fingos told after year

4/2/84 (8907) 271

E. Post

By SHARON LI GREEN

A LETTER sent nearly a year ago by the evicted Fingo people to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has finally been answered.

The Fingo tribesmen were this week informed that the reason for the delay was due to investigations which had not yet been completed and they were asked to "exercise patience".

However, it states that the Government was not prepared to consider their return to the fertile Tsitsikama area from which they had been forcibly removed and subsequently resettled in the Ciskei.

This response follows a letter sent in April, 1983, to Dr Koornhof by the Tsitsikama Committee which was formed to protest against the removals of the Fingo people and their conditions of resettlement.

Receipt of this letter was merely acknowledged by the then Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs, Mr H J D van der Walt, stating that a reply was still to come.

After waiting patiently for a few months, the committee sent two more letters, in June and November last year. They received an answer to their first letter this week and this will be the subject of a meeting which will be called by the committee next week.

Another letter was also written to the Ciskeian government in 1980 but it was never answered.

In their letter to Dr Koornhof, they pleaded with him to witness the starvation and suffering of both the young and old Fingo people in the Elukhanyweni village in the Ciskei.

"We asked the Government to allow us to return at our own expense to our land which we regard as our heritage and that we are willing to suffer going back rather than die as slaves in a country like the Ciskei which has no future for us and our children," said Mr Isaac Tembani, acting leader of the Tsitsikama Committee.

"We don't like this location and this type of life because it teaches our children all the evils which we have never experienced in the reserves from which we were evicted. We are landowners and want land - we have not been given this in exchange for our land in Tsitsikama."

Finally, they asked to



Mr ISAAC TEMBANI, one of the Fingos who lost his land, holds a responsible job as assistant storeman in the parts department of a motor company in Port Elizabeth.

## Isaac's dream is shattered

Weekend Post Reporter

Mr ISAAC TEMBANI'S dream of retiring to his farm in the lush Tsitsikama woodlands was shattered with the forced removal of the Fingo tribespeople.

Today, 67-year-old Mr Tembani is compelled to carry on working because his farmhouse in Tsitsikama was demolished by the authorities and his family was exiled to a barren Ciskei.

"My goal was to retire to my farm where I specialised in cattle and poultry farming and also grew vegetables," he says. "But now I must work until I die because I have no land."

At present, he works as an assistant storeman in the parts department of a motor company in Port Elizabeth.

While he earned money in the city doing various jobs over the past 45 years, his wife Anna tended to their farm in the Snykklip reserve in Tsitsikama.

His house and 4½ morgen were a legacy from his father, Mr Jacob Zenzile Tembani.

He left the farm to seek work in Port Elizabeth, starting off as a domestic cook in 1938. A 33-year period as a baker, then insurance agent followed until he landed his present job.

And while he only visited and helped his wife on the farm every few months, he knew the separation would be temporary. "We planned to make enough money so both of us could retire on our farm in our old age," he explained.

But in 1977-1978 his life was disrupted. His family was among the thousands of Fingo people who were uprooted and carted by truck to Elukhanyweni village in the Ciskei.

"When we protested against our removal, armed policemen in landrovers terrorised us," he said. "There was no land for us in the Ciskei for the hundreds of cattle and sheep many of us had, so we were forced to sell most of our belongings."

But his wife could not tolerate life in Ciskei and joined her

4/2/84

meet Dr. Koornhof to discuss their grievances with him. This request comes after many unsuccessful attempts to meet the Minister.

The history of the Fingo people's inheritance of the land goes back many years. In 1834, as compensation for their invaluable services to the British forces and white settlers in times of bloodshed during the Frontier Wars, they were granted the land in perpetuity by Sir George Grey on behalf of Queen Victoria.

But in 1977/1978 the 4 000 Fingos were forcibly removed from their land in the Tsitsikama area near Kareedouw which they had occupied for nearly 150 years.

The removal was con-

demned as a "moral crime" by the MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, who added that the excision of land had been completely illegal. In terms of the Excision Act of 1938, the government was entitled to grant compensatory land of equivalent pastoral or agricultural value in the same province for the sole use of its people.

husband in Port Elizabeth. In the Tsitsikama, people grew sweet potatoes, potatoes, mealies and all other types of vegetables. There was such good rainfall that we didn't need an irrigation scheme," said Mr Tembani.

"What land do we have in Ciskei? Dr Koornhof said in Parliament that we would be given 8 000ha in Ciskei to replace the 4 220ha in Tsitsikama. Yet all we have been given is the village and very little land."

"Our greatest desire is to see Dr Koornhof anytime and anywhere, very soon."

But the land that was given to them in the Ciskei was already overpopulated and overgrazed," he said. They have received very little to start them off as farmers in their new "homeland". Dr Koornhof himself admitted that the 508 families were compensated only for the houses and improvements and not for the land they occupied,

dennd as a "moral crime" by the MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, who added that the excision of land had been completely illegal. In terms of the Excision Act of 1938, the government was entitled to grant compensatory land of equivalent pastoral or agricultural value in the same province for the sole use of its people.

But the land that was given to them in the Ciskei was already overpopulated and overgrazed," he said. They have received very little to start them off as farmers in their new "homeland". Dr Koornhof himself admitted that the 508 families were compensated only for the houses and improvements and not for the land they occupied,

209 210 211 127

# Halt Duncan Village hardship — Slabbert

*D. D. Ditch* 4/2/84

EAST LONDON — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, appealed to Dr Piet Koornhof yesterday to act immediately to stop the removals in Duncan Village.

Dr Slabbert told the House of Assembly that he had received an urgent telex from the Border office of the South African Institute of Race Relations informing him of the plight of Duncan Village residents whose homes had been destroyed by the Esi Cape Administration Board.

"There appears to be no clarity at all about the future of these people. The Minister himself said it would never happen again and I appeal to him to act immediately to stop this unnecessary hardship.

"There are 2 000 people wandering around there without any shelter," Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said.

Mr Louis Rive, who was appointed by the government to investigate ways of improving the standard of living of

blacks in the Border, said he would prefer not to comment on the recent Ecab actions.

"As far as the physical re-planning of Duncan Village is concerned, I am waiting for the municipal authorities to make a decision regarding the area to be incorporated into the new Duncan Village.

"I shall be in East London later this month and will be in a position to become better acquainted with the situation," Mr Rive said.

Mr Errol Spring, who is on the upgrading committee for Duncan Village, said yesterday that he could not believe that Ecab would bulldoze shacks without providing alternative accommodation for people.

"We realise the sense of urgency in this matter but the planning of Duncan Village is a very lengthy process. Ecab cannot allow illegal squatters just to stream in in large numbers."

Repeated attempts to contact Ecab yesterday to obtain comment and

information about the services offered by their aid centre in Duncan Village were unsuccessful.

Mrs Roselle Frasca, the manager of the Border branch of the SAIRR said yesterday that the response to the emergency relief fund launched by the office was encouraging.

"We have received food, clothes and financial donations from some large organisations and several individuals. One farmer offered us 1 000 cabbages which we have gladly accepted and are trying to figure out how to transport them," Mrs Frasca said.

She said that the relief was being distributed in a highly efficient manner by Mr E. Leeuw and his team from Afesis, the welfare organisation, from their Pefferville offices.

"I must emphasise however that the need of these people is enormous and we are still hoping for a lot more support from the public," Mrs Frasca said. — DDR

5/2/84 (271)

# Bitter and twisted

CONT →

(271)  
~~5/2/84~~

C. P. Pen  
5/2/84

**EVEN if he'd wanted to, 84-year-old July Ndwangu wouldn't have been able to escape the demolition squads that flattened the Ndende Street shanty town in Duncan Village.**

Paralysed in his right arm and leg, he could only sit helplessly and watch as East Cape Administration Board officials swept through the area, leaving smouldering ruins and twisted corrugated metal in their wake — and at least 300 homeless families.

**From  
BENITO  
PHILLIPS  
in East  
London**

"Where do I go from here?" asked the elderly cripple, who says he has lived in Duncan Village, since 1953; "My neighbours looked after me until they knocked my place down — but what do I do now?"

Mr Ndwangu is one of the saddest victims of the raid on Ndende, which left adults weeping openly as their homes were demolished.

The sorrow later swept into anger as some of the residents stoned Ecab vehicles parked nearby — and, residents claim, a youth was shot in the hand during the stone-throwing.

When City Press visited the shanty town, several shacks were

still in flames and people huddled in makeshift enclosures.

"If they could, I'm sure our neighbours would help out — but they're full up already," said mother of two Nomfusi Kolisi, who was nursing her month-old baby.

Other mothers were also without shelter — and without the precious medicine some of their children need.

"Everything was destroyed, even my personal documents," said one woman.

A representative of the residents, Lawrence van der Byl, said the people were "intensely angry" over the removals.

"It is typical of the



**JULY NDWANGU — Left homeless.**

baaskap that still exists in South Africa," he said. "The Government talks of the new constitution and of change — and then they do this.

"Why must the underprivileged always pay the penalty because of the colour of their skin? South Af-

rica is our home, and so is Duncan Village.

"We don't want to go to the homelands. Ecab should leave us in peace. When we lived in the bush they raided and destroyed our shacks. Now we have moved back into society and they still haunt us."



**UP IN FLAMES:** Two huts in Duncan Village's Ndende Street area are burnt down as Ecab officials move through the area.

## 'Koornhof promised we could stay . . .'

SCORES of "legal" residents were left homeless in the demolition job at Ndende Street — despite an assurance from Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof that they would not be moved until alternative accommodation was arranged.

Many residents said they were considering legal action against the East Cape Administration Board, and accused Ecab of demolishing "everything they saw".

Another group of "legal" residents told City Press the board

had "lured" them to their offices under the pretence of arranging alternative accommodation.

But when they arrived there, they claimed, they were bundled into the Duncan Village police cells and only released after eight hours.

Later, the residents said, Ecab officials had tried to make them pay service charges for what were then demolished houses.

Ecab's acting director, D J Matthee, promised to investigate the allegations, adding that anyone with problems

should contact Ecab regional officer Peter Sutton.

He said the board had specifically instructed that homes, belonging to "legal" residents be numbered, and that all the others be demolished.

But this was challenged by residents, who said the officials had demolished both numbered and un-numbered houses.

On top of this, they said, they had been counting on Dr Koornhof's assurance that "legal" residents would not lose their homes

until alternative accommodation was arranged in Mdantsane.

The pledge — given to members of the Duncan Village Community Council during a meeting in Cape Town — was confirmed by "mayor" D D Makatala.

He said the agreement was that houses would be numbered, so that those living in the area legally would not lose their homes.

"But at no stage did we agree to this latest demolition," he told City Press. "Nor were we consulted about it".

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Few of those removed to the homelands return legally to South Africa's urban centres, but a 53-year-old Bethal widow who was deported to kwaNdebele has won a nine-month battle to restore her residential rights in Bethal's Emzintoni township.

With a fresh 10(1)(b) urban rights stamp in her reference book — was making plans to leave the mud-brick and zinc home she built at Gemshokspruit, a sprawling settlement in the homeland.

Mrs Vilakazi was aided in her fight by a prominent Johannesburg lawyer, who advised the Highveld Administration Board that his client would take Supreme Court action if the Bethal labour officer's "wrongful and unlawful refusal" to put the correct stamp in her reference book was not rectified.

Mrs Vilakazi received her 10(1)(b) endorsement and a housing permit days later. "The best thing is that I'll be able to earn my own money back in Bethal," said Mrs Vilakazi. "Here at Gemshokspruit there is no work and I had to wait for my children to give me money."

In May last year Mrs Vilakazi's qualification to live in Bethal was cancelled by HAH

# Woman (53) wins

## her battle against illegal deportation

— despite the fact that she was born just outside the town and worked legally for 23 years for a single family, the Futrus, in terms of the law, 10 years' registered work with one employer is required for urban residence rights.

A month later officials arrived at her home at 2 am, waited with her till dawn and then demolished her zinc home, she said. That afternoon she and seven children and grandchildren were trucked 150 km on a "GG" vehicle to kwaNdebele, she recalled.

"They first took us to a place in kwaNdebele called 'Benoni', which we were told was a 'waghaus' (a place to wait). There was no water there, they brought it by tanker.

"We came there with a 10-day-old baby, Elsie, who was not yet vaccinated. I thought we'd have to bury her there, but she never had a day's sickness. It was the next child, Doctor, who couldn't eat and

was sick with yellow sickness."

The 'waghaus' horrified Mrs Vilakazi and she left it after a month, obtaining a stand at nearby Gemshokspruit. "They gave us tents to live in at the 'waghaus' and said we must build before three months were up. But before they even came to take the tents I was gone to Gemshokspruit."

Her adult sons, deported with her, returned to work in Bethal. So Mrs Vilakazi squandered up to the demands of life in an alien place largely on her own. She put up a zinc home made of material salvaged from her Bethal house. She yearned to make mud bricks — "mixing just enough water so that they won't be too wet and go to sleep — and to lay them."

Her deportation has cost Mrs Vilakazi hundreds of rand. She has had to pay for two stands at R3,50 each, taxes to the chief and R120 to move her goods from the "waghaus" to

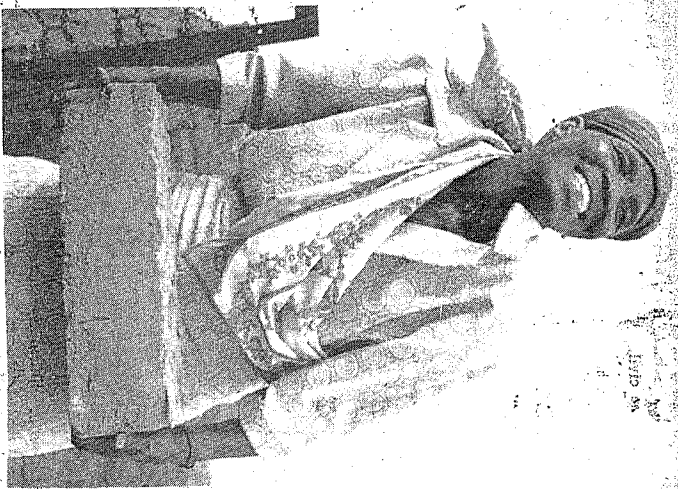
Gemshokspruit. Her stove and lift were damaged in the earlier move.

She is worried about the cost of getting back to Bethal. Will the officials who brought her here against her will take her back, she wonders.

Whether or not she obtains compensation for the damages suffered, Mrs Vilakazi feels she has scored a victory. "I have already won — I am going back. When I was left here I never knew there would be anything to help me return."

● A top HAH official at Witbank, who received correspondence on Mrs Vilakazi, was repeatedly unavailable for comment. Chief director Mr E. Jonker said he did not know the details of the case, but neither HAH nor the Department of Co-operation and Development forced people to move.

He added that the cases of approximately 20 other families under threat of eviction since last year were still under consideration. Their position had been drawn to the attention of HAH headquarters by Mr Alf Wyman of the Progressive Federal Party. "I am a person in the township illegally, and I've given notice to remove me, but we will not just take him and drop him outside the gate. We will assist him to get alternative accommodation in his particular homeland."



Mrs Lina Vilakazi, triumphant at regaining her urban rights, jokes about the brick-making skills she learned when left homeless in kwaNdebele.



# Mercy plea to Koornhof

Sonetan 8/2/84

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**DR PIET KOORNHOF:**  
Asked to spare the township of Huhudi in the Northern Cape.

**THE Huhudi Civic Association (Huca) has called on the Government to negotiate with the 14 000 people facing forced resettlement to Bophutatswana.**

The community of Huhudi, near Vryburg in the Northern Cape, has lived under the threat of resettlement since 1970 when residents were told not to make any improvements to their houses.

In a letter to Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, Huca describes the impending resettlement as immoral and undemocratic.

## Principles

"We still believe that South Africa, besides claiming to be democratic, is ruled by Christians with a staunch adherence to Christian principles.

"We believe that in our situation, the only way of expressing these Christian principles is through negotiations with the affected masses," the letter said.

By  
**ZWELAKHE  
SISULU**

Physical development in Huhudi was stopped in 1970 when it was announced that the people would be resettled in Pudemong.

"We believe that your reasons for resettling us in Pudemong are not only aimed at painting South Africa white, but also at disorganising us as a stable community," the letter, signed by Huca secretary, Mr Jomo Khasu, said.

Some families have already moved to Pudemong, but the majority of the residents have stayed on to be nearer their places of employment.

Mr Khasu complained that despite the directive that there should be no physical development or improvements in housing, rents in the area have been increased.

Mr Khasu said they believed that rent hikes should be equal to the amount of development that has taken place.

In the letter to Dr Koornhof, Huca pleads

that the township should be spared.

"We don't write this letter to ask for a fruitless meeting with you. We humbly request you, believing that your Christian instincts will prick you to let us stay, like all the years, as a stable peace-loving community of Huhudi.

RAM 7/2/84 (21)

# Huhudi in new plea to Koornhof

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE Huhudi Civic Association has appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to provide clarity on the fate of 14 000 people of Huhudi, near Vryburg in the Northern Cape.

The plea is contained in a letter to Dr Koornhof, in which the association alleges that steps have been taken to force them to leave "voluntarily" for Pudu-mong in Bophuthatswana.

The association is fighting a rear-guard action against plans to relocate Huhudi residents in Pudu-mong. Some 200 families have "resettled voluntar-

ily" in Pudu-mong already. According to a letter written to Dr Koornhof in December, the steps taken to squeeze the community out of Huhudi are:

- A freeze on the building of new houses in Huhudi.
- A prohibition on home improvements.
- Rising rents. "Rents for matchbox houses are totally out of line with the comfort of these structures."

The association told Dr Koornhof these steps were "... all meant to drive us out Huhudi 'voluntarily.' (They) are aimed at subsidising our forced landing in a bantustan."

It asked Dr Koornhof to state clearly whether he would allow Huhudi resi-

dents to remain, or whether he intended to press ahead with plans to raise rents to make them finance their removal, or "forced landing," to Pudu-mong.

"We suggest, with due respect to your office, you take this opportunity to settle the situation peacefully, least it gets out of control. (If we) take the situation in our hands, we'll have nobody in mind to appease but our human consciences."

Dated December 22 the letter was the second in four months written by the association to Dr Koornhof.

A spokesperson for the Department of Co-operation and Development said a reply to the letter had been drafted and sent to Cape Town for Dr Koornhof's signature.

# Group Area removals 271 stifle US sympathy

By Neil Lurssen,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Given the almost universal condemnation in the United States of apartheid, it is sometimes surprising to find that many white Americans are sympathetic about South Africa's difficulties.

They have had their own race relations traumas. And even now, with a new generation of young blacks who have never experienced the back-of-the-bus discrimination their parents knew, America's race relations remain troubled.

Racism has turned into a problem of the haves and the have-nots. Blacks can live and dine where they wish — if they can afford it.

The problem is that millions cannot. Their income levels are way below those of whites. They see their economic and educational deprivation as a legacy of the racism of the past — and many whites agree.

Though everybody knows what the problem is, nobody has been able to solve it.

So, thoughtful white Americans understand that if they, even with their non-discriminatory laws and desire to give everybody a fair deal, are unable to provide the black minority with an fair slice of the socio-economic pie, it is a hundredfold more difficult for white South Africans.

## SOLUTION

It is not uncommon for South Africans to be approached at parties by Americans who say something like: "Sure wish there was a way for you guys to find a solution to your problems."

Where Americans, even the most sympathetic, really part company with South Africa is over the forced Group Areas removal of blacks.

They cannot comprehend how a government can do such a thing to its own people, simply for ideological reasons.

Recently the South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, told an interviewer that whites, too, were moved from their homes.

To many Americans this is no answer. It merely means some whites are also being treated harshly.

A prominent American told me: "Sure, people are moved out of their homes here. We have plenty of social injustices. But never by the government. It is the government that goes to their rescue.

"But you fellows, you do it in the cause of race. No American can ever see the sense or the justice in that."

## FRANCHISE

He believed that most of South Africa's bleak image in the US came from forced removals.

Raiding into neighbouring countries on pre-emptive strikes could be understood, he said. Withholding of the franchise could be understood, even if it could not be supported. Americans could comprehend the fear of whites who did not want to be swamped.

But breaking up communities, moving people in trucks from homes they had known for generations smacked of the worst kind of totalitarianism.

A congressional source referred to anti-South African legislation soon to come before the Senate.

Among other things, it will ban the sale of Kruggerands here and prevent new American investments in South Africa. The legislation has already been approved by the House of Representatives.

He said: "In the Senate it could go either way. It may pass, it may get dumped. But I will tell you this. If you have another Mogopa-type incident, if you start moving people around again against their will, it will go through the Senate."

# Africans 'forced to take out Ciskei citizenship'

Political Staff *Cape*

THE move to make Africans living in Grahams-town apply for Ciskeian travel documents if they wished to travel to East London was another step "in the process of forcing black South Africans to accept Ciskeian citizenship". Mr Andrew Savage (PEP Walmer) said yesterday. It is understood that the move — two other

*Articles 1/2/84*  
border posts have recently been established at Bongolo Dam and at Braamnek — is aimed at a tighter implementation of influx control into the Western Cape.

Mr Savage was reacting in Cape Town to reports that representatives of the Ciskeian Consulate in Port Elizabeth had addressed a meeting of Africans in Grahamstown on Wed-

nesday informing them that they needed travel documents to travel through the border post at Fraser's Camp on the East London road.

He said the government claimed that apartheid was dead and found it "convenient to call it other names", but they nevertheless pursued the policy relentlessly.

African drivers, who travelled regularly between Grahamstown and East London, were particularly worried as they would not be able to work unless they took out Ciskeian citizenship.

While Africans were required to have passports when travelling to and from the independent homelands, whites, coloureds and Indians required only identity documents.

## Soviet goals 'won't change'

Political Correspondent  
THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, doubted last night that the death of Mr Yuri Andropov would have any major effect on Soviet objectives in Southern Africa.

Responding to queries about Mr Andropov's

death, Mr Botha said there would be a great deal of speculation about a successor.

He said it was impossible to predict this with any degree of accuracy, but Soviet objectives in Southern Africa were unlikely to change whoever the next Soviet leader might be.

NEWS

# Mogopa residents' lawyers are to petition Chief Justice

By Jo-Anne Collage

The people of Mogopa, a community under threat of forced removal, were yesterday refused leave to appeal against a judgment in the Pretoria Shireme Court in which a stay of execution of their removal was turned down last November.

The ruling effectively denies removal resistors recourse to Parliament if the House has previously decided in principle that they should go. Lawyers for Mogopa indicated they would now petition the Chief Justice in a final effort to have their case heard by the Appellate Division. "We still believe that another court might reasonably come to another conclusion," attorney Mr. Frank Hayson said after the hearing.

Residents of Mogopa, near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal must move in terms of Section 5 of the Black Administration Act which allows the State President to order any tribe or portion of a tribe to withdraw from a specified area by a certain date and relocate at a stipulated place.

On November 18 about 250 families at Mogopa, near Ventersdorp, were given 10 days to quit the farm they bought in 1906 and move to Pachsdrail near Zeerust. Court action at the time failed but the community has not yet been moved.

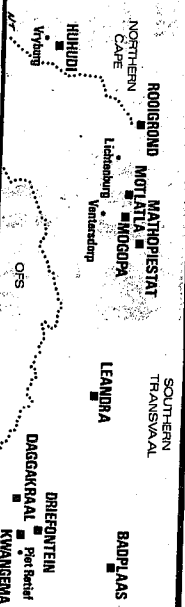
Mr. Justice van Dyk, who ruled against a stay of the order in November, yesterday confirmed his position in the Pretoria Supreme Court and rejected the argument of Mogopa

counsel Mr. Jack Unterhaller that the Act required that the State President's order be confirmed by a resolution of Parliament after its issue in order to become effective. Mr. Unterhaller further submitted that there was legal precedent that, if two interpretations of a section of the law were possible, where "one leads to harshness and injustice and the other not," the court should adopt the "milder form".

present order effective. The implication for Transvaal communities under threat of removal is that executive order alone may secure eviction once the move has been approved in principle by Parliament.

Mr. Unterhaller further submitted that there was legal precedent that, if two interpretations of a section of the law were possible, where "one leads to harshness and injustice and the other not," the court should adopt the "milder form". Mr. Justice van Dyk ruled that only one interpretation of the section was possible — that while a resolution of Parliament was necessary, it could be made in anticipation of the State President's order. He held that a 1975 parliamentary resolution that Mogopa and many other black areas should move rendered the

MARKED FOR MASS REMOVAL



planning committee chosen at the State's initiative — have so far opposed the move. Discussions were held with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, last year but no definite indication of its future has been conveyed to Mathoposia.

Drifontjens, near Piet Reiter in the Eastern Transvaal, are likewise in a state of limbo seven months after meeting Dr Koornhof. The Council Board of Directors of Drifontjens has led resistance of an estimated 5,000 people to the move and has overwhelmed community support. The bog was led until April by Mr. Sali Mkhize who was killed when police fired shots at a public meeting to oppose removals.

the extensive properties of KwaVegema, State land held in trust for the Ngema family, and Daggakraal, a freehold farm. Residents at both properties are resisting. Estimates of their numbers are unreliable but certainly they population runs to several thousand.

At Rooipond, near Lichtenburg about 500 people face their second move — having spent 13 years in "temporary" premises after struggling for years to preserve their land at Macha-Prestad, near Potchefstroom. This time Bophuthatswana will be responsible for moving them.

loped as formal township, Highveld Administration Board officials said this week. At Hahndu, in the Northern Cape, a far larger portion of the 14 000 residents will be forced out to Pudi-mo in Bophuthatswana. While the Highveld board is restricting evictions to those who lack urban residence rights, the Northern Cape Board will move even urban qualifiers into the homeland. At Badplaas the failure to establish a formal township in the municipal area means that the entire black population of about 2 000 becomes illegal and is open to prosecution and eviction if it does not move. The Government intends the people should go to Kaligwane but nobody has gone although a deadline for the move expired a month ago.

Three townships facing mass removals are Leandra, Badplaas and Hahndu. At Leandra about 60 families of a total population of 11 400 people will be moved when the area is rede-

# Mogopa plea

(271) city press 12/2/04  
★ THE people of Mogopa, who are resisting forced re-  
moval to Pachedraai adjoining Bophuthatswana, are  
taking their case before the Supreme Court in Pretoria again  
today.

They are applying for leave to appeal against a judgment  
last year which found the Government was acting within its  
powers to remove them.

In another development, the Mogopa people have rebuilt  
their primary school, which was among several schools and  
churches destroyed by Government officials last year.

# 56 families must <sup>(271)</sup> move from Leandra <sup>(375)</sup>

13/2/84 Star  
By Jo-Anne Collinge

The redevelopment of the township at Leandra will result in the removal of 56 families out of 1 400 — not the majority of the population, as reported earlier, says the Highveld Administration Board (Hab).

Families who will have to quit the Eastern Transvaal township are those who do not qualify in terms of section 10 of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

"We have ascertained for sure that there are 56 families where the head does not qualify," said Hab chief director Mr E Jonker. "We can only issue site permits and residential permits to persons who qualify."

He added that the number of disqualified families could in-

crease, as Hab had been unable to contact 87 families during a recent survey.

Mr Jonker said the board was liaising with the Department of Co-operation and Development to arrange the removal. "We don't just arrest and throw people out of the township," he said, adding that families would get notice "as and when the department feels it fit".

About half would be sent to kwaNdebele and the rest mostly to kaNgwane and kwaZulu.

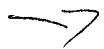
Hab is presently building 712 houses at Leandra. It sees this as part of a total redevelopment plan for the township.

"We couldn't accept the township as it was. Its uncontrolled growth meant we couldn't reticulate for water or sewerage."

(27) ~~208~~ *Hansard*  
Sandton/Alexandra: removals  
Q Col. 181 15/2/84  
21. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development:


- (1) How many Black persons were removed to the (a) national states and (b) independent Black states from (i) the Sandton area and (ii) Alexandra Township in 1983;
- (2) how many of these persons were removed (a) voluntarily and (b) by decree or court order or in terms of other legal provisions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 24.  
(ii) 8.
- 

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182

- (b) (i) 18.  
(ii) 5.
  - (2) (a) 28.  
(b) 27.
- 



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Removals *Hansen*  
15/2/74 G. W. 1. 193

175. 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 in 1983 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) and (b) (i) and (ii) A total of 2 920 Black persons were moved from Black spots Hartebeestlaagte and Swartrand, District of Ventersdorp and Boschfontein, District of Rustenburg to properties of the S.A. Development Trust situated outside but adjacent to Bophuthatswana.





271 RDM 15/12/84

# Magopa now an Operational Area

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE village of Magopa has been declared an Operational Area and no photographs are allowed to be taken in the area.

This was confirmed by police in the village yesterday when two members of the Black Sash were forbidden from entering the area, near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal, and refused permission to take pictures.

A Rand Daily Mail photographer was also forbidden from taking pictures in the village.

Meanwhile, the head of the Magopa tribe, Chief Isaac More, was forcefully taken by police from his kraal yesterday morning after he tried to barricade himself in his bedroom in protest against the removals.

By late yesterday police reported that about 27 families had been voluntarily moved to Pachsdraai — the area to which the tribe is being moved.

The removals come after nearly three months of delaying the resettlement because of widespread outcry.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that Chief More was the first to be moved. He had at first resisted but finally gave in.

Angry residents said yesterday police pounced on Chief More and his followers and warned them to get ready to be moved to Pachsdraai.

They claim police warned villagers not to leave the area and if they left their homes in a bid to escape being removed the doors would be broken down and their belongings taken away.

Some families claim they were told by police and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development that they would be moved to Pachsdraai by today, whether they liked it or not.

Residents claim the police moved into the area at about 4am and set up tents barricading all entrances that led into the village stopping anybody — including the villagers themselves — from leaving or entering the area without being escorted by Security Police.

About 100 policemen from Potchefstroom and Ventersdorp scanned the village all day and warned residents not to move out.

The families that were moved yesterday are those who refused to move from Magopa when about 300 were voluntarily taken to Pachs-

draai in June last year.

Meanwhile, the Mail's Political Staff reports from Cape Town that the Progressive Federal Party MP, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday lashed out at the Government's action in Magopa, calling it "total madness".

Mrs Suzman said she had contacted the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as soon as she was told police were moving people out of the village.

She said Dr Koornhof had promised he would look into the matter.

"If this is true, the Government is displaying the most remarkable insensitivity.

"It knows perfectly well that the last attempt at removing people at Magopa made headline stories in the major newspapers overseas such as the Washington Post and the New York Times giving adverse publicity at a time when the US Congress was considering punitive measures against South Africa," she said.

The removal had been raised in Parliament by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said there had been gross misrepresentations about the Magopa situation.

"In fact the Minister was

giving misinformation and clearly had not checked his facts," Mrs Suzman said.

Mr Botha had, for example, said the two men with the name "More" were brothers engaged in a family quarrel. "The two men, in fact, were not related."

Mr Botha had referred to "squatters" at the Magopa village but "in fact the Magopa people have had title deed to their lands since 1919".

He had said the people did not have fresh water but "they had boreholes until the pumps were stolen", Mrs Suzman said.

She also said the More who had agreed to move from the village had, in fact, been deposed as headman of the tribe.

Mrs Suzman pointed out that the United States Congress had recently resumed sitting and South Africa was again one of the subjects under discussion.

"Does the Government never learn not to indulge in provocative actions which raises the ire of the world?" she asked.

She also said "one of the tragic facts of this ugly business yesterday is that the people have just rebuilt the school which was bulldozed last year".

## 5 000 to move for dam says chief

### Mercury Reporter

MORE than 5 000 Inanda people are to give up their homes and move to other areas to make way for the giant R47 million Inanda Dam.

This was announced by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in Durban yesterday after discussions between his Cabinet, the KwaZulu Department of Interior and the Inanda ad hoc committee representing residents.

Construction had been scheduled to begin last August, but plans were stalled by continuing negotiations.

Chief Buthelezi said the committee, led by Chief Mzonjani Ngcobo, former Minister of Works, agreed yesterday that the construction of the dam would be in the best interests of everybody involved.

However, the committee was concerned that some people would refuse to move.

### Sympathise

We appreciate that people will find it difficult to move and we sympathise with them, but it is for the best of all involved. The dam will benefit all population groups and will feed the greater Durban area, including parts of KwaZulu such as Umlazi, Inanda and Ntuzuma, Chief Buthelezi said.

At least 10 families living where the dam wall was to be built would be required to move immediately.

Others living on the planned flood plain would be required to move before the dam started filling.

He said the 5 250 affected residents could choose between settling in urban centres or other rural areas.

It was understood that people would be able to move to an area called Released Land 33 or to Ntuzuma where houses built by the South African Government's Department of Co-operation and Development would be available.

Mr Anton Steyn of the Department of Environment Affairs said he was pleased to hear of the decision. The department sympathised with the people who had to move.

(271) 15/12/84

# Press ousted as Mogopa removals begin

Staff Reporters

The Western Transvaal community of Mogopa was sealed off by police yesterday as Department of Co-operation and Development workers began the removal of some 250 families from their ancestral land near Ventersdorp.

The relocation area of Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, was placed under police surveillance this morning.

Representatives of local and foreign media, as well as a Black Sash observer, were escorted out of Pachsdraai and Mogopa this morning by Security Police and will be charged for entering the area without permits. Cameras and notebooks belonging to the newsmen were seized and scrutinised.

Previously journalists have had access to both Pachsdraai and Mogopa.

Colonel Jaap Venter, of the SAP Directorate of Public Relations, said in Pretoria today that Mogopa had not been declared an "operational area" by the police.

"There is nothing sinister about this operation. Any black reporter is welcome to go to Mogopa and he will not need a permit to enter the area.

"Those reporters who are not black will obviously require a permit from the magistrate in the area," Colonel Venter said.

At least 20 Government trucks left Mogopa for Pachsdraai this morning.

The villagers seemed resigned to their fate.

Four police tents were pitched at the entrance to Mogopa and policemen patrolled the village. Some stood guard at the nearby Phurutlwana koppie.

More than 10 policemen occupied the house of Mr Phillip More, a Mogopa leader.

Mr More said he arrived from Soweto, where he has another home, this morning and found his 10-roomed house at Mogopa empty.

"I do not know where my mother and my child have been moved to," said Mr More.

Sapa  
Am. Times 12/2/84 (271)

# Suzman hits at govt on Magopa

Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party's MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, yesterday lashed out at government action in the Magopa resettlement area, calling it "total madness".

Mrs Suzman said she had contacted the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as soon as she had been told police were moving people out of Magopa near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal.

She said Dr Koornhof had promised he would go into the matter.

"If this is true, the government is displaying the most remarkable insensitivity.

"It knows perfectly well that the last attempt at removing people at Magopa made headline stories in the major newspapers overseas such as the Washington Post and the New York Times, giving adverse publicity at a time when Congress was considering punitive measures against South Africa."

## 'Didn't check his facts'

The removal had been raised in Parliament by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and he had said there had been gross misrepresentations about the Magopa situation.

"In fact the minister was giving misinformation and clearly had not checked his facts," she said.

Mr Botha had, for example, said the two men with the name "More" were brothers engaged in a family quarrel. "The two men, in fact, were not related."

The minister had also referred to "squatters" at Magopa but "in fact the Magopa have had title deed to their lands since 1913".

He had said the people did not have fresh water but "they had boreholes until the pumps were stolen", Mrs Suzman said.

She also said the More who had agreed to move from Magopa had, in fact, been deposed as headman of the tribe.

ARGUS 15/2/84

# Mogopa sealed off as removals start

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Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — The resistant Western Transvaal community in Mogopa has been sealed off by police, and Department of Co-operation and Development workers have begun the removal of 250 families from their ancestral land near Ventersdorp.

Large sections of the village were deserted yesterday. Notable among the empty homes were those of removal resistance leaders, normally resident in Johannesburg.

Many are known to have arrived in Mogopa only late last night, and it is believed they had not consented to the removal of their families and the contents of their homes.

The houses of elected headman Mr Shadrack More, his deputy Mr Isaak More, and town committee member Mr Philip More, were all empty. Their present whereabouts is unknown.

## "Voluntary move"

Major A Scheepers of the special police task force from Potchefstroom said 90 policemen had been present to protect the department's removal squad while 27 families had been moved in the first day's operation.

Major Scheepers said people had moved voluntarily. He added: "If they don't want to move we'll just take them."

Signs that the people of Mogopa had not given up the struggle and were unlikely to have moved voluntarily are:

- The current project to rebuild the school in the village and improve roads by communal labour. The school, a five roomed R15 000 structure, is almost complete.

## Removal order

- The initiation of a petition to the Chief Justice for the Appeal Court to hear an action questioning the validity of the State President's removal order issued on November 18 — last Friday the Pretoria Supreme Court refused an application for such an appeal.

According to Major Scheepers this refusal triggered the removal action.

- But the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has been advised by Mogopa's lawyers of the intention to petition the Chief Justice within the legally stipulated period. Dr Koornhof's undertaking not to remove the community until the legal process has run its full course has apparently been broken by yesterday's action.

# Last Mogopa removals today

RDM 16/2/84 Mail Reporters 271

OPERATIONS to remove the Batswana-Ba-Mogopa tribe are expected to be completed today, when the last of the villagers will be taken to Pachsdraal.

By yesterday morning 39 families had already been moved, while 35 others had asked to be allowed to arrange their own transport to Bethanie.

Representatives of the British and United States Governments were at Mogopa yesterday, and black reporters from The Star and Rand Daily Mail were allowed to enter the village under police escort.

Major A Scheepers, heading the removals, said white journalists would be allowed to enter with the permission of the Ventersdorp Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, who refused their requests.

All journalists were turned away by police at Pachsdraal.

"Right now the people are moving peacefully and voluntarily and we keep in the village in case they need our help," Maj. Scheepers said.



# Struggle not given up at Mogopa

THE resistant Western Transvaal community in Mogopa was sealed off by police this week and Department of Co-operation and Development workers began the removal of some 250 families from their ancestral land near Ventersdorp.

Large sections of the village were deserted. Notable among the empty homes were those of removal resistance leaders, normally resident in Johannesburg.

Many are known to have arrived in Mogopa only late and it is believed they had not consented to the removal of their families and the contents of their homes.

The houses of elected headman Mr Shadrack More, his deputy Mr Isaac More, and town committee member Mr Philip More were all empty. The present whereabouts of the occu-

pants are unknown.

Major A Scheepers of the special police task force from Potchefstroom, said 90 policemen had been present to protect the department's removal squad while 27 families had been moved in the first day's operation.

Major Scheepers said people had moved voluntarily. He added: "If they don't want to move we'll just take them."

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According to major Scheepers this refusal triggered the removal action.

Save for 16/2/84 (27)

# This is not the end of the fight, says Mogopa leader

By Maud Motanyane  
In the sweltering heat and under heavy police guard, the Mogopa tribe took the last road out of its Western Transvaal village yesterday.

At least 110 families were to be removed yesterday and the rest today, according to Major A Scheepers, head of the removal team.

Thirty-five families, some of whom have refused to go to Pachsdraai and will instead go to Bethanie, arranged their own transport.

Mrs Elizabeth Khatitsoe (65), who owns Swartkop General Dealer, the only store in the village, said she had been told by Mr Jacob More — the

headman who agreed to move to Pachsdraai — that she could not run her store in the new area.

Mrs Khatitsoe, who has lived in Mogopa village for 33 years, said she would move to Bethanie.

"The property in this store is worth a fortune and I have to find a place where I can work."

Villagers, watched carefully by police as they spoke to reporters, seemed reluctant to talk.

Mrs Alinah Madikanya shrugged and said: "God will answer."

One of the leaders, Mr Phillip More, who arrived from his Soweto home to find his Mogopa home empty, said this

was not the end of the fight for him.

His mother and child had been moved to Pachsdraai during his absence. "I will not let my mother stay in Pachsdraai. I'll have to find her another home," he said.

Mr More built his home in Mogopa nine years ago at a cost of R14 000. He and other villagers did not know whether they would be compensated or not.

Villagers were angry at the way the Government had "sneaked in" for yesterday's removals, he said.

The newly built school was evidence of the people's resistance; a distressed Mr More said.

Cape Times 16/2/84  
**Magopa: SAIRR hits at govt**

Staff Reporter

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THE South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) has accused the government of perpetrating a "horrendous action" against the people of Magopa for the sole purpose of proving to the voters of Soutpansberg that reform is only for foreign consumption.

The regional chairman of the SAIRR, Mr Brian Bishop, said in a statement yesterday that the Magopa removals exposed the precedence of racism over reform in South Africa.

"We recall earlier ministerial assurances that forced removals would not occur and that the police are not used for purely ideological manoeuvres," he said.

Mr Bishop said the removals could not have been started in the face of international censure without the personal approval of the Prime Minister and called on Mr P W Botha to explain "this terrible deed of institutionalized violence against the people, including children and old folk, of Magopa".

# Councillor tells Lansdowne folk to 'sit tight'

By JANET LEVY

COLOURED property owners living in areas of Lansdowne declared "white" should not allow themselves to be "stampeded out of their homes" but should wait until they had official, written notification.

This was said yesterday by Mr Len Kendal, city councillor for Ward 13, following reports from residents that they were being pressed by the Department of Community Development to move out.

"It is the policy of the department to find alternative accommodation before moving anyone — and there is a chronic housing shortage," he said.

Mr Kendal said coloured people still lived in three areas of Lansdowne which had already been declared

white group areas. They are:

- Between Lawson Road, Seventh Avenue, Kromboom Road and the Kromboom Parkway.

- Between Lawson and Lansdowne Roads.

- Part of Kenwyn known as Waterloo Estate.

These people had been under threat of removal for many years, he said. Property owners could get good prices for their houses and should be given alternative accommodation before selling.

Some property owners told the Cape Times yesterday they had been visited by the department for several years in connection with moving, but had only recently been told they were now obliged to move.

One resident, who asked not to be named,

said she intended selling because she was afraid she would have to accept a lower municipal price for her property if she did not sell when told to do so.

"We bought our house 35 years ago when my husband and I were first married. We have put in tiles, a hot-water cylinder, a R500 awning, a path, planted fruit trees, and made a much-admired garden."

She had been offered accommodation in Parktown, Athlone, and had looked at two houses there, she said. One was in an "ugly, grey row of houses" and the other "next to a stinking canal".

A Department of Community Development spokesman said he could not comment on the woman's predicament unless he had "specific details".

(271) Hansard 17/2/84  
Magopa  
A-601.238  
\*17. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister  
of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any residents of Magopa were moved for resettlement purposes on or about 14 February 1984; if so, (a) why, (b) how many and (c) where were they moved to;

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- (2) whether the residents concerned moved voluntarily;
- (3) whether transport was provided for the move; if not, how were they moved; if so, what was the nature of the transport provided;
- (4) whether members of the South African Police were requested to be present during the move; if so, (a) by whom, (b) why and (c) how many policemen were present;
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes—but not merely for resettlement but in fact to re-unite the community.
- (a) Because the majority of the community had already moved voluntarily during the middle of 1983 in compliance with a decision taken by Parliament in 1975. The number of persons who moved at that stage, was 250.
- (b) 171 families, and not 174 families, as was reported on television last night.
- (c) Pachsdraai.
- (2) Every possible effort over more than 4 years had been made to make the move a development-orientated and voluntary one, designed to improve the quality of life of the people concerned. Despite interference and provocation this goal is largely achieved.
- (3) Yes. Buses were provided for the people and lorries for their personal belongings, recoverable building materials as well as for their livestock.
- (4) The South African Police were in-

involved in executing the State President's order.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(c) Exact number unknown.

(5) A statement has already been made.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, would he tell the House how many people had to be moved by force during this removal, what arrangements have been made for compensation to be paid to the people for the houses and other possessions which they had to leave behind them and whether or not compensation will be paid in respect of the new school which has just been completed at Magopa?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in regard to the people who moved after persuasion work had been done at Swartrand, as far as we know, no physical force was used to move anyone in the latest removal action. In regard to the compensation, arrangements have been made to pay compensation in cash on Monday. The normal procedure is that it is paid immediately, but because of the possibility that some of the money paid out could be lost during the process of removal or problems could be experienced therewith, arrangements have been made that it will take place at Pachsdraai on Monday. In regard to the hon. member's supplementary question about schools, I have to point out that there are three schools with 16 class-rooms each at Pachsdraai. These schools have already been built, they are kept in a neat state and they are ready for use, while in the area to which the hon member referred in the House yesterday, there were only two schools at Swartrand. The people are therefore better off now.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will he inform the House whether the compensation will be assessed while the houses are still standing; in other words, that there will be no demolition of a house before compensation is paid?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker,

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the normal procedure is that a valuation of the house is made before the people move out. An agreement is reached with the people that will satisfy them. On this basis the amount is determined. In addition, after the valuation has been made, the people are allowed to break down some of the material of the houses themselves—they are even assisted in this—to take with them to the place to which they are moving. Therefore the interpretation given by the hon member and many other parties to the breaking down of the material is not correct. The people, in fact, break the houses down themselves in order to be able to use the material again at a later stage.

FRIDAY, 17 FEBRUARY 1984

(2) There is no State-owned land available for sale in the designated area and the Department has no information regarding unoccupied privately owned land available for sale in the area.

*Answered*  
Farm workers housing  
316-Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What amount was advanced in loans granted by the Division of Financial Assistance of his Department for the purpose of housing for farm workers in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:**

1979: R1 819 838  
1980: R3 765 376  
1981: R5 597 061  
1982: R8 074 989  
1983: R3 823 930.

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Indicates translated version

For oral reply:

**Official residences**

\*1. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether he has purchased an official residence for the Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly; if so,

(2) whether, in view of the new constitutional dispensation, he intends to provide official residences for the Chairman of the (a) Council of Representatives and (b) Council of Delegates; if so, (i) what is the estimated cost of the provision thereof and (ii) where will these residences be situated or erected?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) No.

(2) This is a matter that the Government will take a decision on at a later date.

2. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to resettle the residents of Mochalla in Transvaal; if so, (a) why, (b) how many families are involved and (c) (i) where and (ii) when are they to be moved;

(2) whether the residents of Mochalla will receive compensation from his Department; if not, why not; if so, what will be the nature of the compensation;

(3) whether the resettlement areas to which they will be moved have (a) schools, (b) clinics and (c) water taps; if not,

(4) whether facilities will be provided prior to the resettlement of these persons; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified facilities are to be provided and (b) when will they be provided.

(5) whether he has held talks with the persons who are to be resettled; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result?

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

(1) Yes.

(a) In order to assist them to move to an area where they can have a full community life together with their own comparators and where there is potential to provide the necessary infrastructure to improve their quality of life.

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(b) Approximately 250 families.

(c) (i) To an area in the District of Delanyeville.

(ii) On a date to be decided upon in consultation between officials of the Department and the planning committee of the Batsheke tribe—the residents of Mochalla.

(2) Yes, compensation for improvements will be paid in cash and compensatory land will be given in exchange for the land at present occupied by the tribe.

(3) The resettlement area has not been developed as yet.

(4) Yes.

(a) Water, sanitation, schools, clinic services, streets and temporary accommodation will be provided.

(b) Prior to resettlement

(5) Yes.

(a) Officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had talks with them on the following dates: 2 March 1978, 19 June 1979, 26 June 1981, 17 August 1981, 18 August 1982, 18 April 1983, 11 July 1983, 18 November 1983 and 3 February 1984.

(b) With good results. The people expressed themselves willing to move, provided that the compensatory land be replanted by the addition of another 800 hectares. The possibility to do so is being investigated.

**Government Printing Works: burglaries**

\*3. Mr S P BARRVARD asked the Minister of Community Development:†

(1) Whether any burglaries occurred at the Government Printing Works during the period 13 April 1983 to 9 February 1984; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the particulars of the burglaries;

(2) whether a shortage of material used for the printing of ballot papers is being experienced as a result of the burglaries; if so,

(3) whether he has been informed of this shortage; if so, when;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) No.

(2), (3) and (4) Falls away.

Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he know whether any other similar burglaries took place?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of any burglaries.

Mr A VAN BREDA: Were you in the neighbourhood, Kooq?

Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: Is the hon the Chief Whip of the governing party entitled to make such an insinuation? He asks whether I was in the neighbourhood where a burglary took place. My surname is not Van Breda, Mr Speaker. [Interjections.]

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I have repeatedly expressed my opinion in regard to derogatory remarks in this House. I believe there are also certain remarks which are not proper for hon members to make.

**Loans**

\*4. Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:†

Whether the State or bodies in which

# Mogopa removal protest

*Savetan 17/2/84* (21)

THE plight of the Mogopa tribe, who were removed from their land this week, will be highlighted at a protest meeting to be held at Khotso House in Johannesburg today.

The meeting, organised by the United Democratic Front (UDF) in conjunction with the South African Council of Churches

By SAM  
MABE

(SACC) and the Black Sash, will start at 12.30pm. Members of the public are invited.

One of the leading residents of Mogopa has been invited to attend the meeting and will be speaking on the problems that have been faced by his tribe from the time the removal threat started.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general-secretary of the SACC, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, will also be among the speakers.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, of the Black Sash, which has been in the forefront among groups that have helped tribes threatened with forced removals, will be another speaker.

Meanwhile people who were removed on Tuesday from Mogopa stated emphatically they had not gone voluntarily, as official statements claim.

(27) <sup>Stew</sup>  
17/2/85  
**Relatives unable  
to trace uprooted  
Mogopa people**

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Department of Co-operation and Development has completed the removal of Mogopa's people — but relatives in urban areas have still not been able to trace uprooted family members.

A spokesman for the department said that by 1 pm yesterday a total of 162 households had been taken to Pachsdraai and that a further 19 were still being loaded on to lorries and buses.

This would complete the removal, she said, adding that an unknown number had left under their own steam, going to destinations other than the Government relocation site at Pachsdraai near Zeerust.

As reports of the use of force filtered through yesterday, police reiterated that the move had been "orderly and peaceful".

● See Pages 4 and 8, World section.



# Magopa:

## PFP

CAPC Times  
17/2/84

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## blamed

### Political Staff

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The people of Magopa did not want to move because they had been indoctrinated by the Progressive Federal Party, the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Ben Wilkins, said yesterday.

He said this after a row had erupted in Parliament yesterday over the moving of people from Magopa in the Western Transvaal to Pachedraai in Bophuthatswana.

He was responding to a scathing attack by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) on the government's decision to move the remaining people in Magopa.

She said the "all-bullying government" was only interested in the implementation of "grand apartheid", in spite of the adverse publicity its actions in Magopa had generated overseas.

After the widespread publicity last year, "Father Christmas" Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, had granted a reprieve.

Although the people remaining in Magopa wanted to stay, the "eager beavers" in the de-

partment had started to move them.

Replying, Mr Wilkins appealed for objectivity.

He said the majority of people in Magopa had already moved before this week's action, although the opposite impression had been created.

Dismissing a statement by Mrs Suzman that the two leaders, Jacob and Lazarus More, were not brothers, as had been claimed by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wilkins said: "In terms of black custom, they are family. It is said they are half-brothers."

He said the leaders of the group who did not want to move did not live at Magopa but on the Reef. Their interests were not in Magopa.

However, the PFP wanted to create the impression they were in the majority.

The so-called black spots would have to be moved, but the PFP and the Black Sash did everything possible to make it difficult for them to move.

Mr Wilkins said Mrs Suzman had not investigated conditions in Pachedraai where the situation was development-orientated.

# Families say they don't know about dam

**African Affairs  
Reporter**

TEN families at Wushuni, who have to move to make way for the giant R47 million dam in the Inanda district, said yesterday that they were completely in the 'dark' about the proposed dam.

They said the only indication that something was happening in the area was the arrival of a number of big machines, and digging around their houses.

However, they said nobody had spoken to them nor had they heard of their removal from the area.

Most of the affected houses are owned by widows who live with their children.

Mrs Majoli Ndlovu, whose house is numbered 195, said she and others were concerned about their future.

'Some officials came around and numbered our houses but we were not told anything or why they were being numbered,' she said.

Other homes which were yesterday surrounded by the excavators belonged to the kraals of Mr Mbongweni Mnganyiwe and Mr G Dlomo.

A number of tribesmen at the Ngcolosi and Maphpheteni area said they were not prepared to be moved from their tribal land.

Mr Enock Mthembe, a tribal councillor for the Maphpheteni area, said the tribesmen had always been against their removal and were totally against resettlement in the townships.

Mr M A Hlatswayo, the headmaster of the local school at Wushuni also expressed concern that his school could be affected when parents had paid so much on building classrooms.

# Sash vows to block removals

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Black Sash has vowed to do everything possible to block the Government's "programme of evil removals".

It would ensure Pretoria would have to perform "these sinful acts" in the glare of international publicity, it said.

The pledge was an answer by Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan to remarks made by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, on the organisation's role in the Mogopa removals.

The organisation's position was fully endorsed by the United Democratic Front at a public protest meeting against the mass removals under conditions of secrecy earlier this week.

Mrs Duncan challenged all those who had said yes to the new constitution, including chiefs of mining houses, to declare publicly where they stood on the issue of removals and what they planned to do to prevent them.

Mr Terror Lekota, UDF publicity secretary, asked the gathering at Khotso House, Johannesburg, to focus on the implications of the removals.

Ignoring the Government's denial that Mogopa had been declared an operational area, he said: "By saying that Mogopa is an operational area, the Government is saying it is one where terrorists operate and where the police and army could be used against unarmed people. These events give a new meaning to the word 'terrorist'."

"It is crucial that we prepare to meet the direct action that will be taken by the Government. Many of us will go to jail and lose our lives but we have to meet this situation," Mr Lekota said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said that people had been bluffed that the South African Government, had had "its awful scent sweetened by a sense of constructive engagement".

Other speakers at the meeting included Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Sisa Njikelana of the South African Allied Workers' Unions and Mf Abel Nkabinde, chairman of the Leandra Action Committee.

Church workers in the Western Transvaal yesterday reported that a large convoy of police trucks had left Mogopa for Paardsdraal.

# Call for unity against removals

*D. Aspath*  
*18/2/84*

JOHANNESBURG — A joint meeting of the South African Council of Churches, United Democratic Front and the Black Sash here called for unity in the fight against the government's policy of forced removals yesterday.

The meeting was called to protest against the forced removal of about 250 families living in Magopa in the Western

Transvaal to Pachsdraai near Zeerust.

The secretary-general of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said: "We must commit ourselves to work for a new South Africa" which recognises each individual as a person.

Mr Popo Molefe of the UDF condemned forced removals saying they created poverty, malnutrition and misery.

He called on Indians

and coloureds to unify in their refusal to participate in the new constitution and to fight side by side against apartheid.

Dr N. Mottlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said people should raise their voices in anger against the government and its relocation policy.

"This inhumanity will not be tolerated forever" and the government should stop before it is too late.

The president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said Tuesday's removal of Magopa residents had not been voluntary, as it had been claimed. They had been carried out in secret and "under a cloak of darkness." — SAPA.

# Mgwali raid called inhuman by MPC

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3  
E. Post

18/2/84

Weekend Post Reporter

THE detention of Mgwali villagers — including a 96-year-old man — on Thursday by Ciskeian police was today described by Mrs Molly Blackburn, MPC for Walmer, as an "inhuman act".

Villagers said 15 police vans carrying black and white police entered the village near Stutterheim after dark and left with about 15 residents, including the oldest inhabitant, Mr Herman Gija, 96.

All were members of the Mgwali Residents' Association which was opposed to the scheduled removal of the community to Frankfort in Ciskei.

The detentions were confirmed last night by Col Zebulon Makuzeni, head of Ciskei security police.

The head of Border security police, Col A P van der Merwe, said he had no knowledge of the raid.

Brigadier B Bekker, Divisional Commissioner of Police on the Border, said he had heard of the incident only yesterday afternoon and would investigate it when Ciskei's Commissioner of Police was in his office on Monday morning.

He could not say whether there had been consultation.

Mrs Blackburn said today: "It matters not one jot whether this inhuman act was carried out by the South African Police or the authorities of the Sebe re-

gime.

"Either way, both governments are sanctioning this forced removal.

"Anyone believing the stated intention of the new constitution to respect and to protect the human dignity, life, liberty and property of all in our midst is either gullible or dishonest.

"Once and for all the world will know that the South African Government is hell-bent on its path to 'grand apartheid' — whatever the dreadful toll in human suffering."

The Grahamstown Rural Committee also condemned "in the strongest possible terms" the detention of the villagers.

It questioned "the action of the Ciskei Police in acting beyond their national boundaries" and said it rejected "this intimidation and harassment which has gone on for the three years during which Mgwilians have opposed their removal to Frankfort".

A spokesman for the Detainees' Support Committee (Descom) said in Port Elizabeth the committee deplored the fact that the Mgwali residents, as South Africans, received no protection from the Ciskei regime.

● It was reported from East London today that Mr Herman Gija holds freehold title deeds to four properties in the area, granted, as to 148 others, by Queen Victoria in the 1870s.

13, a

*D. P. M. M. M.*

## Mgwali residents detained

18.2.84

EAST LONDON — A number of Mgwali residents are in detention in Ciskei, the head of the Ciskei Security Police, Colonel Zebulon Makuzeni, confirmed yesterday.

According to Mgwali residents, about 15 Ciskei police vans arrived in the village, situated near Stutterheim, at 9.45 pm on Thursday, and left after midnight.

The residents said white policemen accompanied the Ciskei police.

The residents said the police searched homes and left with about 15 people, one of them 96-year-old Mr Herman Gija.

Other men who were reported missing from their homes after the raids are Mr Mike Gija, the son of Mr Herman Gija, Mr F. Kosani, Mr F. Nojlana, Mr Lizo Kotope, Mr M. Dyani, Mr F. Gwiba, Mr Sentikho Fanti and Mr Moto Kosani.

All men are members of the Mgwali Residents Association, a body which is opposing the scheduled removal of the community to Frankfort in Ciskei.

The head of the Border security police, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the raid.

"If this is a fact, then I would have known about it," he said. — DDR.

Six of the 12 members of the Tsitsikama Committee protesting against the forced removal of the Fingos from the Tsitsikama area are (from left) the acting leader, Mr ISAAC TEMBANI, Mr JOHANNES MBEKI, Mr MILES MZILI, Mr MOSES HLELA, Mr EZRA MZILI and Mr TIMOTHY TANDA-CLERK.

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# Fingos suffering in Ciskei hanker after Tsitsikama lands

REC'D 271 E. Post  
 18/2/84 CONT →

Weekend Post Reporter MEMBERS OF the Tsitsikama Committee met in Port Elizabeth this week to debate the future of the Fingo people who were forcibly removed by the Government from the lush Tsitsikama woodlands.

A meeting held in New Brighton last night was attended by five local committee members and seven from the Tsitsikama area.

The recent reply to their grievances from the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornof, came under the spotlight.

The acting leader of the Tsitsikama Committee, Mr Isaac Tembani, said the Fingo people were grateful that the Minister had paid attention to their "lamentations" by replying.

"But seven years is too long for innocent people to suffer unnecessarily," he said.

"We cannot do anything further until we get a full report from Dr Koornof as promised, but we hope there is no further delay."

The reply from Dr Koornof was the first in response to three letters the Fingo people had written since April, 1983, listing their

grievances and asking him to witness the hardships of their people in the village of Elukanyweni in Ciskei.

The letter received from the Department of Co-operation and Development asked the Fingo people to "exercise patience" as investigations had not yet been completed, and stated that a reply was still to come. However, it stated that the Government would not consider the Fingos returning to the region where they had lived since 1834.

The land was given to them "in perpetuity" by Sir George Grey on behalf of Queen Victoria for the tribe's "invaluable aid" during the Frontier Wars.

But in 1977 and 1978, 4 000 Fingos were evicted from the fertile Tsitsikama area and resettled in a barren Ciskei region. The Tsitsikama Committee was formed to protest against the forced removals.

They have had many unsuccessful attempts to meet Dr Koornof, including journeying to Parliament in Cape Town. He refused to talk to them, saying they were now "residents of a foreign state" and they should request any such meeting through their own Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Many of us are too old to be vagabonds. Others have died through their privations and have lost their livestock," says Mr Tembani.

"Go to Elukanyweni and count the graves of those dead during this short period of our sufferings. We want our land back," he said.

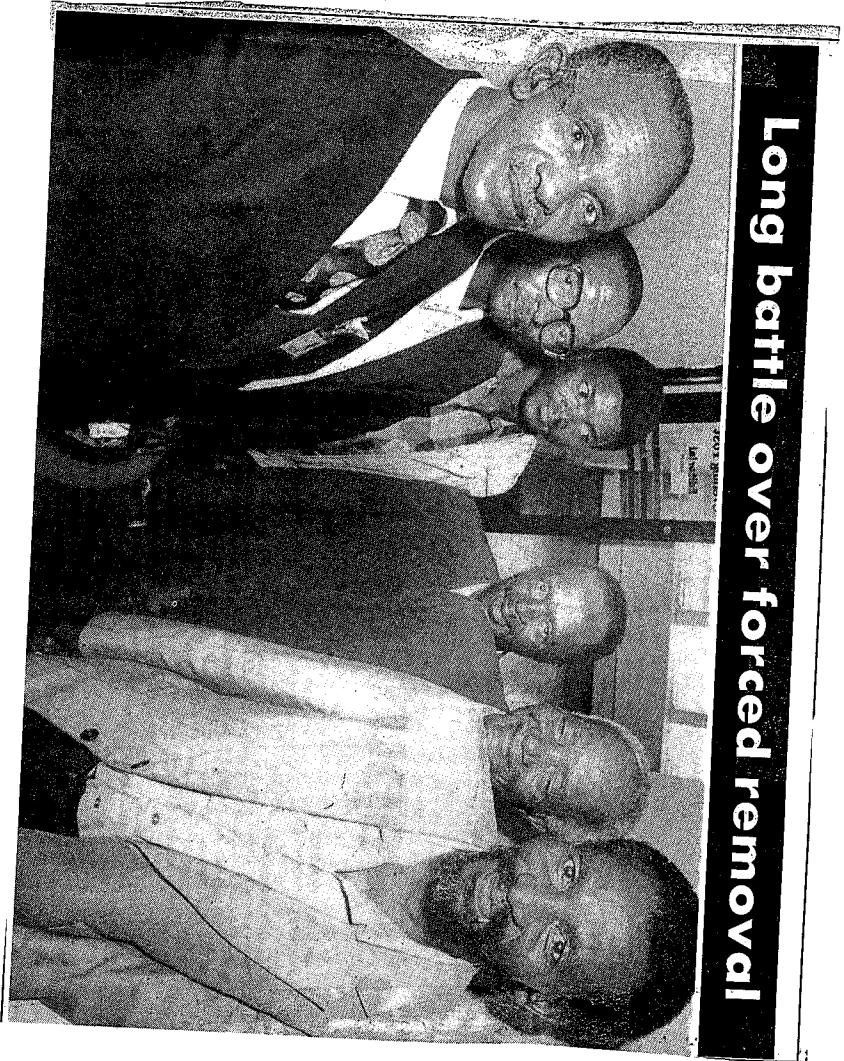
He added that the Fingos had not been given compensatory land of equivalent pastoral or agricultural value in exchange.

Their land, if farmed extensively, could become South Africa's little New Zealand, according to the Department of Agriculture. It has been offered to white farmers with 100% State loans at 8% interest. Some of the land has already been bought.

Some members of the Tsitsikama Committee — many of them near retirement age — told Weekend Post that they were still employed in the Tsitsikama area in the district of Humansdorp while some of their families lived in Ciskei. Many held responsible jobs as drivers with the Provincial Administration roads department and others as clerks in a timber factory.

E-Post

18-2-84 271





First they lose their birthplace . . . and now their South African citizenship is on the line

(SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 19, 1982)

# Pack up and get out!

THE DAY THE POLICE CAME FOR THE PEOPLE OF MOGOPA

(CONT)

THE people of Mogopa have not only been moved from their tribal birthplace, but have lost thousands of rands worth of houses, fittings and livestock they were forced to leave behind.

They have also had to forfeit their crops, surprisingly healthy in the drought-stricken lands around them. It means that people largely dependent on subsistence farming will be without food — or the means to buy any.

Residents of Mogopa said this week that police and Co-operation and Development Department officials had told them they would have to leave behind their cattle, chickens, goats, sheep, donkeys and horses.

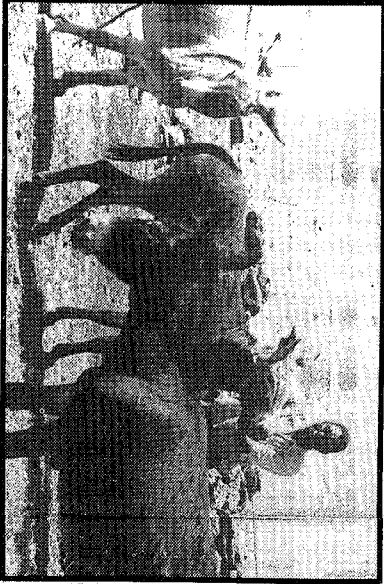
The police have denied this, but the people say they were told they had been given sufficient time to sell their livestock and would now have to leave them.

Residents estimate that the villagers have well over 1 000 cattle, worth thousands of rands — and a valuable source of milk and meat.

The three Mabidikane brothers have between them 70 donkeys, six cows, five horses, two sheep, a pig, about 30 goats and a large number of chickens.

The donkeys, cows and horses alone represent an investment of more than R2 000 — a lot of money for people living on the edge of poverty.

Leaving behind their animals has a more sinister implication for the subsistence farmers of Mogopa. Says Shadrack Mabidikane: "It means they want to be in a location. If we can't take our animals and ploughs it means we



□ LEFT: Abraham Mabidikane with some of his donkeys. Stock that could not be sold had to be abandoned.

□ RIGHT: Members of the Mabidikane clan wait outside their home for the removal vans that will take them to Pachtadraai

## QUOTE

□ On Wednesday, the Bophuthatswana Government announced that Pachtadraai would soon be incorporated in the homeland. For the people of Mogopa it means not only losing their land and possessions, but also their South African citizenship.

## By Charlene Smith

can't farm; where will we get food, work or money?"

The father of three young children he was offered a job and a place to stay by the white owner of the Mogopa diamond

week. How can a man feed his family or educate his children on R15 a week?

Indeed, as the police and Co-operation and Development people arrived to move the unwilling people of Mogopa, contrary to official reports, white

handworkers moved in with hopes of obtaining cheap labour or livestock from the desperate people.

On Tuesday, a local white farmer who grew up with the Mabidikane brothers' late father, visited the family. The dust

from some of their dwellings still hang over Mogopa village as Government officials went from house to house loading goods into vans, people into buses and painting numbers and white crosses to show how empty dwell-

ings. Nearly a school building — completed a week ago — stood empty. The old farmer leant against his bakke with the eldest Mabidikane brother and together they sadly watched the activities

around them. "There are some who would call me a coward for not speaking up for these people. They are good and fine people as you can see, but when they have gone I will have to pack their belongings and move.

Most villagers the Sunday Tribune spoke to expressed fear about living at Pachtadraai under Jacob More as they claimed he had warned of retribution against them for resisting

homes such as roofing, window and door frames, ploughs, chicken coops, and the aging cars many own.

Some residents were born at Mogopa, at the turn of the century, and met their spouses there;

munity of Ventersdorp.

"These things that are happening are evil but what can one man do?"

The farmer, who asked not to be named, offered the elderly black man a job on his farm, which was turned down politely as the man does not wish to be a farm labourer.

### Removal vans

"But perhaps I can leave some of my animals there while I try to sell them," he said.

The removal vans — about 85 in all with two buses — arrived at Mogopa at about 4 am on Tuesday morning, a few days after the Pretoria Supreme Court refused permission for the Chief Justice of the Appeal Court to be petitioned to hear an action questioning the validity of the State President's removal order issued on November 18.

Jacob More, the deposed chief of the Bakwena at Mogopa, who agreed to the Pachsdraai removal and has lived there with his faction of the tribe for some time, went around the village with a loudspeaker, villagers claimed, warning people to

the move.

Villagers said Isaac More, who they have appointed their leader and another leader, George Rampou, had been handcuffed and goods had been removed from their houses.

They said unoccupied houses were broken into — the occupants of some work in nearby towns or cities during the week — and their contents loaded onto Government removal vans.

### Shunted

Tribespeople said that although their goods were being loaded carefully onto removal vans, people were being shunted willy-nilly onto buses; in some parents were not certain where their children were.

About 35 families hired their own removal vans to move to Brits under the chieftanship of someone else to evade the rule of Jacob More.

All villagers denied having received any compensation whatsoever from the Government for their move. In addition to being forced to leave their livestock and homes behind, they were unable to remove items from their

their children were born there and they had worked the land there for most of their lives.

The move brought most to tears; others walked about aimlessly.

### Police

On Wednesday morning removals started again at 5 am. Between 8.15 am and 10.35 am the Sunday Tribune counted 34 buses loaded with belongings leaving Mogopa for Pachsdraai.

According to police sources an estimated 114 families were moved from Mogopa. Reporters, who were not allowed into the village which police variously described as "tribal trust land" and an "operational area", were unable to determine the correct figures.

They were also barred from Pachsdraai, which was sealed off by police.

On Wednesday, the Bophuthatswana Government announced that Pachsdraai would soon be incorporated in the homeland.

For the people of Mogopa it means not only losing their land and possessions, but also their South African citizenship.

Figures 19/2/84 (271)

## Confusion as Govt pays out Mogopa residents

By AMELIA DE STEFANO  
and HERBERT MABUZA

SOME of the people of Mogopa, who were this week moved to the drought-ravaged relocation camp at Pachsdraai, were paid compensation by the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday.

The payout, at the offices of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in Zeerust, will pave the way for the demolition of their homes at Mogopa, the ancestral home they have been forced to leave by government decree.

A Black Sash spokesman, who talked to members of the Mogopa tribe. Bakwena in Bethanie and Pachsdraai in Bophuthatswana on Friday, said they were confused about the compensation. It was not clear to them that the payouts were only offers and they were entitled to refuse.

Mr Fink Haysom, lawyer for the 250 families involved in the removal, said if they refused offers they could apply for a Supreme Court order restraining the police from demolishing their houses.

Residents could get an independent evaluation of their homes and were entitled to refuse the compensation offers, he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria said only those people present at the office in Zeerust would be paid out. The rest would be paid only after they applied for compensation.

She said families would be compensated for houses, possessions and materials left behind. Houses had been evaluated by the department and each family would be paid accordingly.

Demolition of all the houses would start on Monday, regardless of whether people had been paid out.

The Black Sash spokesman said the organisation had established that people at Pachsdraai and those who moved to Bethanie were informed on Friday about the payments — one day before the payout.

There was also widespread concern that the Mogopa people would not be compensated for livestock and goods left behind, she said. Although police barred whites without permits from entering the Mogopa area this week because it was a black trust farm, whites, believed to be farmers, were seen bargaining with tribesmen for livestock.

One man was overheard saying to a local Mogopa woman: "If you don't sell the cow to me what are you going to do with it?" Another woman said she sold a cow — which could normally have fetched between R300 and R500 — to a farmer for R50.

Police denied that any farmers had bought cattle, but truckloads of cattle were seen being driven out of the restricted area. On Friday night, the Black Sash spokesman said, livestock roamed the area and farming equipment still remained at Mogopa.

CONT →

**PACHSDRAAI**  
271

# The



city press

19/2/84

# trail of tears

**I WATCHED as they were dumped at Pachsdraai. I saw their bitter and bewildered faces, heard their cries that went straight to the heart.**

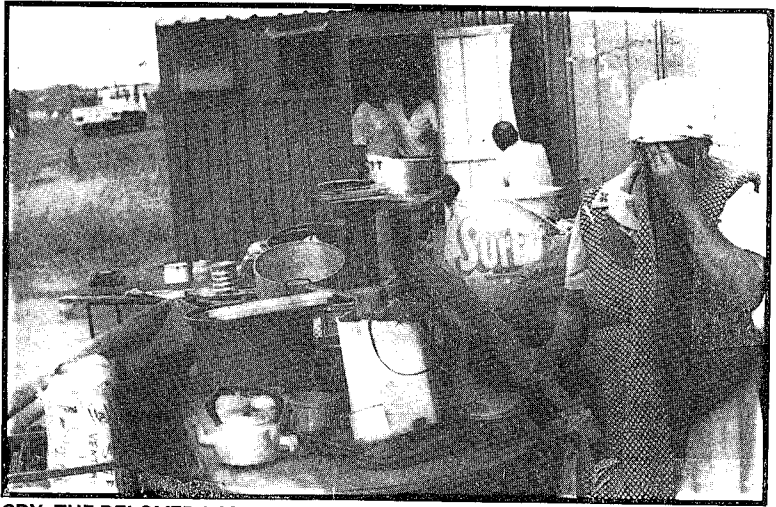
The battle for Mogopa had been lost. It lay buried in broken promises.

The valiant fight by this tiny Transvaal farming community to save their ancestral land — freehold land — had finally crumbled.

The Orderly Movement brigade wasn't taking NO for an answer.

Mogopa was sealed off to the Press, so I dashed to Pachsdraai — and straight into a roadblock.

Finally they let us in and we entered the promised land.



**CRY, THE BELOVED LAND — Mrs Matsitsane Rampou in her new Pachsdraai home . . . "I can't take it!"**



**PACHS**

**By LEN  
KALANE  
Pix: MIKE  
MZILENI**

On the way there we passed the rich farmlands, beautiful landscapes and lush vegetation. White man's land. And your heart bleeds.

Then there is Pachsdraai. The promised land. And your heart bleeds. A landscape covered by a grey blanket of doom and desolation.

You can understand their cries in this promised land of broken hearts and tortured souls.

Dead chickens, suffocated in the blazing heat on the 100 km journey from Mogopa, littered the area. An ominous sign. The first victims...

Says 70-year-old Elisha Khatitsoe outside the fletcraft shanty he has just inherited: "You should have seen the rumble in Venterdorp. I can understand why they didn't let the Press in".

He talks of guns, cops, fear and force. "We were helpless. We got scared. We're a peace loving people."

He stares long, and hard at his new home. "These tin shacks. My storerooms at Mogopa were better than these."

Diana Kgatitsoe, no relation, says acidly: "Tonight, at least, we will eat well." She was referring to clutch of dead fowls in her hand.

Nearby, laid out neatly were 16 dead chickens, owned by an old woman known as Pauline. She hadn't arrived yet. When she did, the fowls would be her welcome mat to Pachsdraai.

A whirlwind swept through the village, engulfing the area in a stinging cloud of dust.

Two kids, Ditaba and Peter, dived for cover, out of the path of the biting sand.

Their parents hadn't arrived yet and the youngsters were trying to squeeze all their family goods into their tin hut. A futile gesture.

Night fell on Pachsdraai. A few trucks continued to rumble in. Orderly Movement was almost complete — and my heart bleeds.

A cry from the heart of an old granny... at her Pachsdraai home

Cape Times 20/2/84  
JH  
1/2/84

# Man, 96, freed by Ciskei

CONT

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Two men, including a 96-year-old resident detained with several other people from the South African village of Mgwali on Thursday night, have been released by Ciskeian police.

Mr Herman Gija, 96, grandfather of the vice-secretary of the Mgwali Residents' Association, Mr Mike Gija, and Mr M. Dyani were released from detention in Dimbaza about 2am yesterday.

They were apparently not interrogated during their detention and Mr Gija was told he was being released because of his age. He insisted that Mr Dyani, who shared a cell with him, be released with him. A third man in the cell, Mr F Gwibe, was not released.

According to reports from the village, about 15 residents were detained by Ciskeian police who arrived at the village about 30km from the Ciskei border, near Stutterheim, in about 15 vehicles about 9.45pm on Thursday.

The detentions were confirmed by Colonel Zebulun Makukeni, head of the Ciskei security police. Colonel A P van der Merwe, head of the Border security police, denied knowledge of the raid.

A relative of Mr Gija's said he had refused to leave the cells without Mr Dyani because he had assisted Mr Dyani, who is blind, while in the cells and Mr Dyani "had helped me get off my mattress" because he was unable to move around or stand without his stick.

He had not had his stick while in detention because the police would not allow him to take it.

Mr Gija, who is hard of hearing, told a relative to tell the Eastern Province Herald in a telephone interview that he and Mr Dyani were treated well in detention and given food three times a day. They had not been questioned or given reasons for their detention.

He had not been allowed to see his son Mike while in detention although he "kept asking" where he was.

Mr Gija expressed concern that without Mike there was nobody to run the family business — a shop — although Mike's wife was helping out "on and off".

## FPF deplores 'abduction'

● The Cape Provincial caucus of the Progressive Federal Party demanded last night that the government should publicly call the Ciskeian authorities to account for the detention of Mgwali residents. The abduction and detention of 15 residents of the Cape Province from the Mgwali village near Stutterheim by Ciskeian police is deplored, is tantamount to anarchy and a complete breakdown of law and order, the PFP caucus statement said.



Mgwali village where many of the householders have title deeds to their land and have fought for several years to be allowed to stay.



Mr Wilson Fanti, chairman of the Mgwali Residents Associat.on — a prominent voice in the community's refusal to move to Peddie.



Mgwali's oldest resident, Mr Herman Gija, 96, swore beside the village's historic clock tower that he would never leave the village in which he was born.

CAPETOWN The government should publicly call the Ciskeian authorities to account for the abduction and detention of Mgwali residents, the Cape provincial caucus of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) demanded last night.

"The abduction and detention of 15 residents of the Cape Province

*271 D. D. Dispatch*  
**Mgwali:  
govt told  
to act**

from the Mgwali village near Stutterheim by Ciskeian police is deplored and is tantamount to anarchy and a complete

breakdown of law and order," the PFP caucus statement said.

"The Cape provincial caucus of the Progressive Federal party calls on the Administrator as the first citizen of this province to make representations for the immediate release of these residents of Mgwali," it said. DDC.



# Operation Salvage by outcasts of Mogopa

271 Star 20/2/54

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The people of Mogopa yesterday returned temporarily to the village from which Government officials and police uprooted them last week and began demolishing their homes.

They did so to salvage roofing material, doors and window-frames, which they intend transporting to Bethanie, near Brits.

All the people interviewed were determined that they would not stay at Pachsdraai, the area near Zeerust chosen by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

They seem determined to carry through a decision taken at a public meeting last year, when removal first seemed

probable — that they would take refuge at the ancestral land of the Bakwena baMogopa tribe. Talks were later held with Chief James Mamogale for permission to settle at Bethanie.

Community members said that some of them were paid compensation for their houses at Pachsdraai. Those who failed to collect their due would have to apply to the department, they said.

They added they were given an undertaking by a Department of Community Development official, Mr Cor Cornelius, that they were free to leave Pachsdraai at any time.

"We want to make it clear that we have only taken payment for our houses. We have not been

compensated for our land because we do not accept Pachsdraai — we were forced there," said a committee member.

Standing untouched, as zinc was tossed from roofs and old stone walls chiselled away round windows, was the school built at Mogopa by residents last month. It is not clear whether they will be compensated for this.

Cattle, donkeys and other livestock wandered in and out of the half-ruined homes.

At the entrance to the property sat Mrs Rebecca Rampou, perched on a pile of mealies. She was anxious to give her produce away. "I've planted fields and fields of mealies and sorghum and now it'll go. Please take some."



APR 11 1975 22/2/8/27 (10/2/75)

# PFP to probe abduction

## Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— Opposition spokesmen on Black Affairs will travel to Mgwali near Stutterheim this weekend to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of the alleged abduction and detention of residents by the Ciskeian security police.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) and Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) will head a fact-finding mission on the raid, which has been deplored by the provincial caucus of their party as "tantamount to anarchy and a complete breakdown of law and order".

The raid was apparently aimed at curbing the activities of the Mgwali Residents' Asso-

ciation, a body which is opposing the scheduled removal of the community to Frankfort in Ciskei.

The mission, said Mr Moorcroft, would "try to

## Business today

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— Questions. Second reading debate — Part Appropriation Bill. Second readings — Additional Post Office Appropriation Bill, Government Villages Amendment Bill. — Sapa

ascertain what the Mgwali community really wants, because the government will inevitably claim that the community is willing to move".

Mr Moorcroft, who on Monday called for urgent government action to secure the release of the residents, yesterday met with the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Although Mr Le Grange gave assurances that the matter would receive his full attention, he said he "was not yet in possession of the full facts".

Mr Moorcroft called the late-night detention of 36-year-old Mr Herman Gija by Ciskeian security police "brutal".

The raid will be raised in the House on Friday when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will be asked to give his department's response on the Mgwali raid.

Cape Times 22/12/64  
211

# Magwali arrests: SA probe

Own Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — An investigation into the incident in which several residents of Mgwali were arrested by Ciskeian police on Thursday night was under way, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, disclosed in Cape Town yesterday.

The raid has been confirmed by the Ciskeian security police chief, Colonel Z Makuzeni, and in a statement yesterday the Ciskeian Government said the action taken by Ciskeian police "was necessary in order to maintain law and order".

Mr Errol Moorcroft announced that he and a fellow Eastern Cape Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Andrew Savage, would attempt a "fact-finding mission" this weekend to discover what the community at Magwali really wanted, "because the government will inevitably claim that the community is willing to move".

(271) D. Sefatib  
22/2/84  
**Church to  
aid Mgwali**

EAST LONDON — The Church of Scotland has commissioned a King William's Town firm of attorneys to investigate possible ways of assisting the relatives of those Mgwali residents who have been detained by Ciskei police.

Mr T. Stanford, who represents the firm, said yesterday that the Church of Scotland had a vested interest in the

Mgwali community and owned the church and the mission school there. For this reason the church authorities were taking steps to render whatever assistance they could to the community.

Mrs Ivy Gija, the wife of the detained chairman of the Mgwali Residents Association Mr Mike Giji, said yesterday that she suffered a miscarriage at the weekend. She said she had been under great stress since her husband's detention and attributed the miscarriage to that. — DDR

271 Star 22/2/84

# Mogopa people begin exodus to Bethanie

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The uprooted people of Mogopa yesterday began their exodus from the relocation camp at Pachsdraai, near Zeerust.

Aboard the first truck to arrive at Bethanie, outside Brits, was Mrs Lydia More, maternal head of a prominent Mogopa family.

Friends who had managed to avoid the Government removal squad last week and go straight to Bethanie in Bophuthatswana cheered and embraced Mrs More as she got off the truck.

Although she has lost a 10-room brick home, the old lady showed only joy as her goods were unloaded onto bare veld. "We are back where we belong. We are Bakwena baMogopa (a tribe of Mogopa) and we will not stay at Pachsdraai."

Other residents also refuse to be defeated by the removal.

"They (the officials) didn't win. They just pressed us. They were scared to take us face to

face," said Mrs Sarah Thlapi.

Bethanie, an old mission settlement, was the traditional land of the Bakwena. The tribe was scattered during the Anglo-Boer War and the section that went to the Free State later bought Mogopa — the freehold farm near Ventersdorp from which they were forcibly removed last week.

## CAMPING IN YARD

At present between 20 and 30 Mogopa families are encamped in the yard of the tribal authority at Bethanie. Councillors of Paramount Chief James Leratodi Mamogale had told them stands would be marked out shortly and families moved onto permanent sites, said Mr John More of the Mogopa town committee.

A councillor approached by The Star yesterday said he could not supply details but gave the assurance that the people of Mogopa were welcome at Bethanie.

Trucks are expected to plough back and forth between Pachsdraai and Bethanie all this week. The removed villagers are free to leave the relocation camp once they have taken compensatory payment for their homes at Mogopa. Upon payment all families receive letters from the Zeerust commissioner stating there is no objection to their departure, provided they secure their own transport, do not return to Mogopa and make no damages claim against the Government.

The payment of families began on Saturday and continued yesterday. The driver of the truck carrying Mrs More said many — probably all — of the people removed last week were desperate to leave Pachsdraai. They had been overjoyed at the arrival of the first truck.

● Leading churchmen have made an appeal for money, heavy vehicles and other emergency supplies to assist the Mogopa people.

● See Page 10.

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Star 22/2/24

By Jo-Anne Collinge  
Leading Johannesburg churchmen have called on Christians to help the uprooted people of Mogopa in their determined effort to get away from the re-location camp of Pachsdraai near Zeerust to tribal land at Bethanie, near Brits.

# Churches plead for aid to move Mogopa people

A plea for emergency relief, money and trucks to transport possessions of families forcibly moved by the Government last week has gone out from the Witwatersrand Council of Churches. "Many of the people who were removed are desperate to flee from Pachsdraai. The churches are trying to respond to the people's pleas for help and to minister to them in their tragic situation," the council said. "We are appealing to the public to assist us. The Mogopa people need

heavy duty trucks to move them and their furniture and such building material as they are able to salvage. "They will need tents and temporary shelter and emergency relief at Bethanie. They will also require money, and we hope that many Christians will be prepared to offer their time and personal involvement." The appeal has been endorsed by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Timothy Bavin; the general secretary of the United Con-

gregational Church in South Africa, the Rev Joseph Wing; the Apostolic Administrator for the Catholic Diocese of Johannesburg, Bishop Reginald Ormond; the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Sigisbert Ndwandwe; the general secretary of the Christian Citizenship Department of the Methodist Church, the Rev Austen Massey; the chairman of the South Western Transvaal district of the Methodist Church, the Rev Ron Brauteseth; and the Mod-

erator of the Johannesburg Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, the Rev Alan Maker.

A lawyer representing the Mogopa people said Mr Louis Pretorius, of the Department of Co-operation and Development, had raised no objection to people leaving Pachsdraai for Bethanie, and had said truck drivers would be granted permits to enter the area.

The recently uprooted section of the Mogopa community resisted removal, claiming negotiations on the matter were not held with the entire community. They have also said that Pachsdraai is totally unsuited to subsistence-style farming and distant from centres of employment.

● Responses to the church appeal can be phoned in to 29-6364.

built by the national states development corporations and private sector.

The Department does not erect houses in closer settlements in the rural areas. To ensure viability of such communities, the essential priorities for which the Department takes responsibility are the provision of adequate water and of rudimentary services, school buildings, the demarcation of residential sites and sites for shops and structures. Site owners erect their own structures.

123. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18(1) and (b) section 20(1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1983; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed, if so, how many;

(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1983?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) 11.

(ii) and (iii) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Section 18(1) - None.

Section 20(1) - 12.

Official visits

139. Dr F A H VAN STADEN asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he paid any official visits abroad in 1983; if so, what (a) were the dates and was the (b) duration, (c) cost and (d) purpose of each visit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) and (b) 20 December 1983.

(c) Use was made of a SA Air Force aeroplane and there were no direct costs involved.

(d) Discussions with a delegation from Mozambique.

(e) ~~Discussions with a delegation from Mozambique.~~  
 154. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What amount accrued to the Western Cape Administration Board in 1983 from fines imposed for offences relating to influx control and identity documents;

(2) (a) what part of this amount was paid by employers in respect of illegal employment of Blacks and (b) how many employers were convicted of this offence?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Fines imposed for offences in respect of identity documents do not accrue to the Administration Board, but to the State. In 1983 R725 257,00 accrued to the Administration Board in respect of fines for influx control offences.

(2) (a) R178 258,00

(b) 1 021

161. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many (a) men, (b) women and (c) children were deported to (i) Transkei and (ii) Ciskei in each month from January to December 1983;

(2) whether any such (a) men, (b) women and (c) children qualified for permanent residence in the Western Cape in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act; if so, how many in each category?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) None

(b) None

(c) None

(1) and (ii) Fall away

(2) Falls away.  
 194. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any specific amounts have been allocated to the governments of national states in respect of social pensions; if so, what amounts were allocated to each national state for the year commencing 1 March 1983;

(2) whether his Department applies a formula in this regard; if so, what is the formula; if not, how are these amounts determined?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Section 6 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) provides for the establishment of a revenue fund for each national

state, and for certain moneys to be paid into the said fund. The governments of the national states have their own legislation in regard to social pensions, which they administer themselves.

Langa/Gugulethu/Philippi: offences

201. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) rape, (c) culpable homicide, (d) assault and (e) robbery were reported to the South African Police in (i) Langa, (ii) Gugulethu and (iii) Philippi in 1982 and 1983 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(i) (a) 1982 37

(b) 34

(c) —

(d) 689

(e) 102

(ii) (a) 118

(b) 176

(c) —

(d) 1 648

(e) 459

(iii) (a) 46

(b) 68

(c) —

(d) 169

(e) 228

1983 46

35

—

674

96

148

177

—

1 811

435

30

72

1

179

173



# Mgwali authority ours says Ciskei

271 EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government claimed yesterday that, although Mgwali was situated in South Africa, Ciskei authorities administered the community.

In a statement the Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs also said it was surprised at the announcement of Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, that he intended to visit Mgwali at the weekend.

The PFP's proposed visit, it said, would aggravate rather than solve the Mgwali problem. It advised Mr Moorcroft and his team to "cease this action".

The PFP resolved yesterday to go ahead with plans to send a mission to Mgwali despite the release of residents arrested by the Ciskeian security police and charges by the Ciskeian Department of Foreign Affairs that the visit is intended to stir up "revolutionary change" in the area.

The department said Ciskei did not believe in revolutionary change and Mr Moorcroft's actions would be interpreted by political activists operating at Mgwali as support for their cause. Both South Africa and

Ciskei could ill-afford such a state of affairs as it would hit both.

Mr Moorcroft, who is the PFP spokesman for black affairs in the Border area, said from Cape Town yesterday: "Mgwali does not belong to Ciskei and is not part of the sovereign state of the Ciskei."

Mr Moorcroft, who will lead the PFP fact-finding mission to Mgwali, said the South African authorities would be responsible for spending South African taxpayers' money in effecting the eventual move of Mgwali residents from their homes near Stutterheim to Frankfort in Ciskei.

"I therefore have every right to interest myself in both the reason for the move and the manner in which it is implemented," he said.

"To imply that the purpose of my visit is to encourage revolutionary action verges on the libellous — I dismiss it with contempt," he said.

Referring to the PFP's intended visit to Mgwali, the Ciskei statement said:

"This one-handed action negates the friendly relations that exist between South Africa and Ciskei."

"Mgwali is geographically located in South Africa, but is administered by Ciskei. Therefore, Ciskei has a legitimate right to protect its citizens residing at Mgwali and furthermore, the paramount citizen, Chiefness Nolizwe Sandile, has the judicial authority to conduct the affairs of the Mgwali community. The authority is part of Ciskei administrative

Ciskei had, through the implementation committee, repeatedly advised the South African Government that any

23/2/84

## Seven detainees released

EAST LONDON — The remaining seven Mgwali residents who were detained by Ciskei police last Thursday were released from detention in Mdantsane yesterday.

Mr Mike Gija, the chairman of the Mgwali Residents Association, said that he and the six other men had been released at 8.30 am yesterday and taken to Mgwali in a government vehicle.

Two detainees, Mr Herman Gija, aged 96, and Mr M. Dyani, who is blind, were released on Sunday. — DDR.

delay in matters concerning the removal of Mgwali people would have serious consequences since the community was divided, the statement said.

It accused the PFP of being keen on visiting Mgwali but of showing no interest in Crossroads where dogs were set on people.

"Ciskei would project the positive view that Mgwali be incorporated into Ciskei, seeing that it is administered by Ciskei and some residents are in favour of removal to Ciskei," the statement said.

"Ciskei undertakes to assist the people of Mgwali when an agreement has been reached between itself and the South African Government. But this was not done on humanitarian grounds. Ciskei does not in any way associate itself with any type of forced removals," the statement said. — DDR-DDC.

Editorial opinion P18.

# Families given three days to evacuate homes

By McKeed Kotlole, Pretoria Bureau

About 300 Winterveld families have been given notice to evacuate their homes within three days to make way for a highway.

The angry residents say were informed of the move by a building company, Roadmix Construction of Boksburg, which is employed by the Bophuthatswana Government. Notices issued on Friday gave them until to Monday to leave their homes.

They said land surveyors came to the area more than a year ago and made some markings. However, residents say nobody was told anything about removal.

They could not understand how the authorities could move them without offering an alternative place to go.

"We are just told to pack our belongings and go. They don't even bother to build us houses somewhere or compensate us for the houses and land," said one resident.

A director of Roadmix Construction, Mr Mannie Nel, said he was sure verbal notice had been given by the consulting engineers at the time of survey.

The consulting engineers, Harrison and Van Tonder of Pretoria, said the occupants of the affected houses were told they would have to vacate them a year earlier by the surveyors.

Mr A Whitehorn said about 80 shacks were involved and all the families were squatters.

The surveyors, Bekker and Whitehorn of Pretoria, said there was no possibility the people had not been warned at the time of the survey.

Mr M A Mosupye, secretary for the Department of Public Works in Bophuthatswana, said he was surprised to hear about the short notice given by the contractors.

He said normally they inform the affected people during surveying to give them ample time to make preparations.

"The people should be given alternative housing," he said.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE:**

- (1) Yes;
- (a) 13 February 1984;
- (b) Medical-legal investigation has not been concluded. Therefore no other step has as yet been taken.
- (2) (a) + (b) (i) and (ii) falls away;
- (3) (a) + (b) falls away.

**La Mercy Airport**

\*12. Mr B W B Page asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What is the latest anticipated date for the (a) resumption and (b) completion of the La Mercy Airport project?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (a) 1987;
- (b) 1993.

**Louis Botha Airport**

\*13. Mr B W B Page asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) What are the particulars of the improvements being carried out at the Louis Botha Airport at present and (b) what is the (i) estimated total cost and (ii) anticipated completion date in respect of these improvements?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

(a) A new fire station and ancillary facilities; a new domestic arrivals and departures building; the refurbishing of the existing departures hall into an international arrivals and departures terminal and the establishment of an à la carte restaurant in the old domestic arrivals building.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) and (b) No.

The purpose of granting concessional television licenses is to assist indigent persons. All civil pensioners and other retired persons are not necessarily indigent. In view of the fact that the SABC itself is not in a position to determine who are indigent, it inevitably has to rely on the norms applied by the Department of Health and Welfare in connection with social old age pensioners. Unless civil pensioners or other retired persons qualify in terms of the Social Pensions Act No 37 of 1973 for the supplementing of their pensions or incomes by the Department of Health and Welfare, and such pensions on application have actually been granted to them, they cannot be considered to be indigent in the light of the current norms.

*(Signature) Howard*  
*(Signature) 24/2/84*  
 601 353

\*16. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many persons are resident in Duncan Village near East London at present;

(2) whether it is the intention of his Department to remove or resettle any of these persons; if so (a) why, (b) when and (c) what total number of persons will be removed or resettled;

(3) whether the persons concerned will be resettled in the Republic; if not, (a) why not and (b) where will they be resettled; if so, (i) where and (ii) what facilities have been provided for them in each case;

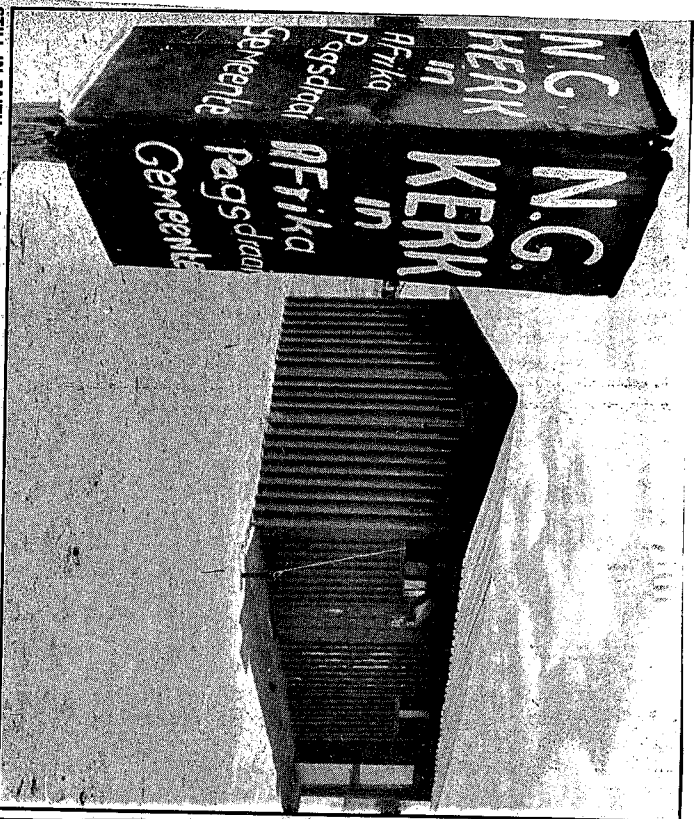
(4) whether any persons will be allowed to remain in Duncan Village; if so (a) what category or categories of persons, (b) what criteria will be applied in this regard and (c) in what part of Duncan Village will they reside?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development):**

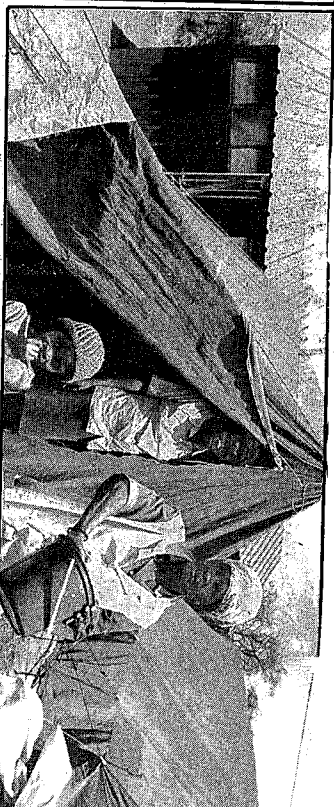
In a statement released to the news media on 23 in the 1983 it was announced that the area in East London known as Zifunzama, adjacent to Duncan Village, shall be retained and upgraded whilst the Government studies for its previous decision that "Duncan Village Project" be established and that the inhabitants be housed in Mdantsane with the co-operation of the Community Council of Duncan Village and the Ciskeian Government. The reply is as follows:

- (1) 26 114 in Zifunzama and 12 858 in "Duncan Village Proper";
- (2) Yes;
- (a) Living conditions in "Duncan Village Proper" deteriorated to such an extent that growing health and social problems developed, not only for the Duncan Village inhabitants but for East London as a whole.
- (b) As and when accommodation becomes available in Mdantsane.
- (c) All the inhabitants of "Duncan Village Proper";
- (3) No.
- (a) Because accommodation is to be provided for them in the nearby Mdantsane.
- (b) In Mdantsane in the Republic of Ciskei.
- (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (4) No, not in "Duncan Village Proper";
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

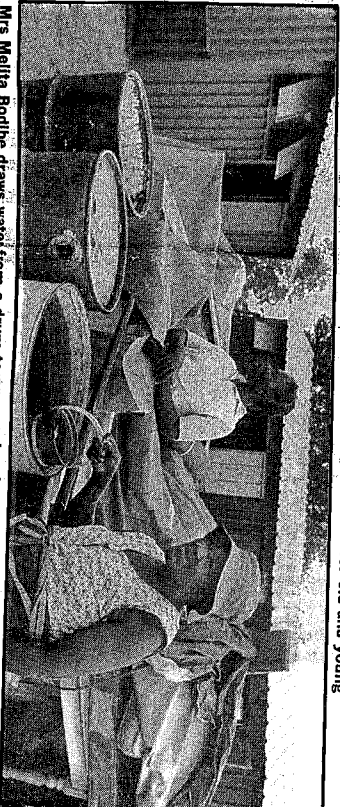
24/2/84



STILL IN FAITH ... a tin church in Paedsdraal, built on a site that belongs to the N G Kerk in Afrika



The long wait to be moved from Paedsdraal to Bethanie goes on ... for old and young



Mrs Melita Boudipe draws water from a drum to prepare her family's lunch ...

# 'God will punish those who throw His children around like stones'

FAMILIES of the Bakwena-Ba-Mogopa tribe are desperate and want to get away from Fachsdrail as soon as they can.

Destitute tribesmen say they abandoned their large and well-built homes two weeks ago for tin by 2 1/2 m metal shacks — their temporary homes until they can rebuild or move elsewhere.

"Get us out of here . . . take us to Bethane, where our leader is. We cannot stay here. This is no place for us," is the repeated view from them.

The 200 families who were removed from Mogopa want to move on to Bethane, near Bata, where the paramount chief — James Lerivotal Maitso — has settled.

The Mogopa people are determined not to stay in Fachsdrail and say they will patiently wait for community, organized help from the Government to take them out of the area they are rejecting to Bethane.

They openly say they are bitter and deeply mistrustful of Jacob More, the headman they had deposed while in Mogopa but who is presently regarded as God's man by some in Fachsdrail. He was resettled with him in Fachsdrail in the middle of last year.

Two of the tribe's leaders — Isaac and Sinaack More — have been placed closest

## Report: SOPHIE TEMA Pictures: ROBBIE TSHABALALA

to Mr Jacob More, who lives in an imposing homestead previously owned by a white farmer.

When the Mail visited his home on Wednesday, relatives said he and his wife were in Zeerust. A guard refused to allow a photograph to be taken of the house.

Apart from his house, the Fachsdrail village consists mostly of shacks. Some of the earlier arrivals — dating back to June last year — have begun to build houses.

Since their arrival at Fachsdrail a fortnight ago, the Mogopa families sit outside their shacks and wait for the Government to take them out of the area.

Tents have been allocated to the families in addition to the tiny huts. Apart from being so basic, the tents and huts in most cases cannot hold all the personal belongings.

Most families leave their belongings strewn around, because they cannot fit them into the huts and they do not in any event expect that they will soon be moving to Bethane.

The metal shelters — provided by the Government — attract the sun. By midday the heat is already so intense that no one can remain in the suffocating tin huts with-

out acute discomfort. The tents are just as hot.

Children who are not at school cannot easily play; the area is devoid of trees that could provide shade, except for the thorny bush which does not grow very high and throws off its dry thorns which are a danger to the children's bare feet.

The tribespeople say that, not only is the area hot, it is also arid and unsuitable for the sort of agriculture to which they are accustomed . . . growing maize and millet.

This week, shacks were still hastily erected because officials said they had found that the number of families that had been left in Mogopa was 200.

But the latest arrivals from Mogopa have still not been provided with toilets and most are still using the veld to pay nature's price.

The Government has put in several taps and people do not have to travel long distances for water. But many say it is salty and spoils the taste of food.

There are three schools in the village: a primary school, and two high schools for the children of Fachsdrail and the surrounding area of Utiyik.

and stands on a site which belongs to the NG Kga. There are no chairs inside. People say some of the people bring their own chairs for services while others remain standing.

One of the oldest residents in the area is Mr Petrus Mose, who is bedridden and is among the people who want to go to Bethane.

His daughter, Mildred, told the Mail: "My father was brought from Mogopa to Fachsdrail by ambulance.

"We are among the people who have decided to move on to Bethane. We do not want to stay on here . . . the place is terribly hot and we want to go to where our chief is, because that is our home."

Mr Ezekiel Pooe said he was born in 1896 and went to Mogopa when he was 15 with his parents.

He said: "I am among those who want to go on to Bethane."

He married his wife in Mogopa. They have five children now working in cities . . . all born in the village.

When asked how he felt about having been removed from Mogopa, he said: "My children, only God knows why He made it possible for the Government to take us from our land.

"But I believe that God will punish those who throw His children around like stones. They will one day pay heavily for their sins in purgatory and those they had forsaken will be glorified in heaven."

24/2/84

# Tribe that lost its fight for its land

THE removal of the Bakwena-ba-Mogopa from their traditional village to Pachsdraai ended the long, drawn-out fight by the tribe to keep the land they had bought 73 years ago.

The peaceful existence of this small community of Mogopa that had consistently over a number of years refused to move was destroyed when police moved into the area, sealed off the village and forcibly removed them to Pachsdraai on Tuesday, February 12.

As evidence of their determination to remain in Mogopa, the tribe had sought an interdict to restrain the Government from removing them from the village. It was refused by Mr Justice van Dyk.

And an application for leave to appeal against this judgement was ultimately refused on February 10, whereafter lawyers for the Mogopa people immediately notified the Department of Co-operation and Development that this was not the end of the legal process.

When they were taking the next step — petitioning the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for leave to Appeal — the removal took place with no prior warning.

The first indication the tribe had that disaster had overtaken them was when they were woken at 4am on the Tuesday by officials using loudhailers, warning them to remain in their homes and prepare to move. The entire village was surrounded by police.

The tribe's elderly chief — Isaac More — had, apparently, already been taken by then. About half an hour earlier he had been put on a bus and driven to Pachsdraai. His personal belongings were sent on later.

A tribal committee member, Mr George Rampou, said that he was also surrounded by the police after attempting to resist removal. He claims that he was handcuffed, pushed into a police van and driven to Pachsdraai.

On Wednesday this week Mr Rampou and other members of the tribe returned to Mogopa to try to salvage some of the building material from their demolished homes to be used in erecting their new houses in Bethanie.

And although now resettled in Pachsdraai, the tribe still talk of the harrowing experiences of how they were removed from Mogopa.

They claim that in several cases their children were simply loaded on to buses and driven to Pachsdraai while their frantic parents had no alternative but to follow and search for them.

Government officials have said that the removal was peaceful and voluntary, and have denied reports by the Mogopa people alleging harassment and brutality by the police.

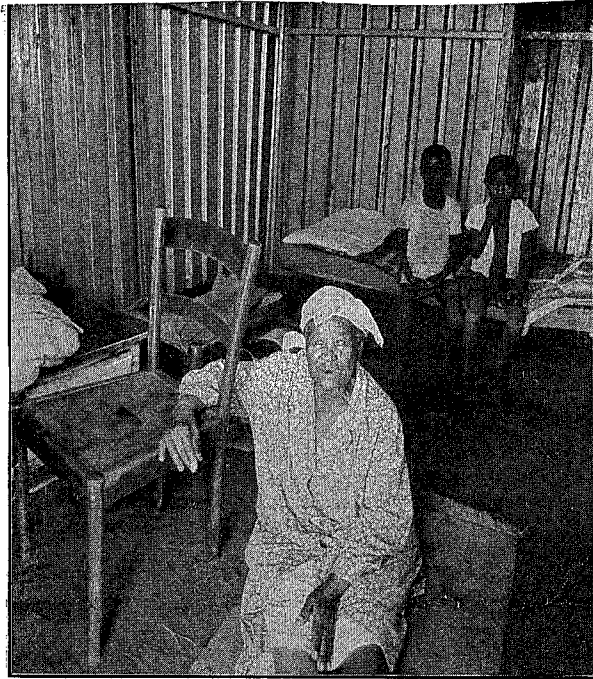
A police spokesman said people who had any complaints could lay charges, which would be investigated.

During the removal operation no strangers were allowed into Mogopa or Pachsdraai.

Only black journalists were allowed access, but under police escort, which effectively restricted them from speaking freely to the people.

White Press reporters, television cameramen, the Black Sash and American and British diplomats were turned away.

26/2/84



"Everybody in Mogopa called me Ouma and so can you, too"

271  
 Q. 601. 348  
 Ciskei security police 24/2/84  
 Hansard  
 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether there was a border incursion by members of the Ciskei security police in the district of Stutterheim on or about 16 February 1984; if so, what are the circumstances surrounding the incident;
- (2) whether any persons were removed from the Republic to Ciskei by the Ciskei security police; if so, how many;
- (3) whether his Department (a) has lodged a complaint with the Ciskei Government and (b) has taken any other steps as a result of the incident; if not, why not; if so, (i) what was the response of the Ciskei Government to the complaint and (ii) what other steps were taken;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. It would appear as if the action of the Ciskeian Police was connected with attempts by certain elements to disrupt a meeting. It was alleged that threats and action against a tribal chief were contemplated as well as against the safety of the Chieftainess of Ciskei. It appeared that the Ciskeian Police in all good faith believed they had to intervene to defuse an explosive situation.
- (2) Yes. Nine persons were involved.
- (3) (a) and (b): Immediately after this incident was brought to attention, the South African Ambassador in Bisho was instructed to protest to the Ciskei

Government in connection with the conduct of the Ciskeian Police on South African Territory and to request that the persons concerned be allowed to return home.

- (i) The Ciskei Government has taken note of our protest. The nine persons have already been released.
- (ii) Falls away, in view of the answer to (i) above.
- (4) Any transgression by other countries on South African territory is viewed in a serious light. I trust that incidents of this nature will continue to be solved in a spirit of co-operation and good neighbourliness.

Mr C W EGLIN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether the South African Government has received any assurance from the Government of the Ciskei that similar incidents will not take place again?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I would request the hon member to table that question.

Question standing over from Wednesday, 22 February 1984:

\*11. Mr R R HULLEY—Environment Affairs and Fisheries—[Reply standing over.]



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# Farmer's house burnt after he stopped black protest meeting

By PETER DENNENY

A FARMER'S house was burned down last week, two days after he told black churchmen not to attend a protest meeting in a white church.

Mr. Casper Badenhorst, a dairy farmer who lives 8 km outside Ventersdorp, said he "didn't know how anyone could not employ anyone," he said.

"I cannot say it had anything to do with the incident at the church, but I can draw their own conclusions," he said.

"It certainly was not

kept, of which he is a member. "I refused to allow the church to be used as a meeting place for a church matter. If such a meeting is allowed, they may as well allow black political meetings in the church too. "The people being moved are black, they have been paid out, and they are going to a black area," he said.

"If they move back again, they are rebels. One can't act against the government in that way." Mr. Badenhorst mentioned two black churchmen who had refused to report, they were the Rev Ephraim Mogotiana and evangelist Mr Steven Kgohe. Neither of the churchmen could be reached for comment.

Earlier, Mr. Mogotiana said he felt "sick at heart" according to a report. "After I spoke to them, they turned around and left," said Mr Badenhorst.

"The two I spoke to must have told the others. Nobody else came. Apparently the meeting was moved to another venue," he said.

Mr Badenhorst denied reports that he had been in radio contact with others in the town. "I was apparently prepared to 'see' them if the meeting was held. "I feel such a meeting should be held in the town hall, not in church," he said.

According to his wife, Mr

talk about the incident.

Another church worker, who declined to be named, said the incident at the church had been sorted out and everyone's satisfaction."

Las? "Was a police matter. "Last week, Mr Badenhorst and his wife, Mrs Badenhorst, were both working in the milkery shed when they noticed the blaze spread so quickly that they could not save anything.

When the fire broke out, Police are investigating.

# Mgwali told: Don't try to fight removal

271

**MGWALI** community leaders received a heroes' welcome this week when they returned to the threatened village after a week in Ciskei detention.

By **BENITO PHILLIPS, MONO BADELA and CHRIS VICK**

"We will never move," villagers told members of the Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA), who were taken from their village near Stutterheim last week in an armed raid by Ciskei Security Force.

The residents gathered on street corners to welcome back the last of the 15 detainees, who were released on Wednesday without being charged — but with a stern warning from the Ciskei authorities to "keep in line".

"But the reception we got from the people shows they are determined not to move," MRA leader Mike Gija told City Press. "It doesn't matter how

much South Africa and the Ciskei harass us — we will oppose our removal to Frankfort in the Ciskei."

Mr Gija said the MRA members had been told while in detention that they should join up with Mgwali's pro-removal Planning Committee, a body made up mainly of Ciskei civil servants.

"The Ciskei cops said we should know we're under their control, and that it would be better for us if we joined the Planning Committee.

"But the way the villagers responded on our release shows they will never do this," Mr Gija said. "They reject the Planning Committee — they see them as opportunists."

Mr Gija said the raid

on the village near Stutterheim last week was "an obvious show of force by the Ciskei — even though they have no business in our village, which is in South African territory."

Mr Gija said it seemed only Ciskeian police and army were involved in the raid — not South African Security Police, as was reported earlier.

"They were very rude to all of us," he said. "They threatened to 'let bullets fly' if we didn't point out the leaders of the MRA.

"As it was, they couldn't find our chairman, Wilson Fanti, or our spokesman, Mlongwane Ponye.

"But they did take away two people who have nothing to do with MRA — my grandfather Herman, who is 96, and Mr M Dyani, who is blind. They released the two of them on Saturday, but my grandfather was very badly affected — he had to go to the doctor, and is still fairly ill."

Another person badly affected by the raid was Mr Mike Gija's wife Ivy, who suffered a miscarriage two days after her husband was taken away.

"I think the trauma of the raid caused my miscarriage Mrs Gija told City Press.

Villagers were unsure what effect last week's raid would have on their future at Mgwali, where they have been threatened with removal for several years.

The Progressive Federal Party, meanwhile, will visit the village on Saturday to investigate the implications of the raid on a South African village by Ciskeian police.



# Residents told of Ciskei, SA talks

**STUTTERHEIM** — Acting Paramount Chief, Ndlovu Ndlwene Sandile told Mgwali residents on their postponed return to Francfort were taking place between the South African and Ciskei Governments.

She was addressing a rowdy meeting attended by about 600 people that lasted about 30 minutes at the Ziboula tribal authority on Saturday.

Her speech was often interrupted by heckling and jeering. She reprimanded the hecklers but

when they did not stop she said she would ignore them.

She said people who did not salute President Lennox Sebe should not be at the meeting. She took it that everybody present at the meeting was a Ciskeian.

Some people shouted that they were not Ciskeians.

She urged the residents to pay the Ciskei Development Tax because it was used for the development of the country.

She also appealed to

the people to pay their contributions towards the ruling party's annual congress to be held at Ndlwene Sandile during the Easter weekend.

She also told the meeting that the residents were behind in their contributions to the handicapped workshop for the handicapped. She said that as head of the Ziboula tribal authority she should be informed of all the meetings being held at Mgwali — DPH.

She said that as head of the Ziboula tribal authority she should be informed of all the meetings being held at Mgwali — DPH.



Acting Paramount Chief Ndlovu Ndlwene Sandile addressing a meeting of Mgwali residents, at the Ziboula tribal authority on Saturday.

▷▷ 27-2-84

**West Rand Bureau**  
The removal of blacks from the old township of Munsieville to Kagi-so will cost Krugersdorp ratepayers almost three times as much as the town council estimated because of delays and difficulties.

It was revealed at last night's monthly council meeting that the town would have to

(271) ~~33~~ *stew*  
**Krugersdorp shock**  
28/2/84  
**over black removals**

pay R830 138.

The council and the West Rand Administration Board agreed in January 1981 that Krugersdorp would pay R300 000 towards the removals. It was calcu-

lated that R170 000 would cover 75 percent of the rateable value of improvements made by Munsieville residents and that R130 000 would be the balance of a National Housing

Commission loan.

The worth of property improvements at Munsieville is now R982 150.

The management committee chairman, Councillor Sakkie Nel, has demanded that the matter be made public.

The town clerk, Mr J J Niewoudt, assured him there would be no further delays.



More than five million people in South Africa have been relocated or threatened with removal.

# Booklet takes theological look at removals

Pretoria Correspondent

In less than a quarter of a century more than 5 million people have either been removed from their homes to a place of the State's choosing, or threatened with removal.

These are figures given in a joint South African Council of Churches and Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference report on "relocations", published recently.

Together these bodies represent the majority of English-speaking Christians in South Africa.

Besides detailing the history and extent of removals in South Africa, the booklet takes a look at the legislation and removals from a theological perspective.

"The Bantustan policy rests on the division of the African population of South Africa into 10 separate communities . . .

Those who divide the African population in this way do so largely from an attitude of racial prejudice, based on greed and human hatred.

"It runs counter to Jesus' breaking down the dividing wall of hostility" (Eph.2:4) so as to cre-

ate through His death one new community."

The erection of barriers between people, says the booklet, may "exclude the pain of having to learn to change oneself, but it excludes the joy and mutual enrichment that comes from a new life in a shared community".

Separation is thus a defence measure to avoid entering the "reconciled and united world that God wishes to bring about" through understanding and co-operation.

Turning to the effects of relocation on the lives of the removed, the booklet finds a description of the Native Land Act and Group Areas Act in the writings of the prophet Micah: "They covet fields, and seize them; and houses, and take them away; they oppress a man and his house, a man and his inheritance" (Micah 2:2).

"Systematically destroying people's homes

and cutting off their settled means of livelihood, with small compensation, runs counter to the common good and is a travesty of justice.

"This prompts us to repeat the question of Augustine: once justice has gone, what is a government but large-scale brigandage?"

The booklet further quotes from Isaiah: "Woe to those who join house to

house, who add field to field until there is no more room and you are made to dwell alone in the midst of the land".

On economic restrictions, the exclusion of blacks from "meaningful participation" in the economic system, the booklet reminds the reader that "all the goods of the Earth can never be possessed absolutely by any human being.

"No person or government may rightfully make laws that permanently and absolutely exclude one section of humanity from owning land or other means of production."

Nor should one forget or ignore those who have been removed. "If we overlook those conveniently hidden away in squatter camps and relocation areas we can expect to hear the Lord's words: "Truly, I say to you, as you did it not to one of the least of these, you did it not to me" (Math. 25:45)."

271 ~~271~~ saw 28/2/84



PRESIDENT SEBE

# PEP: Ciskei raid on Mgwali illegal

28/02/89  
D. J. ...

By  
**ANTHONY JOHNSON**  
Political Correspondent

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The recent raid on Mgwali and the arrest of nine of its residents by Ciskeian security police was both unwarranted and unjustified.

This is the finding of last weekend's Progressive Federal Party's fact-finding mission which published its findings in a special report yesterday.

The mission, led by Mr Errol Moorcroft (MP for Albany) and Mr Andrew Savage (MP for Walmer), found that the manner in which the night raid of February 16 was conducted was "as brutal as it was illegal".

"In view of the scant regard to justice and the rule of law evidenced by the Ciskeian authorities, we felt that the fears expressed by the residents about being removed to the Ciskei are fully justified," the report said.

The stresses being imposed on the people of Mgwali by the Republic on the one hand, and the Ciskei on the other, had placed the community "in a desperate situation."

"It would be a crime against humanity to destroy a peaceful, well-ordered community, and

to force those who identify so strongly with Mgwali to leave their land," the report said in its conclusion.

It acknowledged, however, that "the destitute squatter element at Mgwali" should be encouraged to move to a place with greater promise of employment.

The mission also found that the Mgwali Residents Association (MRA) — a body which rejects both the move to Frankfort and the continued subjection of Mgwali to Ciskei — appeared to be "far more representative of Mgwali opinion" than the rival Mgwali Planning Committee (MPC), which was set up by President Lennox Sebe in 1981 with the specific purpose of implementing the removal of Mgwali.

The MRA claims to have the signed and committed support of 4 000 Mgwali people, including probably all the identifiable titleholders, according to the report.

The MRA, the report found, was openly opposed to the tribal authorities and the MPC on two important issues: the removal from Mgwali and the right of the Ciskei to exercise authority over land which they regard as being part of the Republic of South

Africa.

"As a consequence, a state of undeclared war was instituted by the MPC (which monopolised all official positions) against the MRA.

"People were told that the move to Frankfort was inevitable and that persons who did not accept it would not get houses there. Conversely, those who accepted first would get the best houses and land.

"Workseekers, pensioners and welfare cases were barred from facilities in Stutterheim, and told to apply through Zwelitsha. Drought relief was manipulated so as to benefit supporters of the MPC."

The report found that "the rapid erosion of the power" of Mgwali headmen and the MPC since a MRA public meeting took place on December 16 last year, "would seem to provide an obvious explanation for the decision of the Ciskei authorities to raid Mgwali — without South African knowledge and approval — on the night of February 16."

Despite its release of the nine detainees, "the Ciskei Government openly proclaims its right to rule Mgwali."

# Sebe: SA must decide on Mgwali

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe urged the South African Government yesterday to decide "where it is going" with the Mgwali community whose residents are scheduled to be resettled at Frankfort in Ciskei.

President Sebe in a lengthy statement said the Ciskei nation was angry about the situation which has developed at Mgwali and "seething with discontent and distrust" of South Africa's handling of the affair.

He criticised the Progressive Federal Party's factfinding visit to the settlement at the weekend and expressed surprise at the South African Government "lending support to the PFP in this manner and making the Mgwali affair a political football".

"Having worked with the South African Government in its policy of separate development the Ciskei cannot now be abandoned and be sacrificed to the whims and criticisms of the PFP."

He warned that Ciskei would take Acting Paramount Chieftainess Nolzwe Sandile from Mgwali and settle her within Ciskei boundaries, "and leave the ex-Robben Island dissidents at Mgwali to the South African Government and Mr Moorcroft".

He was referring to the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who led the PFP delegation to Mgwali.

"The Ciskei Government is not content to leave the matter in the unsatisfactory state to which it has now come.

"The South African Government would be better advised to pay more diplomatic attention to affairs closer to home than worry about overtures to Mozambique and elsewhere."

Dealing with the meeting addressed at Mgwali on Saturday by Chieftainess Nolzwe, head of the Zidula tribal authority, President Sebe said the meeting was enthusiastically supported by all the loyal followers of the chieftainess, who is the recognised traditional authority in the area.

"While the chieftainess addressed her followers a small band of dissidents belonging to the so-called MRA (Mgwali Residents Association) were separately addressed by Errol Moorcroft of the PFP who had taken it upon himself to visit the Mgwali area without even bothering to observe the normal courtesy of making some formal communication with the recognised tribal authorities of the area.

"In visiting the area, Mr Moorcroft also failed to even pay his respects

to the formal ceremonial head of the Ciskei nation, but chose rather to 'use the opportunity' to 'sow further seeds of discontent among the people of Mgwali in regard to their proposed resettlement in the Frankfort area," he said.

"In following this course, Mr Moorcroft has sought to involve himself more deeply into the affairs of the Mgwali people than any other agency to date, including the Ciskei Government.

"It is on record that my government has consistently refused to become involved in the negotiations which have taken place between the SA Government and the Mgwali community.

"The Ciskei Government has at all times adopted a position of strict neutrality during all negotiations and has refused to be drawn into the debate which has taken place between the two parties concerned."

President Sebe said Mr Moorcroft had not adopted this position but had actually gone out of his way to further exacerbate the differences which had arisen between the traditional authorities and the dissident group.

"Apparently Mr Moorcroft chose to address the dissidents and strengthen their rebellious resolve to oppose Chieftainess Nolzwe and the decision of the tribal authorities. He informed them that the Ciskei police would not again visit the area of Mgwali.

"In the event that the sovereignty of Chieftainess Nolzwe, the acting queen of the Ciskei nation, was in any way threatened and the RSA authorities failed to provide the necessary protection to her, the Ciskei would not hesitate to take whatever action was necessary to protect her.

"Mr Moorcroft should know that for more than 10 years under self-government status the Mgwali, Wartburg and Herschel communities were integral parts of the territorial area of the Ciskei state.

"It was only by the selfish design of the SA Government that these areas were excised from the independent state of Ciskei and the legality of the action needs to be further investigated.

"People cannot be legislated out of the bosom of their nation, deprived of their land, their citizenship status and their heritage by an act of the SA Parliament," said President Sebe.

Mr Moorcroft, in visiting Mgwali, was obviously seeking political mileage for his party, who do not seem to know where they were going in Southern Africa. — DDR



*CPM News 28/2/80 (271)*  
**PFM: Ciskeian raid  
on Mgwali 'brutal'**

Political Staff

THE raid on Mgwali by the Ciskeian Police was "unwarranted and unjustifiable", the PFM MP's for Albany and Walmer, Mr Errol Moorcroft and Mr Andrew Savage, state in a report issued after their visit to the area on Saturday.

And they add, "the manner in which it was conducted was as brutal as it was illegal".

The MP's flew to the Eastern Cape to conduct a fact-finding mission after the raid by Ciskeian security police which resulted in the detention of nine residents of Mgwali.

The report states that in view of the Ciskeian authorities "scant regard to justice and the rule of law" it was fair to accept that "the fears expressed by the residents about being removed to Ciskei are fully justified".

It concludes that: "while the destitute squatter element at Mgwali should be encouraged to move to a place with greater promise of employment, it would be a crime against humanity to destroy a peaceful, well-ordered community, and to force those who identify so strongly with Mgwali to leave their land".

# Policemen to face murder charges

(271)

28/2/84

Four policemen, three whites and a black, will appear in a Volksrust Circuit Court next month charged with the murder of a young black and the attempted murder of his father.

The policemen are alleged to have killed the young man, Mr Timothy Manana, and to have attempted to kill his father, Mr Absalom Manana, while the two were in custody at Dirkiesdorp on May 13 on charges of stock theft.

The Assistant Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr Jan D'Oliveira, said today the trial of the four policemen would take place from March 28 to 30.

He also confirmed that 21-year Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber, of Dirkiesdorp, would appear in the Circuit Court in Volksrust on March 19 or 20 on a charge of murdering Mr. Saul Mkhize, the Dirkiesdorp community leader, on April 2.

It is alleged that Mr Mkhize was murdered while addressing a meeting of 300 people in protest at the Government's intention to resettle them.

Mr Mkhize died of shotgun wounds.

## 4 000 Mgwali residents sign to oppose move

EAST LONDON. — The Mgwali Residents Association (MRA) claims the signed and committed support of more than 4 000 heads of households in Mgwali who were opposed to being removed from the village outside Stutterheim, to Frankfort, near King William's Town in Ciskei.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who met an MRA delegation during an on-the-spot investigation at Mgwali on Saturday, said it was obvious a large number of residents was "fiercely opposed" to the proposed removals.

Those opposed to the resettlement represented the original land holders, while those who had approved of it were among the more recently arrived squatter faction who had been offered houses and land at Frankfort.

Mr Moorcroft said there appeared to be some opposition to headmen and the collection and nature of taxes which had to be paid to the Ciskei Government.

The MRA was opposed to tribal authority. They claimed to be "Church people" and to be part of South Africa, he said.

Mr Moorcroft said when he heard about the recent arrest by Ciskei police of some

Mgwali people, who have since been released, he contacted the Minister of Justice, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr Le Grange assured him Ciskei police had no right to arrest Mgwali residents as they were in South African territory.

Mr Moorcroft told the MRA the South African Government accepted Mgwali as part of the Republic and would not allow Ciskei police to "molest" residents.

He added that the cause for the arrests appeared to be the rapid erosion of the power of the Mgwali tribal authorities and the Ciskei planning committee since an MRA meeting in December.

He said urgent clarification was needed as to the legal status of Mgwali, and whether it was part of the Ciskei or South Africa.

He added it was not clear who represented Mgwali residents, or whether they were willing to move to Frankfort.

The MRA told the PFP spokesman some residents were afraid to openly support the MRA for fear of victimisation and detention by Ciskei authorities.

The association said it was prepared to hold "elections" to prove that the majority of the residents were against resettlement. — Sapa.

259 28/2/84  
8 000 in  
271  
Leandra  
protest

**Political Reporter**

ABOUT 8 000 people of Leandra in the Eastern Transvaal — under threat of forced removal — decided at a meeting on Sunday they would not move, according to Chief Ampie Mayise of the Leandra Action Committee.

Chief Mayise yesterday said the meeting had also passed a vote of no confidence in the Leandra Community Council.

Earlier last week, officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had said those who worked outside of Leandra — about 60% of the 18 000 people — would have to find homes in the areas in which they worked, he said.

The officials told them they were building 712 homes for those who earned less than R200 and would give sites to those who earned more.

The meeting on Sunday had rejected this, Chief Mayise said.

It would mean those who earned more than R200 but could not buy a house would be homeless, he said.

The meeting also protested high rents for the houses.

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# Barrier sealife is 'in danger'

By MARSHALL WILSON MELBOURNE

Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the nation's major tourist attractions and among the eight wonders of the modern world, is threatened by man-made pollutants killing off marine life.

Research by two experts from Melbourne's La Trobe University shows significant levels of the chemical poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in clams, sea cucumbers, coral trout and even sharks.

European research has shown that the concentrations found in the Queensland samples can even interfere with the reproduction of fish and cause abnormalities among offspring.

One researcher, Professor John Waid of the university's microbiology department, said vulnerable life forms on the reef — which stretches almost 2 000km from Gladstone in the south to Cairns in the north — could be doomed because their diminished population is likely to lose the ability to compete for its place in the ecosystem.

Marine life more resistant to PCB was likely to eat the food of the affected species and other more hardy creatures which eat the affected species would have fewer to eat.

Dr Bob Smillie, who also took part in research on the reef, said the chemicals could have been dumped by winds or ocean currents from polluted regions in the Northern Hemisphere.

He compared the process with the spread of radioactive in Neville Shute's book "On the Beach".

Said Dr Smillie: "The same thing is happening with PCB. Air currents from Japan, Germany and the United States carry traces of the chemicals south and drop them. PCBs have even been found in Antarctica where polar bears and birds have been shown to carry traces.

ROM 29/12/84 (211) ~~211~~

# Govt and PFP slated by Sebe

Mail Correspondent BISHO. — President Lennox Sebe urged the South African Government yesterday to decide "where it is going" with the Mgwali community, whose residents are scheduled for resettlement at Frankfort in the Ciskei.

President Sebe said the Ciskei was angry about the situation which had developed at Mgwali and "seething with discontent and distrust" over South Africa's handling of the affair.

He also criticised the Progressive Federal Party's fact-finding visit to the settlement at the weekend and expressed surprise at the South African Government "lending support to the PFP in this manner and making the Mgwali affair a political football".

He warned that Ciskei would take Acting Paramount Chieftainess Noliwe Sandile from Mgwali and settle her within Ciskei boundaries, "and leave the ex-Roben Island dissidents at Mgwali to the South African

Government and Mr Moorcroft".

He was referring to the PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, who led the PFP delegation to Mgwali.

"The Ciskei Government is not content to leave the matter in the unsatisfactory state to which it has now come. The South African Government would be better advised to pay more diplomatic attention to affairs closer to home than worry about overtures to Mozambique and elsewhere."

Dealing with the meeting addressed at Mgwali on Saturday by Chieftainess Noliwe, head of the Zibula Tribal Authority, President Sebe said the meeting was supported by all the loyal followers of the chieftainess, who is the recognised traditional authority in the area.

While the chieftainess addressed her followers, a small band of dissidents belonging to the MRA (Mgwali Residents Association) were addressed elsewhere by Mr Moorcroft.



Two winners in the "I love Abanga" contest — from Johannesburg Zoo's lonely black rhino bull, ownership savings account — are (above) Dianne who receives R100 shopping vouchers, and (below) — who wins a R100 hamper from Stellenbosch Fa

Pictures: (top) PAUL VELASCO; (bottom): ROBBIE ROBERTSON

# Biography jabs pricked by book

London Bureau

LONDON. — Lady Amalia Fleming, widow of the British inventor of penicillin, has reacted angrily to a new biography on her late husband, by author Mr Gwyn Macfarlane, which alleges the scientist owed his success to others.

"For me, Macfarlane is an idiot and immoral," said Lady Fleming.

"To impress and to sell more books he did not hesitate to distort genuine historic facts and cast doubt on the achievements and name of my husband."

Lady Fleming, a parliamentary deputy at the Council of Europe for Greece's ruling socialist party, stressed.

"Penicillin was discovered by my husband in 1928 in its basic form. He was the first to use it on patients, even though on a limited scale."

But Lady Fleming admitted that for eight years after 1928, Alexander Fleming came into contact with other scientists in his attempts to find means of purifying penicillin, and was greatly aided in this respect and in making his industrial production possible.

Macfarlane, in his book titled "Fleming: the Man and the Myth", argues a Mr Florey was the scientist who in fact improved penicillin and made its use possible.

He says Fleming commercially exploited the discovery by holding on to the patent and the right for its industrial production.

Penicillin was one of the first antibiotics to be used on a wide scale and, in the words of Sir Winston Churchill, was "one of the three basic contributors to the Allied victory in the Second World War".



# NISSAN

## Fund broker accepts findings

# On the

By GEOFFREY ALLEN and  
IT WAS a case of the "white lie" yesterday trying to lift the Government's new inheritance taxation would be

Mail Reporter

271

~~10-2~~ *Handwritten* 29/2/84  
Ciskei security police

*Q. Col. 402*

\*15. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a contingent of the Ciskei security police entered the Mgwali township near Stutterheim on or about 16 February 1984; if so, (a) for what purpose, (b) with what results, (c) when did it (i) enter and (ii) leave the township and (d) how many (i) men and (ii) lorries made up the contingent;
- (2) whether the members of this contingent were armed; if so, what was the nature of the arms they carried;
- (3) whether the South African Police were informed of the intention of the Ciskei security police to enter this township; if not, what steps have



- been taken as a result; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom, (c) in what manner and (d) what branch of the South African Police was so informed;
- (4) whether the South African Police sanctioned this entry; if so, by whom was it sanctioned;
- (5) whether members of the South African Police accompanied this contingent;
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

- (ii) At approximately 22h00.
- (d) (i) and (ii) It is unknown how many men made up the contingent, but according to observers it consisted of approximately 15 vehicles.
- (2) It is unknown whether members of the contingent were armed.
- (3) No. The Department of Foreign Affairs has protested to the Ciskeian Government.
- (4), (5) and (6) No. X

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) and (b) The action by the Ciskeian Police resulted from alleged threats by riotous elements to disrupt a meeting held at Mgwali. The safety of the Chieftainness of the Ciskei and of a tribal chief was allegedly also threatened.
  - (c) (i) At approximately 21h00. 7

# Reprieve for families at Winterveld

ARGUS  
29/2/84  
771

**Argus Correspondent**  
**PRETORIA.** — The bulldozing of nearly 300 Winterveld houses by contractors to make way for a highway has been suspended.

The families had been given until Monday to move out of their homes by the contractors — who had already demolished two houses last Tuesday.

The Bophuthatswana Government and the builders have given an assurance to stop the demolition of the houses until all the affected families have been given alternative places and

their homes evaluated.

The Winterveld Action Committee (WAC), under the leadership of Mrs Amica van Gylswyk, met Mr Michael Brunton, the building supervisor, to negotiate the suspension of the threat until every affected family had moved out and had received compensation from the Government.

Mr Brunton, who denied having received an order from the Bophuthatswana Government to stop the demolition, said the delay would be costly.

"We were under the impression that the families had long been informed by the Govern-

ment to leave the area since the contract was signed more than a year ago," he said.

After the discussion with the action committee Mr Brunton assured them that he would suspend work in that section of the road. "We were also given the impression that these people were illegally squatting in Winterveld."

Mrs Gylswyk, whose committee had threatened to take court action if the demilition continued, appealed to the Department of Foreign Affairs to intervene in the demolition.

She said the department's officials then tele-

phoned the Bophuthatswana Government and were assured by the Bophuthatswana authorities that the demolitions would stop immediately.

Mr A Masidi, Secretary for Housing and Rural Development in Bophuthatswana, said he had personally informed the consulting engineers for the contractors to stop work in that area — "and the stoppage is definite".

Most of the affected families have already moved out of their homes and have erected small shacks from corrugated iron to protect their furniture.

CAPE TOWN 29/2/84 ~~68/87~~ 271

# Over 116 000 families 'relocated'

Political Correspondent  
THE Strydom Committee released figures yesterday showing that nearly 30 years of group areas removals have resulted in the "relocation" of more than 116 000 families.

A further 16 000 families remained to be moved as at September 30, 1982, its report said.

In both cases, white families constituted a small minority of the people disrupted by removals because they lived in the "wrong" group area.

Coloured people have been most affected by the removals. The 77 930 coloured families moved constitute some two-thirds of the 116 450 families moved under the Group Areas Act.

A further 36 747 families moved were Indian and only 1 773 were white. Of the 16 110 families still to be moved in 1982, 8 457 were Indian, 7 376 coloured and 187 white.

The report says, however, that the number to be moved includes coloured and Indian fam-

ilies living in black areas, living in disqualified areas under permit or subject to reinvestigation, those where removals will soon be completed such as Lansdowne in Cape Town, and the town of Maclear where alternative housing was under construction.

If these factors were taken into consideration, the "true" number to be removed was 6 711 families, of whom 3 342 were coloured, 3 299 Indian and 70 white.

The report also praises

the R607,3-million spent by the Department of Community Development up to September 1982 in enabling various population groups to develop into "separate and independent socio-economic entities".

It says the Community Development Board has played a magnificent role in the material and spiritual upliftment of communities.

"Monuments of brick, cement and glass have arisen in areas like Schubart Park, Pretoria,

business centres, including the Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg, and residential areas like Lenasia and Mitchells Plain."

The breakdown given does not show whether or not the R667-million includes the cost of removals. It does include improvements and demolitions. R66-million in development costs, R130-million in erecting homes and businesses, R111-million in loans to local governments and R29-million in "various activities".



# Removal looms as Swazis celebrate

By Jo-Anne Collinge

While Swazis at Badplaas mounted their massive annual "ummemo" celebration at the kraal of Chief Johannes Dhlamini, perched high above the Eastern Transvaal resort, an urgent plea went out to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to reconsider the planned removal of black residents of the town.

Mr Peter Lukhele, a councillor of Chief Dhlamini and secretary of the Council of Swazi Chiefs in South Africa, said on Tuesday a letter had been sent to Dr Koornhof last week.

He said it was a response to a letter from Dr Koornhof in which Chief Dhlamini had been requested to advise his

community to move to Eerstehoek and Honinglip in kaNgwane.

Badplaas, which has been the site of the Embhuleni royal kraal of the Swazis for over 130 years, has no formal township. As a result all black residents have been declared illegal in terms of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

They were given notice to leave the town by January 11 but the deadline expired without anyone moving. Officials have not taken action against residents.

According to Chief Dhlamini and his councillors people will not move because:

- They regard Badplaas as part of traditional Swazi territory.

- They fear loss of urban residence rights and the associated employment

opportunities once they move to kaNgwane.

- They fear they will not be compensated for their present property as negotiations on the matter broke down when the chief insisted that the question of removal be shelved until the Swaziland boundary dispute was settled.

- Uncertainty over their future has not kept residents from celebrating the ummemo, the traditional ceremony where they express their unity as Swazi people.

There have been regimental displays and feasting daily since February 19. Crowds of outsiders have visited Chief Dhlamini's kraal, says Mr Lukhele.

The celebration reaches a peak this Sunday when up to 8 000 people are expected.

# Morbid' auction is driving people away

By Zenaide Vendeiro

A collection of furniture, sports equipment, and what-have-you to be auctioned off in Durban early next month is proving morbid — it is the personal property of convicted murderer Maureen Smith and her late husband

Emel Bernstein, of Trakman's Auctioneers in Durban, has received instructions from the lawyers to sell the Smiths' personal effects

Several people have viewed the items, when they are told to whom they belong they wouldn't buy them if they had all the money in the world," he said. "People are very cautious about things like this."

Effects include left-handed golf clubs, fish-clothes and shoes belonging to Mr Smith, murdered at his home in Kelvin, Sandton, in 1982.

Expensive items include a television set, a lounge, a "quality" lounge suite, an oak dining table, chairs, a hi-fi, a freezer, a washing machine, a dryer and water skis.

There are also books, British travel brochures and records of Elvis Presley, the Beatles and Gilbert



2 murder victim, Mr Rodger Smith of Kelvin, left-handed as his golf clubs, up for auction, Maureen Smith mutely testify.

# Happy Jack in his ther

The dog thrown from a car and rescued by one of the students working at the Durban Times Festival, was reunited with his family.

Students working at the Lifestyle Festival saw the dog out of a passing car and rescued him.

The dog's owner, Mrs. Everitt, is pictured with the dog.

By Mike Cohen  
Crime Reporter

An elaborate police trap to catch an alleged extortionist worked yesterday when a 22-year-old man was arrested in Johannesburg — and R100 000 saved in the process.

The involved story started when shots were fired at a northern suburbs man who was working in his garden on Sunday. The man fired back but no one was hit. The mystery gunman fled.

On Tuesday, an anonymous telephone caller spoke to the man's son, threatened him and demanded R100 000. The police were informed.

# Motorist guilty of culpable homicide

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A Parow motorist who caused the death of a traffic policeman on July 9 last year was yesterday found guilty of culpable homicide.

Pieter Willem Swanepoel (27), of Oldham Road, Parow, was sentenced to a fine of R2 500 (or 18 months) by a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate, Mr J van Dam.

A further 12 months' imprisonment was suspended for five years.

Swanepoel was sentenced to a further fine of R250 (or three months) for failing to ascertain injuries or damages after the accident.

A further fine of R50 (or two weeks) was imposed for failing to obey a traffic officer. Swanepoel's licence was suspended for five years.

Evidence was that Swanepoel sped off after failing to obey a signal by Constable Christo Greeff.

The policeman gave chase on his motorcycle and skidded into Swanepoel's car.

Constable Greeff had put his own life in danger to do his duty, said Mr van Dam.

# Police net alleged extortionist

A police spokesman said detectives devised an elaborate plan to apprehend the alleged extortionist and, at 11.10 am yesterday, the plan was put into operation.

The police had collected the R100 000 and set up the trap at the meeting point.

A 22-year-old man was held at the scene and police retained the money. The man will appear in court soon.

# Mogopa people start a new trek

113 184  
271 By Jo-Anne Collinge Star

More than 100 families forcibly removed from Mogopa last month have left the government Pachsdraai relocation camp and the number of "refugees" is growing daily.

Trucks funded by public donation are moving families twice-daily from Pachsdraai to Bethanie, where the people wanted to settle.

The newcomers to Bethanie and its two satellite settlements of Modikwe and Berseba have been granted land to build on.

But there is a desperate shortage of water for household use and some families have no materials to build temporary shelters.

Plans are underway to transport water in trucks to the area until a permanent supply can be established.

Donations of building materials are expected to arrive in Bethanie today and community leaders hope to retrieve materials from their school at Mogopa to distribute to the roofless.

The school was built by the people of Mogopa in January to replace one bulldozed by the Government in August.

The Department of Community Development has said it will not compensate the community for the school, but has given permission for the people to remove materials that can be used again, according to the community's lawyer.

The Bethanie region of Bophuthatswana near Brits was chosen by the uprooted people of Mogopa as their place of refuge because it comprises part of the ancestral land of the Bakwena baMogopa tribe.

# Shots fired at cafe man

East Rand Bureau

A Springs cafe owner and his wife had a narrow escape yesterday when a gunman shot at them.

A police spokesman said Mr Antero Manuel Ferreira (47), of 10th Street, was at his front gate at 5 pm when a man walked up to him and began assaulting him.

Mr Ferreira ran to his house and the man fired three shots at him, all misses. One bullet hit a window of the house.

The gunman followed Mr Ferreira to his shop and fired another two wild shots, then chased and fired a wild shot at Mrs Maria Ferreira (35). Police later arrested a 38-year-old man.

# Pilot got licence just before fatal crash

MARITZBURG — The pilot of the light aircraft which crashed into a hill at Nottingham Road on Tuesday night, killing himself and his girlfriend, had received his commercial pilot's licence only hours before his death.

Mr Nathan Packirisamy (19) and his companion, Miss Ushanth Jadoo (19), both died instantly when their Cessna 182 Skylane crashed on the Karkloof farm at about 7.45 pm.

Yesterday a distraught Mr Prem Jadoo, father of the dead girl, said Mr Packirisamy had fetched his daughter on Tuesday afternoon and flown to Johannesburg for the presentation of his commercial pilot's wings.

Miss Jadoo, the fourth child of six, was a second year BA student at the University of Natal.

Mr Packirisamy — the son of an ear, nose and throat specialist — was from Lenasia. — Sapa.

# Minister: no SAP sanction for raid

**37** THE ASSEMBLY **38**  
The South African Police had neither sanctioned the Mgwali raid nor had it accompanied the contingent of Ciskeian security police that conducted the February 16 raid, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany and FFP spokesman for black affairs in the Border area.

Mr Le Grange said the SAP were not informed of the intention of the Ciskeian police to enter the township and the Department of Foreign Affairs accordingly had protested to the Ciskei Government.

He said it was not known how many men made up the contingent or whether they were armed. The Ciskeian police used about 15 vehicles in the raid which lasted for about an hour, he said.

The minister said the action by the Ciskeian police resulted from alleged threats by riotous elements to disrupt a meeting held at Mgwali. The safety of a chieftainess of Ciskei and of a tribal chief was allegedly also threatened. — PC.

*0. 21/1/84*

*1/3/84*

*D. Dispatch*  
*13/8/87* (271) ~~271~~ ~~271~~

# 9 Mgwali residents to sue Ciskei for detention

EAST LONDON — The nine Mgwali residents who were detained by Ciskei police a fortnight ago are intending to sue the Ciskei Government for damages Mr G. Budlender, an attorney with the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre, said yesterday.

The residents of Mgwali are due for resettlement at Frankfort in Ciskei. The Mgwali Residents Association, which claims the support of 90 per cent of the residents, are opposing the move.

Mr Budlender said he had been instructed by the residents concerned to sue the Ciskei Government for "about R5 000" for each of the nine men.

The residents were proceeding with the action because they felt that the raid was illegal. Mr Budlender said one of the lawsuits would contain allegations of assault.

Mr Budlender said he did not know where the cases would be heard but expected it would be in the Grahamstown Supreme Court. He said it would be some time before the claims were brought and that indi-

vidual officials in the Ciskei Government would be issued with summons.

— DDR

# Koornhof questions removal figures

Political Staff

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday disputed the White Paper made claim that about 3,5-million people have since 1960, and implied that a figure of less than 400 000 was more accurate.

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town, Dr Koornhof said the figure of 3,5 million had been used in a South African Council of Churches report on removals, and by the Progressive Federal Party had been quoted on black affairs, Mr Ray Swart, in Parliament last year.

In reply to the trouble of trying to determine with the Department of Co-operation and Development what in the department's opinion — was true and what was not true in connection with this issue, the department's figures as given to me show that from 1960 to the present date 436 500 people have been moved from black spots and badly-situated areas.

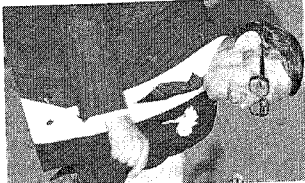
## 'Inflated set-up'

"I reckon there is a great deal of difference between 3,5 million and this figure. The point I want to make is that there is a greatly inflated set-up as far as this issue is concerned and it is necessary that it be put in perspective," he said.

Dr Koornhof said he did not want to comment "at this stage" on correct the figure.

He said further figures given to him by the department had been moved.

Dr Koornhof again undertook to arrange an in-depth press briefing on the government's view of removals. He said information being published was doing the country a great deal of harm. He also wanted to arrange a press visit to a re-



Dr Piet Koornhof



Mr Ray Swart

removal area so that journalists could see the problem the government faced.

● According to figures published last year by the Suprus People's Party (SPP) 3 522 900 people were moved in terms of government policy between 1960 and 1982.

● The SPP an independent group, undertook the most exhaustive study ever of population relocation in South Africa. Its five-volume report was published last year.

The SPP's breakdown of the figures for removals were:

- Farm removals, including through the abolition of cash tenancy — 1 129 000.
- Clearing of "black spots" and removals from "badly-situated areas" in terms of government policy in the 1970s — 614 000.
- Urban relocation, including removal of people from black townships to hamlets — 730 000.
- Removals of informal settlements in urban and peri-urban areas — 112 000 plus.

## Political removals

- Group Areas Act removals — 634 400.
- Removals for infra-structural schemes such as dams and roads and for strategic military purposes — 23 500.
- Directly political removals such as banishment and deportation of individuals by the authorities and the flight of people from Henschel and Glen Grey in Transkei — 50 000.

The SPP also estimated that about 1 765 500 people were under threat of removal, including 1 153 000 in "black spots" and "badly-situated areas".

When questioned at yesterday's press conference, Dr Koornhof, said he and officials of his department had had a "good look" at the SPP report and he said he was prepared to discuss it at a later stage.

# champ Piquet in the fastest

his Renault, setting a best lap of 1 min 7,98 sec, his team-mate Patrick Tambay running full tank and waiting until tomorrow before attempting a fast time.

The Williams-Honda team also concentrated on full tanks and race tyre testing yesterday, neither Keke Rosberg or Jacques Laffite running under 1 min 8,0 sec and Rosberg's testing stopping prematurely when his engine seized.

If the weather cools before testing finishes on Saturday afternoon several drivers have predicted times below 1 min 6,0 sec by then.

Yesterday's times: 1, Piquet (Brabham BMW BT 53) 1 min 6,25 sec; 2, Mansell (Lotus-Renault 95T) 1 min 6,45 sec; 3, Winkelhock (ATS-BMW) 1 min 7,71 sec; 4, Fabi (Brabham BMW BT53) 1 min 7,85 sec; 5, Warwick (Renault RE50) 1 min 7,98 sec; 6, Rosberg (Williams-Honda) 1 min 8,45 sec; 7, Laffite (Williams-Honda) 1 min 9,0 sec; 8, Tambay (Renault RE50) 1 min 9,3 sec; 9, Cecotto (Toleman-Hart) 1 min 11,03 sec.

his week Derrick

free-free run with

## fined R21 000 for in 30 abortions

having his name removed from the doctors' roll.

"However, this was a risk he voluntarily accepted," the magistrate, Mr I J J Luther, said.

### MEDICATION

Dr Percy Yutar SC said Wolfsohn became involved after Magdalena Hermina Lotter — who has been convicted on 35 counts of procuring abortions — had asked him to provide medication for clients who had had abortions.

"To terminate a potential human life is something strongly disapproved of by the general population," the magistrate said. "A mitigating factor was that the abortions were procured with the necessary skill and that there were no bad side-effects.

"Some people are of the view that the existing Act is too restricting and that legal abortions should be more readily available. But until existing laws are changed, the public must abide by the Act."

Mr Luther imposed an additional two months for each count (suspended for five years).

## port upsets broker

see the firm's deal sheets, claiming these were the private property of Mr Sterianos.

Mr Sterianos told The Star that the records were not his private property, and that by law the books were open for inspection to the firm's auditors and to the Registrar of Pension Funds.

He said he had never handled the pension fund's gilt transactions.

Mr Sterianos said he took exception to an allegation in the report that the City Treasurer, Mr Manie Venter, was "not at all happy with the broker or the conduct of the broker ... and on July 6 1983 he addressed a letter to Mr Beby (the pension fund man-

## 'Enough homes for displaced'

Pretoria Bureau

The Bophuthatswana Government has enough houses available in Mabopane to accommodate all the Winterveld families whose houses will be bulldozed to make way for a road.

Mr J M Sechoaro, secretary for the Department of Lands and Rural Development in Bophuthatswana, said 170 houses in unit U, Mabopane, were available for the 139 families whose houses were in the strip marked for the new highway.

Other families not affected by the removals would also be accommodated in unit U as soon as houses were available.

He said the Bophuthatswana Government had given the affected families enough time to move into the new houses.

## Gala race meeting for SAA's birthday

South African Airways yesterday announced it would stage a gala race meeting at Turfontein on April 7 as part of its 50th anniversary celebrations.

The feature race of the day will be known as the "SAA 50th Anniversary" and will carry a stake of R50 000 run over a distance of 1 400 m.

The race will be for three-year-old horses at set weights with colts and geldings carrying 56 kg and fillies 54 kg.

The announcement, made on an SAA flight from Johannesburg to Durban, is said to be the first Press release in the air.

Nominations for the race are free, but will be by invitation.

In addition to the first place prize money of R31 250, the winning owners, trainer and jockey will receive first-class international air tickets to a destination of their choice on any route

his building and selling speculation keep him too busy to attend to church matters. — West Rand Bureau.

## Two people found dead

A man and a woman were found dead in separate incidents on the East Rand yesterday.

The body of Mr Montgomery Cilliers (24) was found hanging from a rafter, and the body of Mrs Ethel Rademan (73) was discovered with a bullet wound in the head. Police do not suspect foul play. — East Rand Bureau.

## Bankruptcy from drought

The drought caused the bankruptcy of a Randfontein doctor, as his patients could not pay, it was submitted in a Rand Supreme Court application for provisional liquidation this week.

In the application his brother said that Dr Jan Philippus Wessels, of Culemborg Park, was unable to pay debts of R67 737.

Mr Justice D O Vermooten provisionally sequestered the estate and postponed the matter to March 13.

## Three men rob Jo'burg firm

A 60-year-old woman and her assistant were robbed of R10 700 at a central Johannesburg wholesale firm yesterday.

A gunman and two others threatened Mrs D Shelley (60) and Miss Melanie Relinghuys (24) at 11.20 am and grabbed R10 700 from the Market Street firm before fleeing. No one was injured. — Crime Staff.

## Unions to meet on federation

CAPE TOWN — Representatives of major independent trade unions will meet in Johannesburg this weekend to continue talks on forming a fed-

# Transkei casino bus stoned, tyre slashed

~~276~~ Own Correspondent *Stew* 2/3/84

DURBAN — Scores of day-trippers to the Wild Coast Casino in the Transkei returned to Durban almost an hour late last night. Their bus had been stoned and one of its tyres slashed.

A passenger said the driver had told them he believed a group of blacks might have been responsible for the stoning.

He had said the incident had taken place inside the casino complex.

The passenger added that passengers became angry when they were told to board the bus, which had pieces of glass all over the seats. They also felt that it was unsafe to travel in the bus as the windscreen was frosted as a result of the stoning and the driver could not see the road.

Mr Alberto Chiaranda, managing director of the casino complex, said he was aware of the incident but that it had not taken place in the casino complex.

He said the bus was stoned at the Umtamvuna River bridge.

# White residents oppose removal

Cape Times 2/3/84 (27)

**Political Correspondent**  
NEARLY 150 white Lansdowne residents have signed a petition opposing the removal of coloured families and appealing for the retention of the area's racially mixed character.

The petition is to be handed to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who administers the Group Areas Act which threatens the remaining 51 coloured families in Lansdowne.

Lansdowne was declared a white group area 15 years ago. Mr Kotze told Parliament last month that "hundreds and hundreds" of coloured families had been moved from the area since then.

He blamed the resistance of the remaining 51 families on reports in English-language newspapers.

In the petition, 146 white Lansdowne residents voiced their



Mr Pen Kotze

"strongest protest" at the continued application of the Group Areas Act there.

"The application of this Act in Lansdowne is seriously threatening to disrupt a stable, law-abiding community where 'white' and 'coloured' families have lived in friendship and trust.

"We support the 51

families in their determination to resist removal from their homes and call on the Department of Community Development to cease its pressure on these families."

The petition is to be handed to Mr Kotze by the PFP MP for Green Point, Mr Tian van der Merwe.

Mr Van der Merwe said in a statement that the petition was an expression of solidarity between people of different races which the government could not ignore.

"It is clear from this move that there is no friction between the races in Lansdowne."

If the government persisted with the removals, it would be introducing friction into the area. It would also be applying hurtful and unnecessary discrimination contrary to its promises in recent years, Mr Van der Merwe said.



# Raid on Mgwall: all too familiar story of

271

WEEKEND POST 3/8/1984

By CLIFF FOSTER

## plight of 3m

ALL it needed to give the situation at Mgwall — where Africans are resisting removal to Ciskei — its own dramatic signature was for armed police from the neighbouring state to arrive by night and carry off some leading villagers, including a blind man and the oldest resident, aged 96.

Any dramatist, say Athol Fergat for example, would need a dash of brilliance to devise such attention-grabbing material. And then the device could risk stretching credibility too far, be too strange for fiction, though these are strange times we live in.

Only 'bungling' of the crassest kind or a manifest contempt for public opinion, could cause the spotlight to swing on to Mgwall at this sensitive time.

Not that authorities have shown particular sensitivity when it comes to bundling African families off their land, out of their homes and dumping them disposed in some remote and inhospitable spot.

But though the story may be all too familiar (it should be, more than three million people have been uprooted), the night raid has guaranteed that the plight of these blacks will underwrite vil-

the State President issued an order for the removal. At the same time an order went out to the South African Police to arrest and detain any person who retrained or refused to move. Over the next year the people tried to resist.

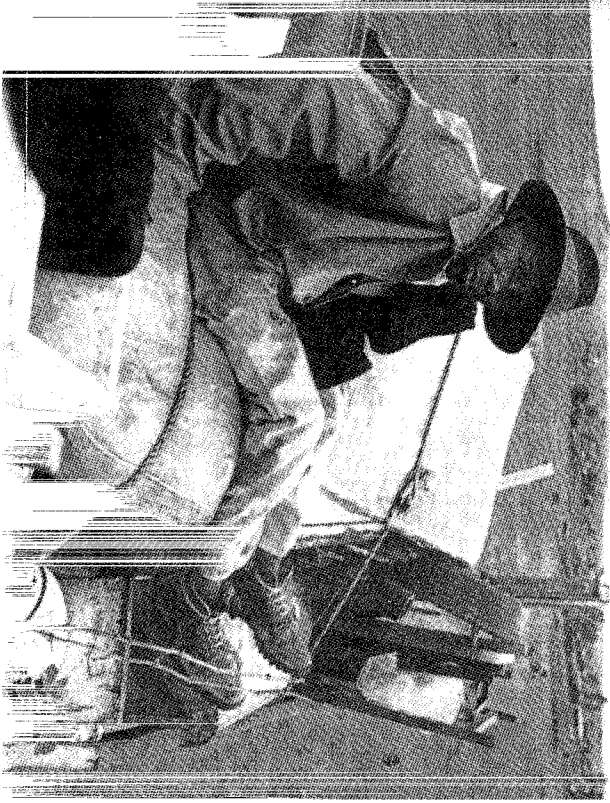
But the removal squads arrived on November 14 as promised. The removals took place over two months. The community tried to fight the removals in court, but failed. In the end resistance failed.

"We tried to stay. But an official commanded his messengers to demolish our houses. Then we were evicted at gunpoint," said one.

Quoting from a report, *The Surplus People Project*, the booklet says: "During this period the police often arrived while the people were still asleep, surrounded their houses, forced them from their homes and shunted them on to buses and trucks early in the morning."

They arrived at their relocation camp in the Ciskei, Ekhuthavwen. They faced a series of shocks. They were given either tents or poor houses. A young construction worker describes his family's new house:

"It's not a house, man. It's only even a 11 sty. Two



will now be closely followed, consciences having been awakened and the name Mgwall firmly imprinted on the public mind.

For those curious to know what usually happens in situations of this kind, a booklet on relocations has just been issued by the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference.

The effects on peoples' lives and livelihoods is documented, along with the reasons for the removals, but two dramatic passages and two diagrams tell the story very distinctly.

First — the story of a removal.

Between November, 1977, and January, 1978, 400 Mfengu (Fingo) families were forcibly moved 520 kilometres to Ciskei.

The Mfengu had lived in the Tsitsikama area near Humansdorp since 1835.

They had been granted land rights by the Cape Colonial administration.

Most of this land was given the status of a "reserve" in 1958. Some agricultural "betterment" schemes were introduced by the Government in the 1950s.

Yet in April, 1975, a parliamentary committee on "homeland consolidation" recommended that they be moved. In May the House of Assembly adopted this recommendation. This meant the Mfengu would be moved to a relocation area in Ciskei.

After this parliamentary decision, one community member reported: "Some Ciskeian Cabinet Ministers told us to leave. They said we have our own place in the Ciskei, a land of plenty."

A meeting was called for those agreeing to move. Fifty people turned up. These were offered agricultural land in the Ciskei. But most of the Tsitsikama people refused the move.

On September 12, 1976,

rooms — for 11 people. Do they think we are animals? We need privacy too, man, even if we are black."

Also, "before the move it seems, they were promised equivalent land, but the great majority ended up with just a house plot."

No one was compensated for land or for unreaped crops. In addition, during the process of removal people lost their animals or had to sell them at ridiculously low prices to white farmers. Stock brought to the Ciskei generally died or was stolen.

Poverty in Elukhanyweni is extensive. Indicators of this poverty are well documented by the SPP. In conclusion, "the Humansdorp Elukhanyweni removal has condemned a community to a state where there is less land, and fewer jobs, lower wages, poorer diets."

An old woman, Mrs Maria Zotwana, describes her situation thus:

"We had no choice; the guns were behind us; then they bring us to this sad place. Here there is not enough food. I am hungry now, as I am sitting here. Everybody has died. My man has gone and died, as have my daughters. They took my land away. The Lord has also gone, yes; I suppose He has also gone."

For a fuller picture of what life is like at a resettlement camp, there is a description of Onverwacht — "a rural slum" in the eastern Free State.

Onverwacht, with a population estimated at 200 000, is the largest relocation area in the country.

This total is expected to reach half a million. It is situated in the Free State, near ThabaNchu.

Onverwacht's first inhabitants arrived in June, 1979, after protests from Qwa-Qwa about the harassment of Southern Sotho residents in the Kromdraai

**An all-too-familiar scene in the chronical of South African relocations... a man, with his possessions packed on to the back of a truck, waits to be moved to his new home.**

squatter area, near Thaba-Nchu in Bophuthatswana.

Kromdraai was an illegal settlement housing about 38 000 people, mostly Southern Sotho-speakers.

During the 1970s they had been driven by sheer desperation to build shacks in the area, as they had nowhere else to go — they had been endorsed out of the Free State towns or evicted from Free State farms, or

had left these farms of their own accord because of the intolerable conditions and starvation wages.

They were not welcomed by the Bophuthatswana authorities, who frequently raided the area and demanded R40 or R60 fines. Children who were not Tswana were not allowed to attend schools in Bophuthatswana.

A member of the Potsoane family said: "My

father was paid R5 a month on the farm plus mealie meal and sugar. He had worked there for a very long time and we were all born on the farm, then we decided to leave.

"We sold all our livestock and went to Kromdraai. There life was bad. We were subjected to arrest almost every day by the YB (Bophuthatswana) police. The fine was R60 for no offence at all. Our only crime was living in Kromdraai without a permit."

An agreement which had been arrived at on February 7, 1977, by Bophuthatswana (prior to "independence"), by Qwa-Qwa and by the South African Government, was then put into effect.

All three parties stood to gain from the agreement.

The Government of Qwa-Qwa, the South Sotho homeland, stood to increase its power and area when it gained Onverwacht.

Bophuthatswana was rid of thousands of non-Tswana squatters who refused to take out Bophuthatswana citizenship (Kromdraai was razed to the ground at the end of 1979 and most of its former inhabitants removed to Onverwacht).

And the South African Government took a further step in creating compact ethnic areas in accordance with the apartheid policy.

Other inhabitants of Onverwacht have come from Free State farms and towns and from the Witwatersrand and Vereeniging areas where they had no permits and no accommodation.

The relocation area is laid out in sections, at present numbering eight.

The sites are 300 metres by 15 metres in size. In the beginning all structures

were hurriedly put up — tents, shacks schools, a clinic, toilets and taps.

Many Southern Sotho-speakers came to Onverwacht believing that they were moving to a "promised land" after their bondage on farms or to escape harassment by Bophuthatswana authorities.

Many people moved on the understanding that they could take their cattle with them, only to find that the plots were totally inadequate for livestock farming. They were forced to sell their cattle.

In 1980, Mr Rama Bodie, Qwa-Qwa's Minister of Interior, said:

"It is not that they don't see that they cannot have cattle in Onverwacht. They can see that through their own eyes. Experience has taught them that you cannot feed an ox with clay.

"They can see that the place is narrow and is becoming more and more crowded as people rush in.

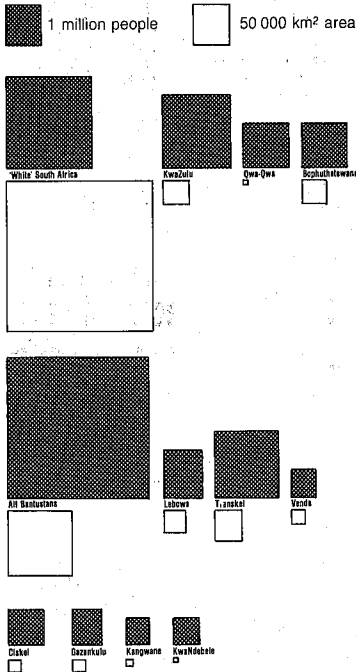
"They cannot expect it to expand."

There are very few employment opportunities in Onverwacht, as most people are forced to commute to Thaba-Nchu (about 10km away) or to Bloemfontein (60km away) — if they are lucky enough to find work in either of these places. The unemployment rate is very high.

Equally high is the infant mortality rate.

After the first year of habitation children's graves exceeded those of adults in the cemetery.

Schooling and health facilities are totally inadequate. Double sessions are held in the schools to cope with the numbers. For the whole relocation area there is one polyclinic.



**This table shows the huge discrepancy between populations and the areas allocated for the homelands and for "white" South Africa.**

# MGWALI TO SUE

NINE of the Mgwali residents detained by Ciskeian security police recently are going to sue the Ciskei Government for R5 000 damages each.

Ciskei cops raided Mgwali two weeks ago and took away the nine villagers — even though Mgwali is in South African territory.

The nine were released after the matter was raised in the South African Parliament and SA's ambassador in the Ciskei was instructed to protest about the police action.

Mgwali Residents'

**By BENITO PHILLIPS**

Association chairman Wilson Fanti condemned the police raid, and said the nine people involved were "definitely going to sue".

"The police were not dressed in uniform, neither did they carry any form of identification or documentation.

"There were no warrants for arrest. They were armed and carried their arms at the ready," residents said.

One of the detai-

nee's wives miscarried as a result of the shock.

The MRA's attorney has already been briefed to institute legal proceedings.

Since Ciskei has no jurisdiction over the territory, they are going to apply for the civil cases be heard in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

The Mgwali people are also trying to meet Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof to thrash out their future "once and for all", as they are determined not to go to Frankfort in the Ciskei.



MRA chairman WILSON FANTI: Legal action.

*271 City Press*

## We'd rather die than leave Mgwali — residents

*4/13/84*

"WE WILL rather die than leave our land," residents told two members of Parliament who visited them last weekend.

"They shot Saul Mkhize, they will have to shoot me before they will get me to leave," one of the 7 000 villagers in the "black spot" said.

Another told MPs Errol Moorcroft and Andrew Savage: "If we leave Mgwali, we are dead."

The two MPs visited Mgwali last weekend despite being told by the Ciskei Government to keep out and stop their "revolutionary" actions.

They told City Press later: "Mgwali is a neat, well-ordered and apparently peaceful community. The pastoral land is in excellent order, and the condition of the crops very good."

"Despite the strains and tensions caused by the influx of squatters, it appears to be a model community."

The MPs said the only tension within the community appeared to arise

out of the pro-removal Planning Committee's "undeclared war" on the Mgwali Residents' Association.

"The Planning Committee has no discernible popular support," the MPs said. "It has told people the move to Frankfort is inevitable and that people who don't accept it will not get houses there."

"Conversely, the committee said those who accepted removal first would get the best houses and land."

The MPs also said they intend challenging the Ciskei Government's right to administer the East Cape village.

"The Ciskei Government openly proclaims its right to rule Mgwali, even though it is in South African territory — some-

thing which appears questionable in practice and theory."

Summing up their impressions of Mgwali, the MPs said: "The destitute squatter element at Mgwali should be encouraged to move to a place with greater promise of employment."

"But it would be a crime against humanity to destroy a peaceful, well-ordered community and force them to move."

The first black boarding school for girls in South Africa was built in Mgwali — and one of the five schools there dates back to before 1820.

A church was built there in 1857 and Sithu, mother of the great Xhosa chief Sandile, lies buried in the village.



HERMAN GIJA, 96, was one of those arrested.

# 271 We shall not be moved — all 100 000 of us!

**ONE HUNDRED thousand Ladysmith people have banded together to oppose their removal to trust land 50 km away.**

Representatives from six of the eight communities involved held an urgent meeting last weekend to co-ordinate resistance — and will be joined by representatives from the two other areas soon.

The communities have come together because they fear they will be moved piecemeal to the trust land — fears which were heightened by the recent erection of huts in the trust land.

Residents of the "black spots" of Mathwane's Kop, Ndoyane, Drietfontein (where 70 000 people

## GP Correspondent: DURIAN

are to be moved), Balderaal, Mbulwane, Steenkoolspruit, Tonono's Kop and Lusitania have been living under threat of removal for five years.

Some of the 100 000 people facing removal are descendants of the people who settled in the area in the 1870s.

Association for Rural Advancement organiser Ian Donald told City Press the formation of the resistance committee was a significant step for the villagers, who felt the only way they could stop their piecemeal removal was by grouping together.

"As far as I know, this is the first time a resistance committee has been formed by villagers to fight removals themselves," he said.

# The land of broken promises

271

THE 10 000 people of Ntambanana have been without water for nearly three weeks. Instead they have to share muddy rain pools with cattle and goats.

But it hasn't always been like this. Most of the people there used to live in Reserve 6 at Richard's Bay.

They lived there long before whites came to Zululand. They had well-watered plantations of trees and orchards.

They grew fruit and caught fish as they were close to the sea and to rivers.

But then the development of Richard's Bay began, and the Government moved very quickly to get them out. In January 1976, trucks and bulldozers arrived and people were moved 50 km away to Ntambanana. Despite its name bananas don't grow there — very little.

They were promised roads and buses. They also said we would get water.

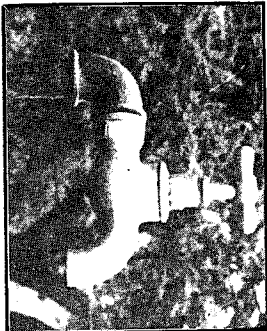
Instead all we got was trouble for our people," said one woman.

Eight years after their resettlement, the roads are still in a shocking state

even after light rains are impossible.

"Many of us have lost our jobs because some-

at to



As dry as a bone. There has been no water in Ntambanana for three weeks.

## GP Correspondent: DURBAN

again, so it would be a waste of money to build strong houses.

"Now, every time it rains, our walls fall down or the roof breaks," says one woman. "In terms of individual plots which would be re-distributed so that people would live in winter people de-

velopment Minister Piet Koornhof said a permanent water supply had been installed on the Nseleni River.

But he had added, the capacity was still insufficient to meet all the community's requirements and a survey was being carried out to identify additional water resources. Nothing has happened yet. In winter people depend completely on tankers to bring water.

This "temporary" hut has been serving as a kitchen and dining-room for eight years.

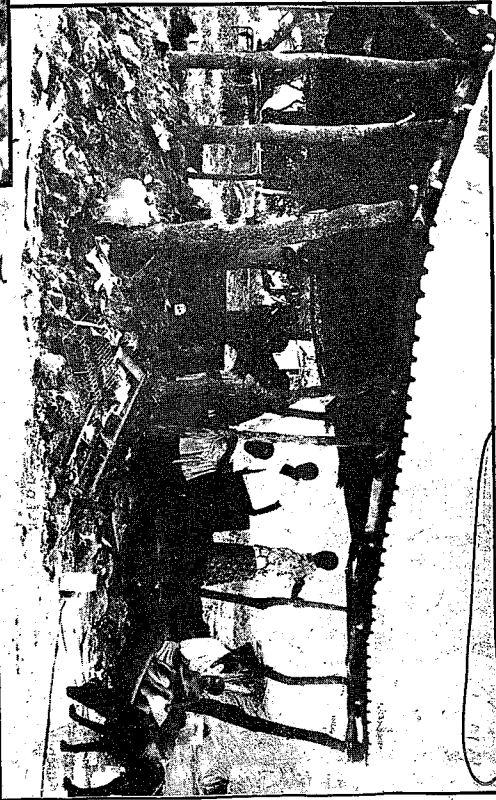
"We have to share water with the animals and our people are always sick. Many have died of cholera and other stomach problems." I think the Government has just forgotten about us now that we are hidden away."

People also have to travel much further to work. Many men have become weekly migrants, leaving their families behind during the week.

They have also become much poorer because the money they spend on bus-fare has gone up because of the longer distances they now have to travel.

The land is clearly unsuitable for such a dense settlement, but there are plans to bring in even more people.

In another part of Ntambanana, hundreds of huts are standing empty



ONT

City Press 4 - 03 - 84



Residents share water with cattle and goats in Ntambanana because of the serious shortage of water in the area.

# Helpless 500 000 fight to survive

RDM 7/3/84

JOHN MOJAPELO, Pretoria Bureau

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THE half-million inhabitants of the Winterveldt slum area, near Pretoria, are faced with continual struggle.

The struggle includes finding a place for themselves — somewhere that they can both physically stand and gain legal recognition.

The Commission for Justice and Peace of the Catholic Church Archdiocese of Pretoria and the Winterveldt action of the Pretoria Council of Churches, made these observations in a leaflet on a profile of the slum area.

Last week, the public spotlight was on the slum area, when more than 300 families in the area were threatened with forceful removal, to make way for a highway route.

After persistent and vehement denials by the Bophuthatswana government that such removals were taking place, the affected residents were given a reprieve.

It is anybody's guess how long the reprieve is going to last. According to the

church body, Winterveldt encompasses many of the problems of South Africa:

- The division of people along racial and tribal lines;
- The quest for land and citizenship rights;
- Dispossession of people's property;
- The changing of laws by an unrepresentative government;
- Harassment by officials and police;
- The fragmentation of people.

All these make solidarity impossible... plus the continual struggle over housing, education, health, safety and social welfare and the unceasing quest for work to maintain life.

Winterveldt lies about 40km north-west of Pretoria. The nearest industrial centres are Rosslyn and Babelo, both about 25km away. The factories in the two areas draw their black labour force from Bophuthatswana.

The industries of Pretoria

are about 40km away, while those of the Witwatersrand are about 120km.

Winterveldt which, according to official maps, is in Bophuthatswana, resulted from the government policy of clearing "black" spots in white areas like Lady Selborne, Eastwood, Eersterus and Riverside.

"The advantage of staying in Winterveldt was that people could live there relatively freely, within daily or weekly commuting distance to their work in the Pretoria and Johannesburg areas," stated the church groups.

The tribal background of the resulting population was very mixed: about 90% being non-Tswana.

Over 350 blacks from as far as Qwa-Qwa, registered with the authority, as it was a way of gaining entry to jobs in the cities.

In the 1970s, the plans of the South African Government to divide the black

areas into separate independent "homelands," generated a wave of pro and anti-Tswana feeling.

Winterveldt was incorporated into Bophuthatswana. Over 500 residents petitioned the South African Government, without success, that the area should secede from the homeland before "independence" was granted on December 7, 1977.

The north and south Sothos, Tsongas, Ndebeles, Zulus and Xhosas in the area were not consulted about the incorporation.

As the population of the squatter area has been drawn from different places, no cohesive community has been built.

Everyone arriving there has been struggling for his or her own survival. "This has created an atmosphere of suspicion, mistrust and non-cooperation amongst the inhabitants", the Action Committee said.

The majority of the landowners are north Sotho and Shangaans, while the largest proportion of tenants are Ndebele.

The main conflict in the squatter area is seen as between the non-Tswana population and the Tswana homeland authorities.

At first, non-Tswana people thought that if they applied for citizenship of Bophuthatswana, their problems would be solved. Many applied but a few

were granted. Most dwellings are of corrugated iron, mud bricks or packing cases obtained from the factories.

No running water, electricity or sewerage system is provided. Water is fetched from a pump or bought at R2,00 for 200 litres from some water vendors.

There are exceptions to the housing patterns and amenities. A number of isolated mansions, some even with a second storey, stand in the squatter area. These belong to a medical doctor, trader or plot owner.

There are a few registered schools that teach through the medium of Tswana, but none of them are in the densely populated southern area. The normal teacher-pupil ratio in the schools is 1:100.

The Action Committee see the central problem of the squatter area as total insecurity: fear for both personal safety and legal standing.

"What is required is for the two governments concerned, South Africa and Bophuthatswana, to give full recognition and legal standing to the population of the Winterveldt quite irrespective of whether they are Tswanas or not."

"This acceptance should entitle them to reasonable security of tenure, access to work, freedom to marry, provision of a pension and social services; and a share in ordering their own local affairs", said the Action Committee.



# Bop will not pay resettled families

**THE Bophuthatswana Government will not compensate the 300 Winterveldt tenants who have been given until Saturday to evacuate their homes to make way for the construction of a highway. The SOWETAN established yesterday.**

Angry tenants told The SOWETAN yesterday that they had also been informed by Bophuthatswana Government's Secretary for Public Works, Mr J M Sechoaro at a recent meeting that they would be given until this Satur-

**By MONK  
NKOMO**

day to pack shop and move to Section U in Mabopane North, or find themselves alternative accommodation.

The affected families said they were also seriously disturbed by comments made to an afternoon Johannesburg daily newspaper that tenants were responsible to their respective stand owners and that they had no link with the Government which was not going to compensate them.

Mr Sechoaro could

not be reached for comment yesterday.

A spokesman for the Winterveldt Local Community Authority yesterday said the 300 affected families were given a verbal notice to leave the area on or before Saturday.

The move has come as a shock to the tenants who were recently promised by Mr M A Mosupye of the Department of Public Works, that their houses would not be demolished and that they would be compensated after their houses had been eval-

uated.

The families were recently granted a temporary reprieve following moves by the Winterveldt Action Committee which had threatened to take legal action against the continuing demolition of houses in the area.

The affected families, including a large shopping complex, were issued with notices on February 17 by a white construction company, giving them three days to evacuate their homes to make way for the creation of a highway.

# Govt hasn't evaluated studies on removals

Political Correspondent  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— The ministry in charge of black removals has acquired only two out of five volumes of a study which estimated nine months ago that 2,5-million people had been affected by forced removals.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has therefore not compared the information with its own records.

And it did not order a church study published this year which put the figure at 3,5-million

people, although one has "come to its attention".

This came to light after questions were asked in Parliament yesterday by Mr Ray Swart (FFP Berea).

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, disputed the removal totals at a press conference last week and put the actual figure for black people moved from black spots and badly situated areas at 460 000.

Yesterday Mr Swart asked whether Dr Koornhof or his department had acquired copies of the Surplus Peoples Project (SPP) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) study on removals.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said volumes 3 and 5 of the SPP had been acquired in August last year. The other volumes had been ordered but had not yet been received.

The SACC report had not been ordered but a copy "came to the department's attention on February 27".

Dr Morrison said that because all volumes of the SPP had not been received, it was not possible at this stage to evaluate its contents or to compare them with the department's record of removals. He had read the project volumes but had not yet seen the SACC study.

# 300 GET A BOP REPRIEVE

THE Bophuthatswana Government — in a new turn of events — will not demolish houses or evacuate the 300 Winterveldt families until a final decision has been reached by senior government officials, it was announced yesterday.

Refuting claims by the affected families that they had been given until Saturday to evacuate their houses, Mr P H Masibi, Bophuthatswana's Secretary of Local Government and Housing, said he would convene a meeting soon of senior officials.

The proposed meeting follows confusion after Bophuthatswana Government officials issued different statements concerning the plight of 300 families whose homes are to be demolished to make way for the construction of a highway.

The confusion started on February 17 when a white construction company employed by the Bophuthatswana Gov-

By MONK NKOMO

ernment issued notices giving the families only three days to evacuate their houses to make way for the construction of the highway. A temporary reprieve was later granted to the families when the Winterveldt Action Committee intervened and threat-

ened to take the matter to court.

The families were later promised by Mr N A Mosupye of the Department of Public Works in Bophuthatswana that their houses would not be demolished and that they would be compensated

after their houses had been evaluated.

After a meeting between the Winterveldt Local Community Authority (LCA) and stand owners, residents were verbally notified last week that they had until this Saturday to either be resettled at Section U in Mabopane North or to find themselves alternative accommodation. They were also in-

formed that they would be compensated.

Mr Masibi yesterday said: "The people were told that they will be resettled as soon as possible, and no deadline was mentioned." Asked if tenants would be compensated, Mr Masibe declined to elaborate, adding that he proposed a meeting with departmental heads to reach a decision.

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Andrew Savage, MP for Walmer, and Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany — PFP spokesmen on black affairs.

### A full report on the opposition by Mgwali residents to a resettlement plan has been issued by two Members of Parliament, Mr E. K. Moorcroft and Mr A. Savage, both of the Progressive Federal Party. The report, a summary of which is published here, deals with the history of the troubled community and recent developments and incidents.

of the community to Frankfort. It is strongly pro-South African in the sense that it believes Mgwali forms part of a broader South African nation.

The Chieftainess Nolzwe occupies roughly the same position constitutionally as does the Queen in the British Commonwealth, but she has never resided in Mgwali. The Chieftainess has never been installed in Mgwali.

A meeting referred to by the Ciskei Government at which Nolzwe's questions, occurred in October, 1981. Chieftainess Nolzwe is a pensioner of the Ciskei Government and does not go to Mgwali except under great pressure from the Ciskei authorities.

On Saturday, February 26, this year she was due to visit Mgwali. There was great excitement among members of the MRA because they planned a "division" at the meeting, which would indicate how many people really wanted to go to Frankfort. At the same time, they fully expected Nolzwe not to arrive. "It is all a bluff to distract attention from you (Moorcroft) because she knows you will be here."

However, she did arrive and addressed a rowdy meeting of some 600 people.

The last undisputed chief of Mgwali, Chief Dumaliso Mpanzale, was deported from the Ciskei in 1977 after nearly a year in solitary confinement.

The independence of Ciskei in December, 1982, did not bring any immediate changes in the position at Mgwali. Although Mgwali was clearly outside the

boundaries of the Ciskei Republic as defined by the Status of the Ciskei Act, those aspects of Mgwali administration which had previously been controlled from Zwelitsha continued to be so controlled.

The legality of this administrative control has not been tested in a court of law. The MRA argue that since Mgwali is now situated within the Republic of South Africa, administration should pass to the East Cape Administration Board.

Men at Mgwali rendered themselves increasingly unpopular because of their selective distribution of state benefits and because of their efforts to collect Ciskeian taxes, especially the controversial 'development tax' which has aroused widespread opposition in the Ciskei itself.

The MRA is thus openly opposed to the tribal authorities and the MPC on two important issues — the removal of the people from Mgwali and the right of the Ciskei to exercise authority over land that they regard as being part of the Republic of South Africa.

As a consequence, a state of undeclared war was instituted by the MPC (which monopolised all official positions) against the MRA. People were told that the move to Frankfort was inevitable and that persons who did not accept it would not get houses there. Conversely, those who accepted first would get the best houses and land.

Work-seekers, pensioners and welfare cases were barred from facilities in Stutterheim and told to apply through Zwelitsha

Drought relief, it is alleged, was manipulated so as to benefit supporters of the MPC.

In 1981 (before Ciskei independence) seven prominent members of the MRA were detained by the Ciskei police. The MRA in the meanwhile was campaigning vigorously for the support of the people. A lawyer, Mr Geoff Budlender, was engaged to represent the MRA.

On the night of February 16, a detachment of Ciskeian police arrived at Mgwali at about 10 o'clock. There were some 18 vehicles in all. The police were allegedly led by the headman, Chief Myoli, who was seen "wrapped in blankets and sitting in the front seat".

The police were not dressed in uniform, neither did they carry any form of identification or documentation. There were no warrants of arrest. They were armed, and carried their arms at the ready.

On the Monday morning, after it had been ascertained that people had been arrested and taken into the Ciskei, Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP spokesman for black affairs on the Border, and Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP spokesman for law and order, approached the office of the Minister of Law and Order, but he was away. A statement calling for the release of the blind man and the 96-year-old man were subsequently released.

Mr Moorcroft announced that he and Mr Andrew Savage (spokesman for black affairs, Eastern Province) would pay a personal visit to the community at the weekend in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the situation.

Meanwhile, the provincial caucus of the PFP had issued a statement condemning the raid.

On the Wednesday it was announced that all the men had been released.

Ciskei issued its own statement.

It claimed that the raid was necessary "in order to maintain law and order, and to allow the Mgwali community the free exercise of thought and action".

On Wednesday, February 22, the Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs issued a statement highly critical of PFP involvement. On the same day, the people involved were released, as already described.

On Saturday, February 26, Mr Errol Moorcroft and Mr Andrew Savage, accompanied by Mr Kidwell Gija (son of the 96-year-old man) and Mr Richard Pickering, a local farmer, visited Mgwali.

They spoke to various people including the MRA executive and also those who had been detained.

"Mgwali is a neat, well-ordered and apparently peaceful community," they said.

"The pastoral land is in excellent order, and the condition of the crops very good. Despite the strains and tensions caused by the influx of squatters, it appears to be a model community.

"Perhaps the most impressive aspect of Mgwali is the quality of the people. Those whom we met, including most of the detainees, were dignified, intelligent people. Despite the many troubles which have beset them, they were friendly and hospitable. The one characteristic which comes through most strongly is their almost obsessive devotion to Mgwali."

An unexpected, and pleasant surprise to the PFP delegation, was the attitude of the MRA leaders towards the SAP at Bolo, the nearest station.

On arrival the MPs were told they need not be in fear of anyone from the Ciskei because "our police will protect you". The Bolo police had evidently been telephoned immediately the MPs arrived. It was evident that there was great trust in the Bolo police.

It is obvious that the community sees the SAF as their protectors. The thought that the SAF might have to play a different role if the Mgwali people defied orders to move, had apparently not entered their heads.



An elder of the church at Mgwali during a prayer session — sketch by Kin Bentley.

Nine people were arrested in the raid, including the 96-year-old Mr Herman Gija, and a 65-year-old blind man, Mr Makosonke Dyani. Two of the sought-after men escaped into the night.

When news of the raid reached Parliament late on Friday afternoon, February 17, the departmental offices were already closed. Reports were confused. Very little information was available other than that a raid had taken place

Questions were put by the official opposition to the Minister of Law and Order and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The answer from the Minister of Law and Order was deferred, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs made a statement to the effect that a protest had been made to the Republic of Ciskei.

In response to the statement by Mr Moorcroft and the provincial caucus of the PFP, the

Mgwali has assumed an importance far greater than its physical dimensions of some 7,000 people and 2,000 hectares. It has come to symbolise for many the struggle against forced removals.

Mgwali is essentially a Christian community of Xhosa-speaking Africans. The community is centred around a church founded and built in 1857 by the Rev. Tliso Soga, the first ordained black Presbyterian minister in South Africa.

The community, for many years, was a leading education centre and established the first boarding school for black boys in South Africa. There are currently five schools in Mgwali, one of which, the Cumming Memorial, dates back many generations.

There are other very important links binding the community to Mgwali. Suthu, the mother of Chief Sandile, lies buried there. "What has made us cleave to Mgwali is the graves of our ancestors".

Then, too, much of Mgwali is held in freehold by the residents. There are about 180 individual title holders as far as can be determined. There are also many who lease plots, and who have grazing rights on the extensive commonage.

There is an agricultural tradition at Mgwali. Residents speak with pride of the fine wool which they produce, and of their crops and herds.

People have been aware that Mgwali was classified as a black spot since Dr Verwoerd's time and that the South African Government wanted them to move. This coincided with the influx of squatters into Mgwali which began when the Department of Bantu Affairs started removing blacks from white towns and villages in the Border region.

Other blacks who had been farm labourers became redundant with the introduction of mechanisation on many farms. They, too, found their way into Mgwali and other black spots at this time. The original Mgwali people are resentful of the squatters. "It is since they came that many of our troubles began".

Until the sixties, relations with the surrounding white farmers had been good. There was no trouble then. They helped us with our ploughing and we helped them with our labour. We are good sheep shearers.

Since the arrival of the destitute squatters, relationships with the white farmers have deteriorated. Stock theft, crop theft, poaching and trespassing have increased to the point where the white farmers are openly agitating for Mgwali to be moved.

After Deputy Minister Wentzel's visit in February, 1981, the community felt hopeful. They had been allowed to put their case, and they had

that Minister Wentzel had been sympathetic. A visit by President Sebe in July, 1981, served to disillusion them.

When the community assembled for the Sebe meeting there was an air of expectancy. They thought that President Sebe was coming to bring them good tidings. They were shocked when he announced that he considered Mgwali "a backdoor through which terrorists came from Komga" (why Komga?).

For this reason, the people of Mgwali were going to have to move. He ordered them to accept removal to Frankfort in principle. When questioned about his attitude, President Sebe became threatening. "Why do you not want to move?" he asked each questioner. "Are you a terrorist?"

A planning committee, the Mgwali Planning Committee (MPC), was set up by President Sebe in 1981 with the specific purpose of implementing the removal of the Mgwali people to Frankfort. It has 12 members of whom the leaders are Headmen Myoli and Dyosi and Headmaster T. Bevu.

All the members are on the Ciskei Government's payroll. The committee has no discernible popular support, although it has from time to time bid for the support of the landless squatter faction.

Nevertheless, it is the only committee recognised by the South African and Ciskeian governments. These refer to the Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA) as a self-appointed committee.

The troubles with the Ciskei reached a climax on the night of February 16 when Ciskeian security police raided Mgwali and arrested nine people.

The Mgwali Residents' Association grew out of the old Mgwali Farmers' Association. It is representative by and large of the older landed class, and of the original residents. Its chairman is Mr Wilson Fantl, and secretary Mr Michael Gija. Its symbol is Mr Herman Gija (96) who represents everything that makes Mgwali anathema to the Ciskeian authorities - a true mission product, a landowner, a small capitalist, a convinced non-racialist.

The MRA allegedly has the signed and committed support of 4 000 Mgwali people, including probably all the identifiable titleholders. It is fiercely

Christian, well-ordered, peaceful . . .

# Why destroy Mogwali?

(271)

D. Biphuth

8/3/84

CONT →

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8-3-84

Ciskei raises a question concerning the right of Ciskei appointed authorities to administer Mgwali. The MRA, a body which seems far more representative of Mgwali opinion than the rival MPC, rejects both the move to Frankfort and the continued subjection of Mgwali to Ciskei.

The rapid erosion of the power of Mgwali headmen and the planning committee since the MRA public meeting of last December 16, would seem to provide an obvious explanation for the decision of the Ciskei authorities to raid Mgwali without South African knowledge and approval.

Despite its release of the nine detainees, the Ciskei Government openly proclaims its right to rule Mgwali. This right appears questionable both in practice and theory. Law and order, for example, are controlled by the RSA (the Stutterheim magistrate controls public meetings and the South African Police patrols Mgwali).

In this situation, three points require clarification:

● Is Mgwali at the present time part of the RSA or part of the Ciskei? What is the legal basis for this?

● Who represents the people of Mgwali? The MRA or the MPC? Are the negotiations about removals being conducted with the legitimate representatives of the majority of the people?

● Are the people of Mgwali truly willing to be removed to Frankfort?

Mgwali is very obviously a peaceful and viable community with a long and proud tradition of adherence to Christian and civilised standards. It has a strong feeling of belonging to the land. It is immensely proud of its heritage.

It is the opinion of the PFP delegation that the raid on Mgwali by the Ciskeian police was unwarranted and unjustifiable. The manner in which it was conducted was as brutal as it was illegal.

In view of the scant regard to justice and the rule of law evidenced by the Ciskeian authorities, the PFP MPs feel that the fears expressed by the residents about being removed to Ciskei are fully justified.

The stresses being imposed on the people of Mgwali by the Republic on the one hand, and Ciskei on the other, have placed the community in a desperate situation.

The PFP spokesmen suggest that while the destitute squatter element at Mgwali should be encouraged to move to a place with greater promise of employment, it would be a crime against humanity to destroy a peaceful, well-ordered community, and to force those who identify so strongly with Mgwali to leave their land.

# 'MOVE — OR WE'LL SHOOT'

## Ciskei MP threatens Mgwali villagers

11/31/84

(271)  
City Press

By **BENITO PHILLIPS**

"YOU'LL BE shot like the Mdantsane bus boycotters," a Ciskei Member of Parliament threatened Mgwali villagers recently after they vowed not to move to his homeland.

The MP, whose name has been withheld for legal reasons, told the Mgwali Residents' Association: "If you continue to oppose your removal to Frankfort, you'll all be shot."

The MRA says this is the latest in a series of threats from the Ciskei authorities, who have been trying for several years to get Mgwali people to move from their settlement near Stutterheim.

One of the more se-

rious threats, they said, came from a headman who threatened to kill MRA chairman Wilson Fanti, re-detain 96-year-old Herman Gija and hand his shop over to the Ciskei Government.

"On top of this, we're getting continual late-night visits from Ciskei security cops," the residents' association said in a statement to City Press.

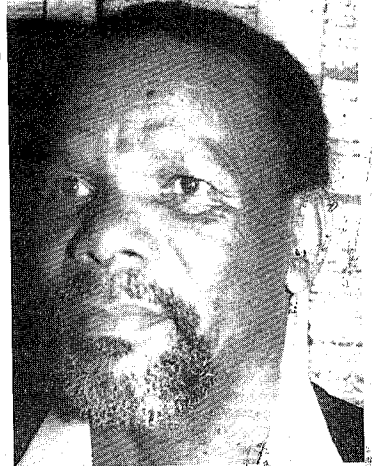
Twice residents have called in the SA Police to get rid of the Ciskei cops — and the Mgwali people have now asked the SA Government to provide "better protection".

This week, they also laughed off Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's threat to move "Mgwali chief" Nolizwe Sandile to the Ciskei and leave the former Robben Island dissidents' to themselves.

"She means nothing to us," the MRA said. "She isn't recognised as the head of our village, because she wasn't traditionally appointed."

"In any case, she's already living in the Ciskei — and her visits here are just further Ciskei harassment."

The MRA has also accused members of the Ciskei Government of misusing drought relief granted by the SA Government — saying Ciskei officials only gave relief to members of the pro-



WILSON FANTI: Told he'd be shot.

removal Planning Committee in the village, a minority group with hardly any support.

"But even with their manipulation we still managed to survive . . . and we're happy with the state of our crops," the MRA said.



city

NEXT ON THE REMOVALS HIT LIST:

WINTERVELD,

HOME FOR

500,000

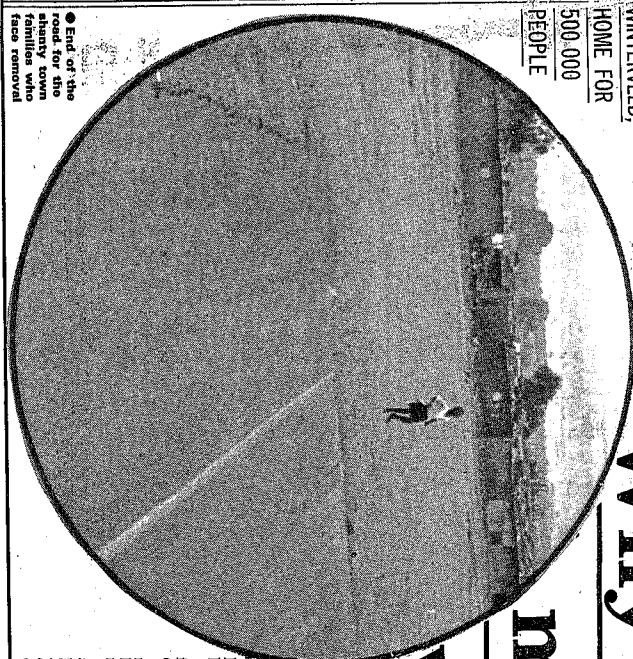
PEOPLE

# Why 300 families

## must give

## way to this

# motorway



● End of the road for the slum town families who face removal

CENT  
→

THE sprawling urban slum of Winterveld — home for 500,000 people — is the latest area to be threatened with removals.

A Winterveld, Bophuthatswana, north of Pretoria, is being bulldozed from day to day in a state of temporary reprieve.

Last month the families were given three days' notice to leave their homes to make way for a highway planned by the Bophuthatswana government.

A notice, issued to the residents on February 17 by a road construction company employed by the Bophuthatswana government, said that the area by February 20 was being issued in conjunction with the Bophuthatswana Department of Roads.

But a temporary reprieve was granted to the families when the Winterveld Action Committee threatened to take the matter to court. People claimed this week they were told to move to Mabopane North, which is a town in the Bophuthatswana. One Wintervelde told they would not be compensated for losses.

However, Bophuthatswana Government officials this week denied the claims and said final plans for removals had been drawn up by senior government officials.

The highway, now being built, stops only a few

compensation by the Bophuthatswana government on Tuesday for her land.

She said the land — about 50m by 500m and which has a borehole — was worth much more than the sum offered to her.

She had threatened with demolition said they did not wish to move to the new prescribed area — Mabopane North, Section U.

A tenant, Mrs Maria Masomuka, said she had livestock which she would lose if she moved. She and her nine children would not be able to afford higher rents.

Although most of the 300 families to be moved are tenants, their houses were built at their own expense — and they stand to lose them when Winterveld's history of removals started in the 1950s when the South African government moved blacks from Pretoria to the Orange Free State, about 40km away.

By AMELIA DE STEFANO

11-3-84

shanties which have to make way for the continuation of the road.

Residents in the threatened area said they were visited this week by officials from Mafikeng in connection with the removals.

Mrs Maria Mushobane, who owns most of the land on which tenants threatened with removal live, said she had been offered R2 900

shanty towns that became Winterveld, lost South African citizenship when Bophuthatswana gained independence.

The secretary of the Winterveld Action Committee, the Rev Jimmy Palos, said this week it was ironic that the area should have been incorporated into Bophuthatswana as 90% of the people were not Tswana.

## Nearly 2 million more are still to be uprooted

THE threat of removal hangs over more than 1 700 000 people throughout South Africa.

The most recent removal took place three weeks ago when Bakwena families were moved from their traditional land at Mogopa to Pachsdraai in the Western Transvaal, despite a local and international outcry.

According to figures published last year in an exhaustive study by the Surplus People Project, 3 522 900 people were moved between 1960 and 1982.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, disputed the figure last week, saying 460 000 had been moved.

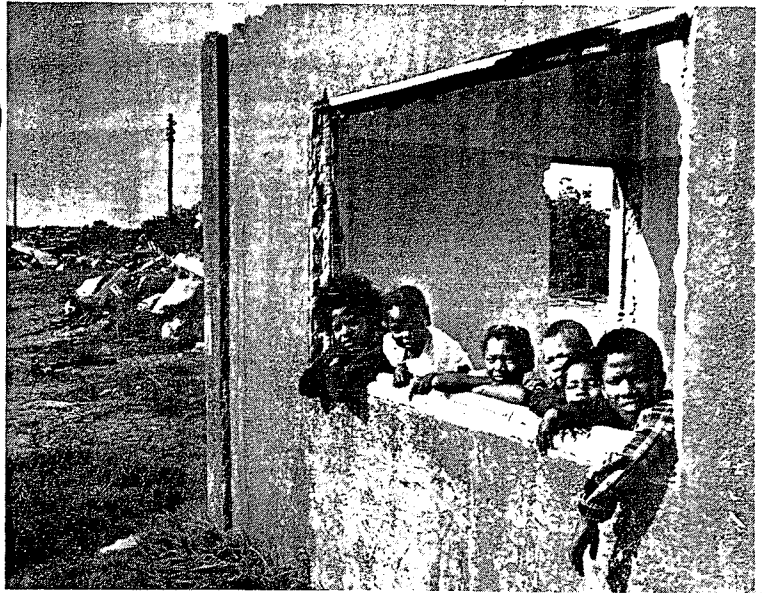
And a total of 1 765 500 are still under threat of removal.

In the Transvaal the figure is 605 500; in Natal 622 000, in the Eastern Cape 477 000 and in the Northern Cape 25 000. The figure for

the Free State is not known. Some areas in the Transvaal that are threatened include:

- Badplaas in the Eastern Transvaal where the government plans to move 3 000 residents from their village at Embhuleni, near Carolina, to Kangwane.
- Motlatla — 40km from Mogopa — where 250 families of the Batokeng tribe are to be moved to Delareyville in the Western Transvaal.
- Leandra, near Springs, where 8 000 people have been given notices to move to Kwanabele.
- Mäthoepstad in the Western Transvaal where 2 000 people are to be moved to the farm Onderstepoort, near Sun City in Bophuthatswana.
- Driefontein, in the south-eastern Transvaal, where about 5 000 people face removal to Kangwane.

# goes in the hole as suburb



When you are small anything can be turned into a playground... even the ruins of your neighbour's home.

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... of abandoned  
...dene Primary  
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... en to the Ber-  
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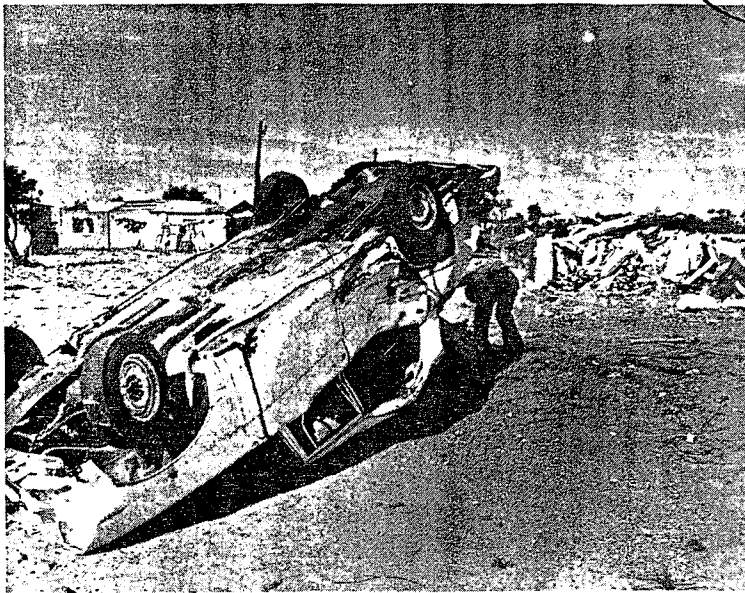
cinema, has also closed its doors for the last time.  
People now walk to Lorraine or cross the Baakens Valley to shop in Newton Park.  
One of the remaining residents, Miss Johmedia Dominee, says living among the ruins is not pleasant.  
"But we will still be sad to leave Willowdene at the end of the month," she says.  
Miss Dominee is resigned to her fate.

"It is no use complaining. The Government has told us to go," she says.  
Her brother, Jerome, at present unemployed, agrees that living among the remains of a half-empty suburb is depressing.  
He is also worried about the increased financial burden which will result from living in a new house in Bethelsdorp.  
"Although we did not want to leave, we will survive," he says.  
According to the Port Elizabeth Direc-

tor of Housing, Mr Mick Molyneaux, of the original 316 families living in Willowdene, 197 will have been moved by Thursday.  
The department is expecting to take delivery of another 24 houses on March 27, leaving only 95 families still in Willowdene by the end of the month.  
Most of the families have moved to Bethelsdorp Extension 21. The rest have gone to other suburbs in the northern areas.



PHOTOGRAPH BY ...



An abandoned car among the ruins of Willowdene. There were 316 families there, but only 95 are expected to be left at the end of the month.

# Life on in rubb a sut dies .

**Report:  
STEPHEN  
ROWLES**

**Pictures:  
EVERT SMITH**

WILLOWDENE, one of the latest victims of the Government's forced resettlement policy, is fast becoming a ghost town.

More than half of the residents of this coloured enclave at the end of Fairview on the Baakens Valley have already been moved to Port Elizabeth's northern areas.

For the rest, life goes on among the rubble of the razed houses while they wait for trucks to take them to join their former neighbours in Bethelsdorp Extension 21.

The removal of the Willowdene resi-

dents by the Government in the face of an acute housing shortage for coloured people and objections from the City Council began on September 28 last year.

As soon as the houses were empty teams from the council's Housing Department moved in to remove roofs and doors to prevent other people moving in.

Then about a month ago bulldozers from municipal contractors began demolishing the roofless structures.

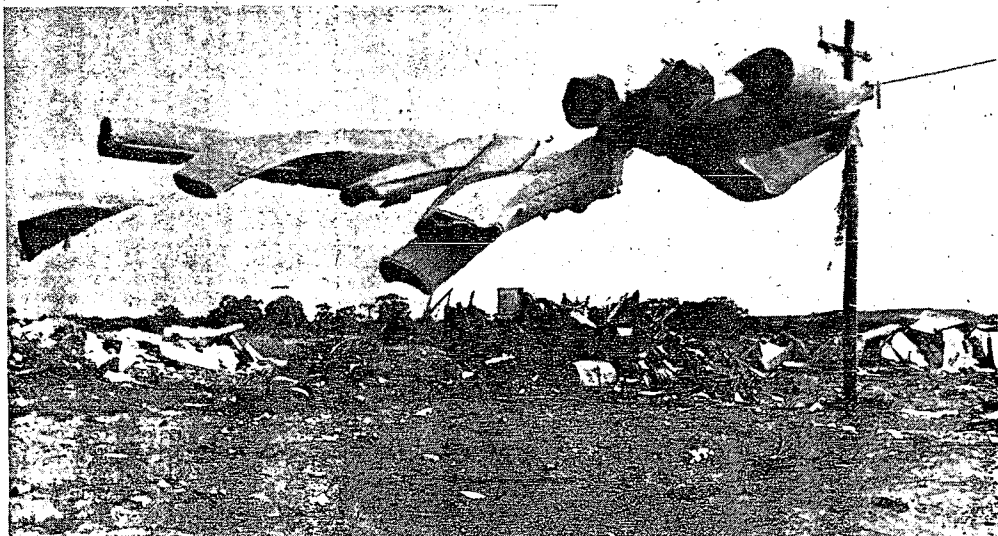
Children now play in the piles of rubble

from the demolished houses, homes and among the shells cars.

The once thriving Willowdene School, whose buildings are empty, now stands empty.

Every morning at 7 o'clock reports the remaining children from tram Road Primary School returns them to Willowdene.

The last shop in the town was housed in a section of the town



Handed Q. Col. 601  
Townships in corridor between  
Ciskei/Transkei  
13/3/84 (27)

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

- (1) What were the administration costs in respect of each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Administration Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic of Transkei during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available.
- (2) (a) under what headings do the main items of expenditure fall and (b) what is the extent of the financial subsidy from the Central Government received in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	R
(1) Queenstown .....	320 496
Cathcart .....	34 054
East London .....	319 783

MARCH 1984

602

Kei Mouth .....	12 791
Kei Road .....	2 645
King William's Town .....	54 992
Komga .....	23 141
Stutterheim .....	49 784

- (2) (a) Salaries and allowances, agency costs and sundry expenditure.
- (b) No financial subsidy is received from the state.

# 300 families next on the removal list

271  
E. Post  
13/3/84

**Post Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — The sprawling urban slum of Winterveld — home for 500 000 people — is the latest area to be threatened with removals.

At Winterveld, Bophuthatswana, north of Pretoria, 300 families are living from day to day in a state of temporary reprieve.

Last month the families were given three days' notice to leave their homes to make way for a highway planned by the Bophuthatswanan Government.

A notice, issued to the residents on February 17 by a road construction company employed by the Bophuthatswanan Government, said the instruction to leave the area was being issued in conjunction with the Bophuthatswanan

Department of Roads.

But a temporary reprieve was granted to the families when the Winterveld Action Committee threatened to take the matter to court.

People claimed they were told to move to Mabopane North, which adjoins Winterveld. They also claimed they were told they would not be compensated for losses.

However, Bophuthatswanan Government officials have denied the claims and said final plans for removals had not been made by senior Government officials.

The highway, now being built, stops only a few metres from the mass of shanties which have to make way for the continuation of the road.

Residents in the threat-

ened area said they were visited last week by officials from Mafikeng in connection with the removals.

Mrs Maria Mushobane, who owns most of the land on which tenants threatened with removal live, said she had been offered R2 900 compensation by the Bophuthatswanan Government for her land.

She said the land — about 50 metres by 500 metres and which has a borehole — was worth much more.

Most people living in the shanties threatened with demolition, said they did not wish to move to the new prescribed area — Mabopane North, Section U.

A tenant, Mrs Maria Masombuka, said she had livestock which she would not be allowed to keep in Mabopane. She and her nine children would not be able

to afford higher rents.

Although most of the 300 families to be moved are tenants, their houses were built at their own expense and they stand to lose them when they move.

Winterveld's history of removals started in the 1950s when the South African Government moved blacks from Pretoria to the Ordi district, about 40 kilometres away.

The inhabitants of the shanty town that became Winterveld lost South African citizenship when Bophuthatswana gained independence.

The secretary of the Winterveld Action Committee, the Rev Jimmy Palos, said it was ironic that the area should have been incorporated into Bophuthatswana as 90% of the people were not Tswana.

loans for their farm labourers in 1983;

(2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what

was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1)	(a)	Greater Western Cape	201	(2)(a)	(2)(b)(i)
	(b)	Cape Province (Remainder)	73		R2 825 300
	(c)	Orange Free State	26		R1 189 250
	(d)	Transvaal	35		R566 580
	(e)	Natal	16		R657 300
(2)	(b) (ii)		351		R375 500
			347		R5 823 930

WEDNESDAY, 14 MARCH 1984

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

\*1. Mr K M ANDREW—Defence—[Withdrawn.]

\*2. Mr K M ANDREW—Defence—[Withdrawn.]

\*3. Mr K M ANDREW—Defence—[Withdrawn.]

\*4. Mr P R C ROGERS—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

\*5. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there are any (a) agreements and/or (b) procedures in terms of which members of the South African Police may cross the border into Ciskei and Transkei for the purpose of following up suspected or reported criminal activities; if not, what steps are taken by the South African Police in this regard; if so, what is the purpose of these agreements or procedures;

(2) whether there are any (a) agreements and/or (b) procedures in terms of which members of the police forces of Ciskei and Transkei may cross the borders of the Republic for such purposes; if so, what is the purpose of the agreements or procedures?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) and (2) Yes. Such agreements, based on co-operation and good neighbourliness exist but I consider it not to be in the public interest to disclose the purport thereof.

Jurisdiction in certain areas

\*6. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the areas known as (a) Newlands, (b) KwaVetari/Mooiplaats, (c) Warburg, (d) Heckerl, (e) Upper Katusene and (f) Great Fall within the jurisdiction of the South African Police; if so, to what extent in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(a) to (f) Yes. The whole of all the areas mentioned fall within the jurisdiction of the South African Police as far as law enforcement and the maintenance of law and order are concerned.

Operational area; visits 14/3/84  
Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 8, standing over, on 7 March 1984, what total number of persons from the Modderfontein electoral division visited the operational area in South West Africa at his invitation in 1981, 1982 and 1983;

(2) what was the total cost to the State of the transport, accommodation and sustenance provided to such persons in respect of these visits;

(3) (a) what type of aircraft was used to transport these persons on each of these visits; (b) from which airport did such aircraft depart; and (ii) to which airport did it return; in each case and (c) by what means were the persons from Modderfontein conveyed to and from the airport or airports concerned in each case;

(4) whether any other persons accompanied any of these groups from Modderfontein on any of these visits; if so, what persons in each case;

(5) whether it is his intention to invite smaller groups of persons from each of the other electoral divisions to visit the operational area; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) 1981: 24  
1982: 9  
1983: 1

The only other visit involving a person from the Modderfontein constituency was the one dealt with in my reply on 7 March 1984 to Question No 8, standing over.

(2) The persons were all part of visiting groups which also included other persons and it is therefore not possible to disclose expenses applicable to them only.

(3) From 10 to 12 June 1981: a C130  
From 15 to 17 July 1982: a C160  
From 16 to 18 November 1983: a C130.

(b) (i) Waterkloof.

(ii) Waterkloof.

(c) Own Transport.

(4) The number of other persons who were in the groups concerned are as follows:

10 to 12 June 1981: 31  
15 to 17 July 1982: 60  
16 to 18 November 1983: 57.

I have already said in my statement on 7 March 1984 why I cannot disclose the names of the persons who were invited by the SA Defence Force excluding of course the members of the House of Assembly and the Provincial Councils.

(5) Yes. Persons who have been nominated will, when they can be included in future visits, be invited by the SA Defence Force. For the information of the hon member, I can mention that about 3 000 South Africans who have visited the operational area of South West Africa since 1981 all come from constituencies of the House of Assembly from over the whole country and represented all parties. It can also be noted that approximately 1 800 of the 2 000 persons came from the P.W. complex. This is an average of about 50 persons per constituency in this area where the Progressive Federal Party has all its parliamentary seats in the Transvaal.

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in relation to the 34 people who visited the operational area from the constituency of Modderfontein, on a previous occasion the hon the Minister said that he was unable to say whether they had in fact assisted the NP in the 1981 election but that they

# Blacks lose out on 'farms'

ABOUT 2 000 Indian families will be settled at the controversial "Dairy Farms" near Atteridgeville in the near future, it was announced yesterday.

The "Dairy Farms" were proclaimed an Indian residential area on March 13, 1981 amid vehement petitioning by the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Community Council to have the place incorporated into the black township to alleviate their acute housing shortage.

Mr E "Boetie"

By MONK  
NKOMO

Abramjee, chairman of the Laudium management committee, yesterday said they had about 2 000 families on the official waiting list for housing who would be settled at the "Dairy Farms" — now called Lotus Gardens — "possibly in 1986".

The controversial

"Dairy Farm" issue took a dramatic turn on March 25 in 1981, when the Council, led by Mr Joseph Tshabalala, suspended their activities for three months in protest against the Government's decision.

The council also threatened to resign en bloc at the decision to allocate the area to the Indians — a move which nullified their two-year battle through memoranda and representation to cede the land to the council.

Mr Abramjee yesterday said the area has already been upgraded for their occupation, which would solve their acute housing shortage. The place could be ready in 1986, Mr Abramjee said.

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Sewelan 15/3/84



## Europe to hear of 'misery' of removals policy

The Nationalist Government's policy of removals will be laid before church and State officials in Europe and the United States by a group of eight churchmen who left Jan Smuts last night.

The delegation will

*(27) Stan 17/3/84*  
present the report, "Relocations: the churches' report of forced removals", to influential people. It was released last month by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and the South African Council of Churches.

"Their purpose is to inform church and State officials of the effects and implications of forced removals which have caused untold misery and suffering to nearly 3.5 million people," says a statement by Archbishop

Denis Hurley, president of the SACBC, and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

The delegation will visit the United States, the UK, the Vatican, Sweden, West Germany, Holland and Switzerland.

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DDA

# Ciskei questions Le Grange remark

*D. Aspinall*  
EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs had been surprised at a "dogmatic" statement claiming South African responsibility for the policing of Mgwali, a statement issued yesterday by the department said.

The statement was referring to an assertion made by the South African Minister for Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, on the subject of the Ciskei police raid on Mgwali in which nine people were detained. They have since been released.

The statement said that while the areas of Mgwali, Wartburg and Herschel had been excised from the Republic of Ciskei at independence, an agreement had at that time been reached between the two governments that Ciskei should administer and control these areas. "The agreement was for an initial period of 12 months, to be re-

newed on the basis of six months written notice to the effect by either government," the statement said.

"In due course the original agreement lapsed and at some later date, following an inquiry from the Ciskei Government the government of South Africa indicated by telex that they wished to renew the agreement for a further indefinite period.

"No further action was taken by either government to conclude or renew the agreement and hence the status quo prevails.

"In the meantime, while the agreement had lapsed, the Ciskei Government has continued to administer the area, providing for education, health and other services in the interests of the people of Mgwali."

The statement said that at the time of renegotiation of the agreement, the Ciskei Government had indicated its wish to withdraw from

the agreement.

"It is a well-known fact that Ciskei has been dissatisfied on the question of land and has at all levels maintained a strong stand against any removal exercise. Ciskei makes bold to say that it cannot be expected to co-operate until the land question is resolved.

"It is amazing that the South African Police, who are supposed to be maintaining law and order in the area, have shown no interest in stopping the disruptive and revolutionary actions of the so-called Mgwali Residents Association. Ciskei has observed that the SAP are interested in serving the interests of only the dissidents opposed to Chiefness Nolzwe's reign.

"South Africa should own up for the controversy over the Mgwali issue as it is as a result of the RSA's delaying tactics in solving the land issue," the statement concluded. — DDR

# NEXT ON THE LIST!

**MORE THAN 600 000 people in Natal still face removal by the Government, according to the Association for Rural Advancement.**

AFRA organiser Ian Donald, gave this estimate this week at the Natal launch of the booklet on relocations compiled by the SA Council of Churches and the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference.

He said that, between 1948 and 1982, 745 000 people had been moved — and that another 606 000 would still suffer the same fate.

“One of the largest groups of people which will still be uprooted, are the 100 000 people living on nine pieces of freehold land around Ladysmith,” said Donald.

“Two of these

**600 000 still to move in Natal**

271  
city pass  
18/3/84



**DENNIS HURLY:** “Starvation and death... individuals”.

**CP Correspondent:  
DURBAN**

pieces seem likely to be next on the Government's ‘hit list’.”

Archbishop Dennis Hurley strongly criticised the Government's policy.

“If the majority of black people in South Africa are to be dumped in the homelands, and if these

homelands cannot support the increased population, then what are we doing but condemning the victims of removal to slow starvation and death,” he said.

He added that one of the worst results of resettlement camps were “the disastrous socio-psychological effects on the spirit of the community and in-

dividuals”. Archbishop Hurley said the issue of taking people's citizenship rights from them, and removing them from their homes, is often forgotten when people talk about “reform”.

“What we must not forget is that ‘separate development’ and ‘removals’ are just two sides of the same coin,” he said.

8L  
888

(b) 3 166 souls.

(c) The farm Hopewell, 881, District of Pietermaritzburg.

**Hatting No 1222**

407. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether his Department intends to remove the residents of the farm Hatting No 1222 in Estcourt; if so, (a) why, (b) how many families are involved, (c) (i) where, and (ii) when will they be resettled in each case;
- (2) whether they will be compensated on a land-for-land basis; if not, (a) why not and (b) what compensation will they receive;
- (3) whether they will be provided with grazing land in the compensatory areas; if not, why not;
- (4) whether there are (a) schools, (b) clinics, (c) water taps and (d) any other specified facilities available at each resettlement area; if not, when will they be provided; if so, how many in each case?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) To assist these people to move to an area where they will be able to share a full community life with their compatriots and where the possibility exists to provide an infrastructure to improve their quality of life.
  - (b) Approximately 902 families.
  - (c) (i) On the farms Tempe and Loch Sloy, District of Estcourt.
    - (ii) After their compensatory land has been planned and developed.

(2) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Compensation in cash for improvements and compensatory land for the land they now occupy.

(3) Yes.

(4) (a) to (d) Not as yet. This type of infrastructure will be provided on the compensatory land before settlement takes place. How many of each one of these facilities will be provided will depend on the needs of the community as identified by the community itself when planning takes place in conjunction with them.

**Flint Farm**

408. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department intends to resettle any persons on the South African Development Trust farm by the name of Flint Farm, near Newcastle; if so, (a) who will be resettled there, (b) where will they be moved from and (c) how many persons are involved?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- Yes.
- (a) and (b) People from the Dannhauser emergency camp.
  - (c) 1 233 souls.

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) No.
- (2) Yes.

(a) This is unknown. Negotiations with the people concerned are still in progress.

X  
271) Harold Golubie's View Q. No. 678 19/3/84 X  
406. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Black persons living at present on the South African Development Trust farm Golubie's View near Richmond are to be resettled; if so, where; if not,
- (2) whether it is the intention to resettle a further number of Black persons on this farm; if so, (a) when, (b) how many persons are involved and (c) where will they be moved from?

# The force which underlies 'voluntary' removals

IN THE past few years, sent for Government officials have stated repeatedly that the era of forced removals is over.

June 1963, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Henne and Mr. Wink, told Vesterland newspaper:

"I readily admit that we made mistakes in the past. So much so that black communities have been destroyed by force and often resented in critical circumstances.

"Our biggest mistake was that we did not undertake these resettlement actions in co-operation with the black communities. . . The days when police had to help black people to get out of their homes to areas within their homes to areas within the reserves will stop.

However, there have been no statements that the removal of black people from their homes to areas within the reserves will stop.

Throughout this period of 'reform', removals have continued apace. The Sunius People's Project estimated that at least 2 000 000 people are scheduled to be moved in the future.

But, according to the State, "persons must be treated with the necessary human kindness at all times" and under no circumstances should the black people be taken into a situation which would give them a reason to be dissatisfied.

Clearly, this is part of the "heart and minds" campaign. The State has uttered in the era of "voluntary removals," "How successful will this new approach be? The basic question is whether street talk alone is enough to convince people to leave their homes and everything they have built up and participate in their own removal.

Recent events in the Transvaal show that it is not so. They also show that the sweet-talk runs out very early in the process of persuasion. In fact as soon as there is any sign of resistance

The State follows a fairly set pattern in dealing with communities under threat of removal, involving an escalating use of force.

If the community crumbles at the first attempt to divide it, the removal issue becomes just a continuation of "leadership splits." "Tribal disputes" and "voluntary removals" are given the same treatment. If the gentle nudging of method bulldozers, no pensions, no smashed schools and no water are ignored, and the people still refuse to move, the gloves come off.

The community is given a day and told that, on that day, it is at this point that the "forced removal" and factors such as local and international support and pressure come into play.

After the outcry over conditions of starvation and suffering in the resettlement camps of the 1960's and 1970's, Government officials repeatedly stated that the era of forced removals was over. But, according to Amhka Cassens of the Black Sash, the idea of "voluntary removals" is a myth. This is an edited version of her paper to the national conference of the Black Sash at the weekend.

al support and pressure come into play. In many cases, these are the State's preliminary moves for its removal programme.

In many cases it succeeds and removals become "voluntary", not because their resistance is not united and well organised enough. In many cases people are terrified of challenging the State and officials may disappear for years and only then there is evidence that this will bring force into play.

Some communities crumble at one of the early stages in the process of "persuasion" and another "voluntary" removal has been accomplished.

The "stages of persuasion" are: "The Thinking. If there is an immediate and strong reaction when people are told they are under threat of removal, then officials may disappear for years and only then there is evidence that this will bring force into play.

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# removals

In Mogopa, for example, the people boasted that they had sent officials scurrying over the years. But after the headman, Jacob More, was accused for corruption, the officials did not go away. Jacob More offered to negotiate with the State.

But the State places a number of "consultation" these days. It does not really matter what happens in the "consultation" as long as it "occurs".

However, it is obviously much easier if their partners in consultation are friendly. To this end, in virtually every black spot removal, the person recognised by the State as the "leader" is offered all sorts of perks on condition that he co-operates.

There are many places where Co-operation and Development officials cannot find leaders prepared to negotiate the removal and so set up certain individuals as their consulting partners.

Other ways of dividing communities includes splitting the legal and the illegal aspects of the removals and taking the men are away at work, dealing with one family at a time and offering more benefits to those who own land or have urban rights.

Restrictions in the threatened area. In many cases the people resisting removal are not allowed to hold meetings to discuss their situation and

Government brings the use of force a little closer. Sometimes, they bring a removal squad and camp it in the area. Then they issue a deadline for people to move.

The waiting game. One of the most effective things for the State if people are still refusing to move is to do nothing. It waits.

There is a limit to how long people can live without schools, pensions, migrant labour contracts and uncertainty.

Brute force, such as was used at Mogopa, is the final step.

So here we are, back in the era of forced removals. But we must realise we never left it. Force underlies every step in the "process of persuasion".

But however unequal the struggle, in terms of the law and the State's access to military and police, money and resources, people continue to resist removal.

# Govt plans to move 902 families

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— The government still intends moving 902 families from Hatting Farm near Estcourt, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof said yesterday.

They would be removed to the farms Tempe and Loch Sloy near Estcourt "to assist these people to move to an area where they will be able to share a full community life with their compatriots and where the possibility exists to provide an infrastructure to improve their quality of life".

They would be moved after "compensatory land has been planned and developed".

They would receive "compensation in cash for improvements and compensatory land for the land they now occupy" and they would be

provided with grazing land, Dr Koornhof said. Asked whether there were schools, clinics, water taps and other facilities, he replied:



Dr Piet Koornhof

"Not as yet. This type of infrastructure will be provided on the compensatory land before settlement takes place.

"How many of each of these facilities will be

provided will depend on the needs of the community as identified by the community itself when planning takes place in conjunction with them," he said in reply to a question from Mr Ray Swart (PFP Be-rea).

He said "1 233 souls" from the Dannhauser Emergency Camp would be resettled on Flint Farm near Newcastle.

He also said the people living at present on Golubie Farm near Richmond would not be resettled and that a further 3 166 souls from Hopewell Farm in the Pietermaritzburg area would be resettled on Golubie Farm.

However, the date of the resettlement of the Hopewell Farm people was "unknown".

"Negotiations with the people concerned are still in progress," Dr Koornhof said.

# UN hears of forced removals

271  
Law  
10/7/84

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A top-level delegation of South African churchmen visited the United Nations headquarters yesterday to draw international attention to the forced removal of black people from white farming areas in South Africa.

The churchmen told reporters that they hoped the United States Government would persuade South Africa to end its policy of forced resettlement.

At the UN the delegation met the Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

At a Press conference, the churchmen presented a report on the resettlement programme published by the SA Council of Churches and the SA Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference.

In "Relocations: The churches' report on forced removals in South Africa", the churches pointed out that 3½ million black people had been forcibly removed as part of State policy and another two million were due to be moved.

The report states: "Apartheid contradicts the Christian principles of love for one's neighbour and unity in Christ. Furthermore, it violates tenets of international law."

The seven members of the delegation, however, strongly opposed violence to solve South Africa's racial problems.

# Constable admits Mkhize shooting

AKSUS  
20/5/84

(27)

**VOLKSRUST.** — A 21-year-old police constable today admitted firing the shot that killed community leader Mr. Saul Mkhize last year but denied he had intended shooting him or that his actions had been unlawful.

Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber, of the police barracks at Amsterdam, pleaded not guilty in the Volksrust Circuit Court to the murder of Mr Mkhize, who died at a meeting at Driefontein, in the Wakerstroom district, which was called in protest against Government resettlement plans.

In a statement handed to the court, Constable Nienaber admitted he had fired two shots from a 12-bore shotgun on April 2 last year.

## Second shot

He also admitted that the second shot hit Mr Mkhize and that the community leader's death was caused by it.

However, Constable Nienaber denied he had deliberately fired at Mr Mkhize, or that his actions had been unlawful.

According to the summary of facts, Constable Nienaber and Constable M C Khumalo had arrived at the Qualani School, where the protest meeting was being held, on the day of the shooting.

## Struggle

Constable Nienaber had used a loudspeaker to order the crowd to disperse but Mr Mkhize had ordered the people to stay where they were.

A struggle took place between Mr Mkhize and Constable Nienaber, in which the constable hit Mr Mkhize with his fist.

The State also alleges that Constable Nienaber threw teargas canisters into the crowd to disperse them.

Constable Nienaber was surrounded and while he was wrestling with members of the crowd, his weapon was taken from him, according to the summary of facts.

The constable then got into his vehicle and drove out of the school ground, which was surrounded by a safety fence.

## Tree trunk

The State alleges that he stopped his vehicle outside the fence, climbed out with a shotgun in his hand and fired a shot into a tree trunk inside the school grounds.

Soon afterwards, the State alleges, Constable Nienaber fired a second shot which hit Mr Mkhize in the chest.

Mr Mkhize died from wounds to his right lung, atrium and aorta and from bleeding.



By Fiona Macleod

**VOLKSRUST** — The murder trial of a police constable who allegedly shot Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize began in the Circuit Court here today with the denial by the constable that he intended shooting Mr Mkhize.

Dirkiesdorp constable Mr Johannes Nienaber (21) is alleged to have shot Mr Mkhize (48) in the chest with a shotgun last April while he was holding a meeting with fellow residents in protest against the Government's plans to resettle them.

Constable Nienaber stood before Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and two

# Court hears of fatal shooting at protest meeting

271  
Sfau  
20/3/89

assessors to plead not guilty to the charge of murder.

In his pleading read to the court, he admitted that Mr Mkhize died after he fired two shots at the Cabanguani Primary School that day, but he denied acting unlawfully or that he intended shooting Mr Mkhize.

In the State's summary of facts, it is claimed that a struggle broke out be-

tween Constable Nienaber and Mr Mkhize after the policeman told the crowd in the school-grounds to disperse.

Constable Nienaber hit Mr Mkhize and threw teargas into the crowd, it is claimed.

Constable Nienaber was then surrounded by the crowd and his pistol was confiscated during the struggle.

He managed to get into

his vehicle parked inside the grounds and drove outside the safety fence surrounding the yard.

Once outside, he climbed out of the car with a shotgun and fired two rounds into the grounds. One shot hit a tree trunk inside the fence and the other hit Mr Mkhize in the chest.

The shotgun, a damaged gas mask and a broken shoulder-holster worn by the constable, were handed in as exhibits.

Mr Mkhize's blood-soaked clothes, as well as trousers worn by Constable M C Khumalo, who accompanied Constable Nienaber to the school, were also handed in.

(Proceeding.)

# I SHOT MKHIZE COP

A 21-year-old police constable, who is accused of murdering community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, at a protest meeting last year, was not attacked by the crowd before the fatal shooting, the Circuit Court at Volksrust heard yesterday.

Mr Mordechai Maseko, who attended the meeting at Driefontein in the Wakkerstroom district, testified that the crowd had approached Const Johannes Andries Nienaber with knobkerries and umbrellas raised, but that Mr Mkhize had told the people not to hit him.

Earlier, Const Nienaber had grabbed Mr Mkhize by the lapels of his coat and had then hit him with his fist on the left cheek, Mr Maseko told the court.

The policeman had

*Swecher  
21/3/84*



## SA Press Association

then put on a gas mask and had thrown tear-smoke canisters near the crowd before returning to grab Mr Mkhize by the coat again.

Const Nienaber yesterday pleaded not guilty to shooting Mr Mkhize dead with a 12 bore shotgun from outside the fence surrounding the Qualani School grounds, where a meeting was being held against Government resettlement plans.

In a statement handed into court yesterday morning, Const Nienaber admitted fir-

ing the shot that killed Mr Mkhize, but denied that he had done so deliberately, or that his actions had been unlawful.

### Fist

According to the evidence of Mr Maseko, Const Nienaber and a Constable M C Khumalo had arrived at the school on April 2 last year. They had walked to the table at which Mr Mkhize was standing and Const Nienaber had spoken to the community leader.

The policeman had then grabbed Mr

Mkhize and hit him once with his fist on the left cheek. Mr Mkhize had asked the policeman why he had hit him and said that if he had done anything wrong, Const Nienaber should arrest him.

Mr Maseko said Const Nienaber had then returned to his vehicle, where he put on a gas mask and threw two tear-smoke canisters near the crowd, which then dispersed.

Mr Maseko said the crowd had then asked "if the white man had come to fight" and had moved nearer.

(Proceeding)

**THE  
No. 1**

THE great new feature "STAR BEAT" - your detailed horoscope, plus "STAR PARADE" - a look at a top personality with Star analysis continues tomorrow. This week's "STAR PARADE" features CLARENCE CARTER tomorrow; so find out why Carter is so successful and what you have in common with him.

Also do not miss the exciting short story Passion Ward.

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21 MARCH 1984

598

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

A request by the Congregation of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church: Stockenström in this regard is being investigated.

Rest falls away.

Insurance brokers: premiums

\*16. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether Circular RV 78 concerning the handling of premiums by insurance brokers was issued by the office of the Registrar of Financial Institutions in or about December 1983; if so, why;
- (2) whether the said Registrar consulted the advisory committee appointed in terms of section 2B of the Insurance Act, No 27 of 1943, in connection with the matter prior to issuing this circular, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;
- (3) whether the Registrar gave notice in the *Government Gazette* of his intention to make this statement on the matter; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether this notice comprised an invitation to all interested persons to make representations in writing to him in this regard; if not, why not;
- (5) whether the Registrar still intends to implement the provisions of the circular; if so, what steps have been taken in this regard; if not, why not;
- (6) whether the insurance industry has been informed of his intention in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Yes. To ensure that the provisions of

(27) Hansard Q. 61, 697  
Stockenström 21/3/84

\*15. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether his Department intends to move the Coloured community of Stockenström; if so, (a) why, (b) how many persons are involved, (c) when will they be moved and (d) where will they be moved to;
- (2) whether alternative (a) housing, (b) schools and (c) other facilities are available to these persons; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will they be provided; if so, what are the particulars of the alternative facilities available to them;
- (3) whether any of these persons own fixed property in Stockenström; if so,
- (4) whether they are to be compensated for these properties; if not, why not; if so, what will be the nature of the compensation;
- (5) whether these properties have been valued for compensation purposes; if not, why not; if so, by whom?



# Families told of removals in 1982

Political Reporter

THE 902 families on Hattings Farm near Estcourt, who face forced resettlement learned of their fate in 1982 when they were told by an assistant chief commissioner that they were to be removed.

This was the first official intimation they had that they would have to leave an area the community had inhabited since 1911, according to Mr Ian Donald, organiser of the Association for Rural Advancement, which monitors forced removals in Natal.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, confirmed this week that the families would be resettled on the farms Tempe and Loch-Sloy. He also said they would receive cash compensation and land.

But Mr Donald said last night there was far more to the situation than moving settled communities from one area to another.

They were moving to farms that would be incorporated into KwaZulu and Pretoria, hoped by this process to eventually deprive them of their South African citizenship.

Many were too uneducated to realise that the amount of the compensation could be disputed. And most were too poor to wait the many months it would take to do this. They would need the cash to survive, said Mr Donald.

## Missionary

While the Government would give them temporary corrugated iron shacks to live in until they had built homes, many of the people were too old to build.

In other resettlement areas people were still living in the shacks 10 years later, with all the attendant health and social problems.

Hattings farm was originally owned by an American Missionary who had subdivided in 1911 and sold plots to African people.

2/13/84

# Policeman on murder charge

271

**VOLKSRUST.** — A 21-year-old police constable pleaded not guilty in the Circuit Court at Volksrust yesterday to a charge of murdering community leader Mr Saul Mkhize at a protest meeting last year.

A witness, Mr Mordechai Maseko, who attended the meeting at Driefontein in the Wakkerstroom district, told the court that the crowd had approached Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber with knobkerries and umbrellas raised, but that Mr Mkhize had told the people not to hit him.

Earlier, Constable Nienaber had grabbed Mr Mkhize by his coat and hit him in the face, Mr Maseko told the court.

The policeman had then put on a gas-mask and had thrown tear-smoke canisters near the crowd before returning to grab Mr Mkhize again.

Constable Nienaber yesterday pleaded not guilty to shooting Mr Mkhize dead with a shotgun from outside the fence surrounding the school grounds where a meeting was being held against government resettlement plans.

In a statement handed into court, Constable Nienaber admitted firing the shot that killed Mr Mkhize, but denied that he had done so deliberately, or that his actions had been unlawful.

According to the evidence of Mr Maseko, Constable Nienaber and a Constable M C Khumalo had arrived at the school on April 2 last year. They had approached Mr Mkhize and spoken to him.

The policeman had then grabbed Mr Mkhize and hit him once with his fist on the left cheek.

Mr Mkhize had asked the policeman why he had hit him and said that if he had done anything wrong, Constable Nienaber should arrest him.

Mr Maseko said Constable Nienaber had then returned to his vehicle, where he put on a gas-mask and threw two tear-smoke canisters near the crowd, which then dispersed.

The constable again grabbed Mr Mkhize. Mr Maseko said the crowd had then moved nearer, some of them raising knobkerries and umbrellas.

## 'Unharmd'

However, the crowd had moved away when Mr Mkhize had told them not to come nearer or to hit the constable.

The crowd had also allowed Constable Nienaber to walk unharmd back to his vehicle.

Mr Maseko told the court the policeman had driven out the school gate to some trees, where he had climbed out with a shotgun and fired a shot at a tree on the other side of the fence.

Constable Nienaber then pointed the firearm at the crowd, said something unintelligible and fired a shot, the court heard.

Mr Mkhize was shot and fell to the ground. The hearing continues. Sapa.

# Mob forced policeman to act — defence

By Fiona Macleod

<sup>271</sup>  
*Star*  
21/3/84

**VOLKSRUST** — Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber, charged with murdering Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, would testify that he was forced to act against a stone-throwing mob which threatened him with kerries, the Circuit Court here was told today.

Constable Nienaber (21), of Dirkiesdorp, has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and two assessors to murdering Mr Mkhize by shooting him in the chest with a shotgun.

## Widows gather at court

Crowds of Driefontein residents, including former community leader Mr Saul Mkhize's three widows and their children, gathered outside the Volksrust Circuit Court yesterday at the start of the murder trial.

The court was too small to house most of the crowd.

Observing the trial are representatives of the Legal Resources Centre, which has instituted a R60 000 civil claim against the Minister of Law and Order, and the Netherlands trade union Christeljk Nasionaal Vakverbond, which has an interest in the case.

Dr J A D'Oliviera, the Deputy Attorney-General, is prosecuting. The State Attorney, Mr J Steyn, is instructing the defence counsel, Mr T Grobbelaar.

Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber is charged with murdering Mr Mkhize by shooting him with a shotgun.

The shooting happened in the schoolyard of the Cabangnani Primary School during a meeting of Driefontein residents convened by Mr Mkhize, chairman of the Driefontein council of directors, to discuss the Government's plan to resettle them.

Mr T Grobbelaar, appearing for the constable, told the court that Constable Nienaber would say he arrived at the meeting on April 2 last year with a Constable M C Khumalo.

He parked his van inside the fenced yard and Constable Khumalo told the crowd that it was holding an illegal gathering and must disperse.

### 'MUTI'

"Constable Nienaber moved among the people and told them he would throw 'muti' at them if they did not leave. Mr Mkhize then told the people not to leave.

"Constable Nienaber went to his van and put on a gas mask. He threw teargas at the crowd.

"A scuffle broke out between the constable and Mr Mkhize and the people began to surround the policeman. They assaulted Mr Nienaber with kerries and their fists and threw stones at him."

Mr Grobbelaar said Constable Nienaber tried to draw his pistol, but someone in the crowd snatched it from him. Someone aimed the gun at him and pulled the trigger but the gun did not go off.

The gas mask was pulled off his head but was returned to him before he ran to his van and drove out the yard.

"As he drove out of the gate, people surrounded him, threatening him with kerries and stones.

"He got out of the car. Mr Mkhize moved towards him on the other side of the fence. He was screaming something and waving his arms.

### SHOT FIRED

"As the crowd moved closer to his van, the constable fired a shot at a tree in the yard with his shotgun.

"He shouted for the mob to stand still but it moved closer and continued throwing stones.

"Constable Nienaber fired a second shot which hit Mr Mkhize. Constable Khumalo joined him outside the fence only after the second shot."

11-16-68  
Aussies  
to take  
black  
S A  
refugees

Mercury Reporter

BLACK refugees from South Africa will be allowed to settle in Australia under the country's new immigration laws, according to Mr R.P. Boyd, senior adviser to the Australian Prime Minister.

In a letter to Mr T. Dhlamini, chairman of the Durban-based Organisation for African Education, Mr Boyd said that under the new racially impartial immigration laws, which came into effect last year, there is no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or creed.

Africans can now enter Australia under the same conditions as whites from the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and for immigrants.

Briefly these conditions are that the prospective immigrant has that he or she has special qualifications or skills, or start a business in Australia.

Entitled

But Africans are also entitled to enter as refugees. Just like the Asian refugees from Vietnam who have been coming in under the refugee dispensation of the new immigration laws.

He said Australia was aware of the serious refugee problem in Africa and at a recent international conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, Australia pledged a massive donation in cash and food aid for refugees.

Mr Boyd said a limited number of refugees from Africa would be admitted this year but the intake would be progressively increased over the rest of the decade.

For the time being the emphasis would be on countries where the problem was acute, such as Uganda, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, where there were already a reported 30 000 refugees from neighbouring Mozambique.

Mr Dhlamini has written to the Australian Government for permission to allow two black South African refugees now living in Swaziland to settle in Australia.

# CAPE HARAU are happy'

street lighting, high mast lighting (as in Bishop Lavis) and tarred roads are planned.

Community facilities include a commercial centre to be developed by the Small Business Development Corporation, resource centres to assist residents in their extension of core houses, nursery schools, clinics and a day hospital.

## BUILD

For better-off members of the community there will be Town Four. This is to be situated near the sea and people will be able to build houses to their own designs.

The area will also sport a seaside resort along the lines of the Strandfontein pavilion.

Mr Lesley Kakaza, vice-chairman of the local Community Council, sees Khayelitsha as "a necessary extension of housing to move to Khayelitsha."

While the Board recognises the permanency of urban blacks, it could give no definitive answer on the question of home ownership.

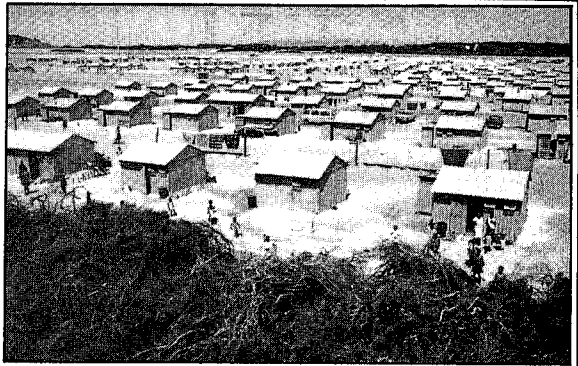
Nor could it reply definitively on the question worrying most people: what will happen to those who don't want to move?

for blacks. We need to see," he said, "the development of the black middle class. We have been involved in the planning of this city — that is what makes it so different. I'll be glad to move away from the tsotsis."

According to the WCAB, Town Four will become a reality only in 12 to 15 years' time.

## MOVE

Meanwhile, all those people regarded as legal and who need accommodation will be "encouraged"



● TEMPORARY housing in Khayelitsha Phase 1. This is an official Western Cape Administration Board picture.

# 'Most people don't want to move there' — survey

HOW do the people who are living there — or might have to move there — feel about their "New Home" or Khayelitsha, so named by the Community Council?

Jenny L, a 26-year-old nurse and mother of two young children had moved there from Langa, said: "I lived in Langa with my parents. Nine of us shared a four-roomed house.

"Because we were so crowded, I asked the Board if they had accommodation for me. They sent me to Khayelitsha. I had no choice. Where else could I go? If I could choose, I wouldn't live here."

That's the view of one resident. What do the folks back in Crossroads think? "I do not like Khayelitsha. There is no chance of making the same kind of living there as we are doing here.

"I sell anything I can to educate my children. My children have no background in Khayelitsha. And it is very healthy here in Crossroads."

## QUESTIONS

The speaker is a 53-year-old Crossroads man, one of a group of people who were asked what they thought about moving to Khayelitsha. Asking the questions was a group of people taking part in the Second Carnegie Enquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa, which is now in full swing.

Almost half of the sample group of 373, were against moving — and only nine were willing to go. Fifty-three houses were randomly chosen at Crossroads for the purpose of the survey towards the end of last year.

The preliminary report concludes that since the "recent conflicts" in January it is quite likely that many more residents will be prepared to move to Khayelitsha.

## REASONS

But, at the time, residents were largely against the move. The most frequently offered reasons for saying so were:

- the distance from shops, schools and work, and

the cost of transport;

- high rents;

● the fact that people wouldn't be able to earn their living from homecrafts and home industries as they have been doing at Crossroads;

● the move into two-roomed houses at Khayelitsha would disrupt the close-knit family structures at Old Crossroads;

● Old Crossroads, sprawling over the landscape, has a sense of community which would be lacking in the enclosed, carefully controlled sandy spaces of Khayelitsha and

● the fact that Minister Koornhof's promises of rehousing in proper structures at New Crossroads, KTC and Old Crossroads have not been carried out.

## OBJECTIONS

Other objections to the move were:

● "No. It is too far. I want to build a proper house here (Crossroads). We are very worried we will be moved to New Crossroads and have to pay those high rents and water bills," said a 52-year-old night watchman who has been living in Crossroads for eight years.

● A woman who sells second-hand clothes and chickens was dead against moving. She said simply: "No, there is nothing to sell there."

● Her views were echoed by a 62-year-old in the same line of business, who said: "I cannot live there because the small things which I make money out of, the apples, fish ... they are not allowed there."

## ACCOMMODATION

One person who did want to go was a 65-year-old lodger who said yes, "if the accommodation is good."

But perhaps the most telling comment is the simple statement of a 53-year-old man who had been living in Crossroads for the past eight years: "It is far away from everything."



# Khayelitsha: 'The people

By Estelle Randall

"THE 300 families living in temporary structures at Khayelitsha are very happy there," says Mr L Rault, Project Engineer of Khayelitsha.

The 300 families of whom Mr Rault speaks are part of the Phase 1 Development at Khayelitsha, which involves the development of about 1 000 sites with elementary services

— water points, bucket toilets, refuse removal and gravel roads. The families live in square single-room structures.

Not many gardens were evident, although the West-

## — and that's official!

ern Cape Administration Board is confident that these will develop, despite the poor soil in the area.

And there are signs that residents were beginning to patch up things here and there — in many cases the small gaps where the roofs join the side walls have been blocked up with wads of paper to keep out draughts.

Facilities presently available to people living at Khayelitsha include:

- access to a primary school, attended by about 300 children;
- a temporary trading store;
- two public telephones;
- a prefabricated clinic;
- water points at regular intervals;
- refuse and sewerage removal and
- a bus service.

But phase 1 is only the tip of the Khayelitsha iceberg. Planned for completion by the end of 1984 is Phase 2, involving the development of a further 4 000 sites. These will eventually make up Villages One and Two of Town One.

There will eventually be

four towns in Khayelitsha, each made up of four villages housing an estimated 1 500 people each.

Villages and towns will follow the same basic layout: village neighbourhood centre, town suburban centre and main "city" centre.

But the quality of housing in the various towns will differ. Villages one and two will eventually consist of core housing. Production of this is due to start in July this year.

These structures will consist of two rooms with very basic plumbing with flush toilet and internal taps. People will be able to upgrade and extend these houses up to the perimeter of their 160 to 200 square metre plots.

The Board will however, discourage on-street parking so part of the plot will have to be set aside for a family car. Extensions will also have to conform to certain minimum standards. Corrugated iron extensions will be unacceptable.

Basic services such as waterborne sewerage, stormwater drainage,

A State witness, Mr. David Nkonyane, said there had been between 400 and 500 people at the meeting at Drienotshin last April and the crowd had attacked Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber inside the school grounds where the meeting took place, as alleged by the fence counsel, the constable "wouldn't have lived."

**SA Press Association**

Earlier Mr. Theo Grobelaar, for the defence, said his client would tell the court that he had been attacked with knives and fists and that stones had been thrown at him when he tried to disperse the meeting, called to protest against the Government's resettlement plans.

Const Nienaber would also say that he had been surrounded by a threatening, stone-throwing mob outside the school grounds just before the shooting took place, Mr. Grobelaar submitted.

**Tear smoke**

Mr. Nkonyane said that Const Nienaber had, shortly after throwing three tear smoke grenades into the crowd, grabbed Mr. Mkhize by the coat and hit him in the face with his fist.

The crowd had pulled the accused away from Mr. Mkhize and some of them had raised knives, but the

community leader had told them not to hit Const Nienaber. The crowd had obeyed.

Mr. Nkonyane told the court there had appeared to be no reason for the policeman to throw tear smoke into the crowd, which was at that point subdued.

Const Nienaber had been allowed to walk unmonitored to his vehicle and to drive out of the school grounds and stop on the other side of the security fence.

Asked by Dr. Jim D'Oliviera, the deputy Attorney-General, whether stones had

been thrown at the policeman's Land Rover while it was outside the school grounds, Mr. Nkonyane said the policeman wouldn't have been able to get out of his vehicle if this had been the case.

There was no threat to Const Nienaber from either the people in the road outside the school grounds or from those inside and the policeman would have driven further on before stopping if he felt threatened.

Mr. Nkonyane told the court Mr. Mkhize had said nothing to stir up the crowd while Const Nienaber was outside the fence.

(Proceeding)

# MKHIZE TRIAL DRAMA

*Sunder 22 Feb 84 (7)*

A 21-YEAR-OLD police constable accused of murdering community leader, Mr. Saul Mkhize, would not have survived an attack by the crowd at the meeting where the fatal shooting took place, the Circuit Court at Volksrust was told yesterday.

# Witness tells of fatal shot at meeting

By Fiona Macleod

**VOLKSRUST** — A Driefontein man told the Circuit Court in Volksrust yesterday how he fled when Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber turned his shotgun on him and fired two shots, one of which killed community leader Mr Saul Mkhize.

The shooting occurred after the constable had tried to break up a meeting of the Driefontein community and had assaulted Mr Mkhize, said Mr Enoch Mathebula.

This angered the crowd but Mr Mkhize pleaded with them "to talk nicely with the white man and not to fight him". They obeyed him.

Constable Nienaber (21), of Dirkiesdorp, has admitted shooting Mr Mkhize at the meeting in a Driefontein schoolyard on April 2 last year but has denied intending to shoot him and has pleaded not guilty to murder.

Mr Mathebula told Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and two assessors that he ran behind the school building when Constable Nienaber announced that the meeting was illegal and threw two teargas bombs to disperse the crowd.

Later he heard Mr Mkhize ask the people who were crowding angrily around the policeman to leave him alone.

Constable Nienaber then walked unhindered to his van and drove outside the security fence which enclosed the yard.

Mr Mathebula said he scrambled over an opposite fence when the policeman stopped the van outside the fence and brought out a shotgun, which he aimed towards the crowd.

"I heard the first shot as I climbed over the fence. As I landed, the second shot, which hit Mr Mkhize, was fired."

Mechanical engineer Mr Michael Rennie said the extensive damage to the aluminium breathing canister on the constable's gas mask probably occurred while he was not wearing it.

Constable Nienaber's advocate, Mr T Grobbelaar, has told the court that the policeman acted in self-defence when the crowd surrounded and attacked him.

Mr Rennie said the force of the blows which damaged the canister would have injured the constable's head and face if he had worn it. Evidence has been that he received several bruises on his neck and other parts of his body.

The case continues on Monday.

23/3/84  
271  
**Moving  
of 5m  
halfway**

From JOHN  
BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The forced removal of more than three million people in South Africa was "social engineering on such a gargantuan scale" that it had set in motion forces that were "virtually irreversible", the Rev Peter Storey said here yesterday.

Mr Storey, president-elect of the Methodist Church in South Africa, was chairing a joint delegation of the South African Council of Churches and the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference which has co-operated in the drawing up of a report on forced removals.

**London seminar**

The report, entitled "Relocations — the churches' report on forced removals in South Africa", has already been presented to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and to the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

Mr Storey said a programme which would ultimately result in removal of more than five million people was more than halfway.

The delegation will present their findings to church leaders, parliamentarians and diplomats at a seminar in London.

# Witness fled from shotgun, court told

Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — A witness described in the Circuit Court in Volksrust how he fled as Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber, charged with murder, took out a shotgun and fired two shots, one of which killed community leader Mr Saul Mkhize.

The shooting occurred after the constable tried to break up a meeting of the Driefontein community and assaulted Mr Mkhize, State witness Mr Enoch Mathebula said yesterday.

Mr Mkhize had pleaded with the crowd when they became angry at the constable's behaviour "to talk nicely with the white man and not to fight him". They had obeyed him.

Constable Nienaber, 21, of Dirkiesdorp, has admitted shooting Mr Mkhize at the meeting in a Driefontein school yard on April 2 last year. But he has denied intending to shoot him and has pleaded not guilty to murder.

## Teargas bombs

Mr Mathebula told Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and two assessors that he ran behind the school building when Constable Nienaber announced that the meeting was illegal and threw two teargas bombs to disperse the crowd.

He later heard Mr Mkhize ask the people crowding angrily around the policeman to leave him alone. Constable Nienaber then walked unhindered to his van and drove outside the security fence enclosing the yard.

Mr Mathebula said he scrambled over an opposite fence when the policeman stopped the van outside the fence and brought out a shotgun, which he aimed towards the crowd.

## Engineer

"I heard the first shot as I climbed over the fence. As I landed the second shot, which hit Mr Mkhize, was fired."

Mechanical engineer Mr Michael Rennie said extensive damage which was caused to the aluminium breathing canister on the constable's gas-mask probably occurred when the mask was not on his head.

Constable Nienaber's advocate, Mr T Grobelaar, has told the court the policeman acted in self-defence when the crowd surrounded and attacked him.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

# Sweet talk soon runs out in State's voluntary removals

Since the outcry over starvation in the resettlement camps of the '60s and '70s, the Government has embarked on a "hearts and minds" campaign to persuade the public and those marked for removal that people are not forced to quit their homes.

"But the basic question," says a rural field worker for the Black Sash, "is whether sweet talk alone is enough to convince people to leave everything they have built up and to participate in their own removal."

Putting the poser to a recent Black Sash conference was Miss Aninka Claasens. She contended that events in the Transvaal showed that "the sweet talk runs out very early in the process of 'persuasion' — in fact as soon as there is any sign of resistance".

A pattern had emerged in State action on re-

movals, involving increased use of force, she said. "If the community crumbles at the first attempt to divide it, the removal issue becomes lost in a confusion of 'leadership splits', 'tribal disputes' and 'voluntary removals'.

"However, if the gentle nudgings of parked bulldozers, no pensions, no passes, smashed schools and no water are ignored — and the people still refuse to move — the gloves come off.

"The community is given a D-Day and told that on that day they will be moved. It is at this point that the issue is recognised as a 'forced removal'."

Miss Claasens isolates particular strategies she says are used by the State at various stages in the removal process:

● Correct timing. After the initial announcement of the Government's intention to move a community

"if there is an immediate, strong negative reaction the officials may disappear for years and only return where there is evidence that the community is in a weak position or split".

In Botlokwa the authorities steered clear of the two settlements headed by chiefs vehemently opposed to removal and "started with the third who was scared and out of his depth".

● Divide and rule. This strategy was said to occur at many levels — between leaders and community folk, legals and illegals, landlords and tenants, men and women and along class lines. In some cases there was evidence of the State "setting up a partner" to agree to removal.

● Restrictions in threatened areas. Miss Claasens said prohibitions on meetings applied in Mgwali, Driefontein and kwaNgema. Building freezes had been applied to townships under threat — like Huhudi in the Northern Cape — resulting in the creation of slums.

● Cutting off of services. "The degeneration of the place influences some people to go elsewhere, but I don't know of any case where it has persuaded people to move en masse.

"Those remaining can now expect that their existing services will be cut off." The issue of pensions and reference books has become a battle in many places, including Driefontein, Mogopa and Makgatho experienced the smashing of many houses and communal facilities such as schools and churches.

● Setting of D-Day ... the waiting game ... and employing direct force. "If the cutting off of services doesn't work the

The Black Sash, through its urban advice offices and new rural development programme, is a good source of information on the implementation of laws and policies that touch the lives of black South Africans. Today The Star features the last in a series of highlights from the 40 papers presented at the Black Sash national conference last weekend. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

## Relocations part of Govt's total strategy, says Sash

The reduction in the number of black residents on the plateau is seen by the Government as important for security purposes — and the cost of the resulting removal of farm workers and tenants is born almost entirely by the victims, says the Black Sash Natal Midlands Region.

In a paper at the recent Black Sash conference in Johannesburg, the region quoted the former Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr H J D van der Walt, speaking in the Assembly in June, defending the Government's removals strategy:

"Does the Honorable Member mean to tell me that if we concentrate on the so-called black spots these are the only removals that should take place?

"It has been said that the most dangerous situation that has arisen in Zimbabwe was due to the fact that the Government did not give attention to the black people on the farms.

The paper pointed out that Natal had not had any "black spot" removals in the past two years although 200 000 people on 188 properties were under threat of such action.

But it highlighted the removal of two tenant communities from the Hammarsdale and Inanda areas. The Cliffdale move, near Hammarsdale, involved about 400 people, the Inanda move involved an unknown number. At Cliffdale the Indian landlords were as opposed to the eviction as the tenants but they were subject to prosecution and — having as little redress in law as their tenants — complied.

In both cases the homeless were offered remote resettlement camps at Compensation and Frankland, near Port Shepstone.

The tenants scattered into parts of kwaZulu, close enough to their former homes for them to keep their industrial employment.

to quit their homes.

"But the basic question," says a rural field worker for the Black Sash, "is whether sweet talk alone is enough to convince people to leave everything they have built up and to participate in their own removal."

Putting the poser to a recent Black Sash conference was Miss Aninka Claasens. She contended that events in the Transvaal showed that "the sweet talk runs out very early in the process of 'persuasion' — in fact as soon as there is any sign of resistance".

A pattern had emerged in State action on re-

The Black Sash, through its urban advice offices and new rural development programme, is a good source of information on the implementation of laws and policies that touch the lives of black South Africans. Today The Star features the last in a series of highlights from the 40 papers presented at the Black Sash national conference last weekend. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

## Relocations part of Govt's total strategy, says Sash

The reduction in the number of black residents on the platteland is seen by the Government as important for security purposes — and the cost of the resulting removal of farm workers and tenants is born almost entirely by the victims, says the Black Sash Natal Midlands Region.

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"It has been said that the most dangerous situation that has arisen in Zimbabwe was due to the fact that the Government did not give attention to the black people on the farms, in the rural areas."

Mr van der Walt went on to say that the creation of the massive Free State resettlement camp of Onverwacht had reduced the white:black ratio in the surrounding area from 1:15 to 1:13.

"Is this not something that has been achieved?" he asked the House.

The Midlands region concluded: "Relocations seen thus are elements of total strategy — and poor rural families, who are attached to their homes, are part of the total onslaught."

However, if the gentle nudgings of parked bulldozers, no pensions, no passes, smashed schools and no water are ignored — and the people still refuse to move — the gloves come off.

"The community is given a D-Day and told that on that day they will be moved. It is at this point that the issue is recognised as a 'forced removal'."

Miss Claasens isolates particular strategies she says are used by the State at various stages in the removal process:

● Correct timing. After the initial announcement of the Government's intention to move a community "if there is an immediate, strong negative reaction the officials may disappear for years and only return where there is evidence that the community is in a weak position or split".

In Botlokwa the authorities steered clear of the two settlements headed by chiefs vehemently opposed to removal and "started with the third who was scared and out of his depth".

● Divide and rule. This strategy was said to occur at many levels — between leaders and community folk, legals and illegals, landlords and tenants, men and women and along class lines. In some cases there was evidence of the State "setting up a partner" to agree to removal.

● Restrictions in threatened areas. Miss Claasens said prohibitions on meetings applied in Mgwall, Driefontein and kwaNgema. Building freezes had been applied to townships under threat — like Huhudi in the Northern Cape — resulting in the creation of slums.

● Cutting off of services. "The degeneration of the place influences some people to go elsewhere, but I don't know of any case where it has persuaded people to move en masse.

"Those remaining can now expect that their existing services will be cut off." The issue of pensions and reference books has become a battle in many places, including Driefontein. Mogopa and Makgatho experienced the smashing of many houses and communal facilities such as schools and churches.

● Setting of D-Day ... the waiting game ... and employing direct force. "If the cutting off of services doesn't work the Government brings the use of force a little closer." It sets a definite date by which the community must vacate its area.

If D-Day passes and the people do not move, the Government can afford to wait, argues Miss Claasens.

In the end open force had been used to destroy Mogopa in February.

"So here we are — back in the era of forced removals. But we must remember we never left it; force underlies every step in the 'process of persuasion'. To talk about 'voluntary removals' is a contradiction in terms."

The paper pointed out that Natal had not had any "black spot" removals in the past two years although 200 000 people on 188 properties were under threat of such action.

But it highlighted the removal of two tenant communities from the Hammarsdale and Inanda areas. The Cliffdale move, near Hammarsdale, involved about 400 people, the Inanda move involved an unknown number. At Cliffdale the Indian landlords were as opposed to the eviction as the tenants but they were subject to prosecution and — having as little redress in law as their tenants — complied.

In both cases the homeless were offered remote resettlement camps at Compensation and Frankland, near Port Shepstone.

The tenants scattered into parts of kwaZulu, close enough to their former homes for them to keep their industrial employment.

The eviction of individual families of labour tenants from white farms was almost impossible to monitor, the paper said and added: "It is even harder to help the people to publicise their plight."

The paper said the scale of these relocations was immense and cited the Natal Agricultural Union's 1967 estimate that a million people would be forced to move under labour tenancy prohibitions.

In 1982 the Association for Rural Advancement reckoned that 300 000 had already been moved.

# Crowd all round cop - claim

*Swickler 23/3/84*  
*(21) (22)*

ALLEGED murderer, Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber (21), could have had his skull shattered by blows he said he received when set upon by the crowd at a protest meeting last year at which community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, was shot dead, the Circuit Court at Volksrust heard yesterday.

A State witness, Lieutenant Michael Rennie, who is a mechanical engineer attached to the police headquarters at Pretoria, told the court he found it strange that marks on the gas mask worn by Const Nienaber during the incident only appeared on the cannister.

It was likely that blows would have also landed on the lenses or the rubber section of the mask. Tests had shown that it needed about only 20 percent of the force needed to deform the cannister to break a lens and he would have expected this to have been the case.

Judging from tests conducted by him, Lt Rennie said the force required to cause the marks on the cannister could also have led to fractures, or the shattering of the skull of the wearer, had the blows been inflicted with sticks or kieries.

Medical evidence has been that Const Nienaber sustained bruises to his right shoulder and a swelling of one thumb during the incident.

He has pleaded not guilty to shooting dead

Mr Mkhize at the meeting at the Qualani School in Driefontein, in the Wakkerstroom District, on April 2 last year.

Counsel for Const Nienaber, Mr Theo

Grobbelaar, has contended that his client was surrounded by the crowd when he tried to disperse the meeting and that he was hit with knobkieries, stones and fists. — Sapa.

## Burnt to death

A **TEMBISA**, Kempton Park, man was burnt to ashes after allegedly quarrelling with some relatives over money.

He is Mr Michael Ntshalintshali (32) of 29 Emsihlweni Section. Major C R Liebenberg, the liaison officer of the East Rand Police, yesterday confirmed the incident and said police investigations were still continuing and that no arrest has been made.

He said according to reports received by the police a man had a quarrel with some relatives earlier in the day over

money. "A fight later ensued and Mr Ntshalintshali was stabbed a number of times all over the body until some people stopped the fight," he said.

A neighbour, Major Liebenberg said, went to call the police and when they arrived at the scene they found the house on fire with Mr Ntshalintshali screaming inside. "With the help of the neighbours, police managed to extinguish the fire and on inspecting they found the charred body of Mr Ntshalintshali on the floor in the dining room.



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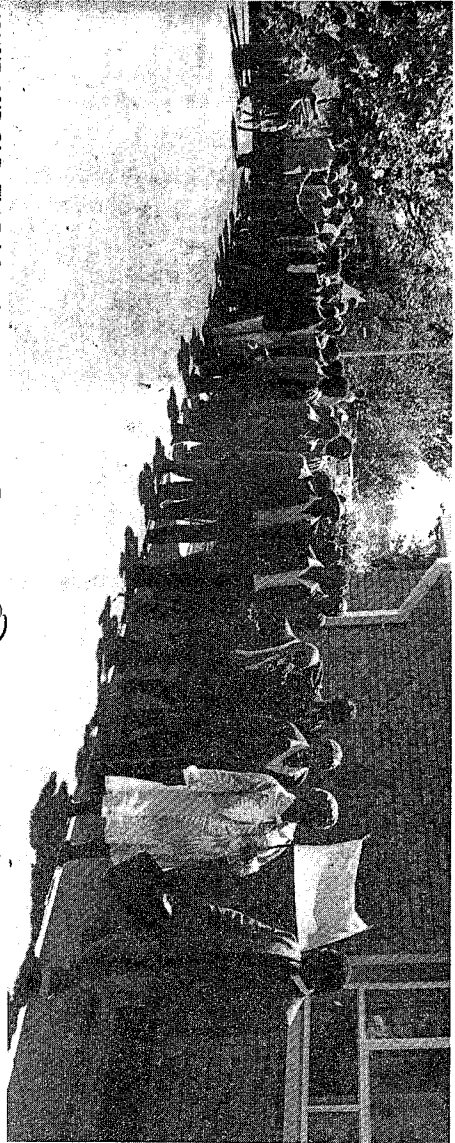
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# Mkhize: Trial told of ...



YOUNG AND OLD: The Driefontein community marches to court to hear about their leader's death.

# The mask of mystery

**SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE** critical of the claim by Constable Johannes Nienaber that he was attacked by Driefontein residents shortly before he shot community leader

Saul Mkhize was given by a police engineer at Const Nienaber's murder trial this week. Lieutenant Michael Rennie told the Volksrus Circuit Court it was "extremely unlikely" that Const Nienaber's gas mask had been damaged while he was wearing it.

A part of Const Nienaber's defence for the shooting of Mkhize on April 2, 1983, will be that he was attacked by the crowd at the meeting, called by Mkhize, and that they swung chairs and threw stones at him, badly

## By DESMOND BLOW

denting his gas mask.

But Police Engineer Rennie told Judge O de Vries that the blows which dented the mask must have been very severe. He would have expected them to have started the gas to have seeped into the head and the face of the man wearing it.

Rennie told of the experiment he had conducted which led him to believe the damage

was done to the gas mask while it was lying on the ground.

In earlier evidence, witnesses told the court Const Nienaber had never been attacked by the crowd. But when he had attacked Mr Mkhize by pulling him by his shirt front and punching him in the face, the crowd had surged forward and pulled him off Mr Mkhize.

Some had raised knob-knives and sticks, but Mkhize had

told them not to hurt the cop.

A medical report was handed in court about slight injuries to Nienaber's body and arms, which he allegedly sustained during the incident.

Nienaber will allege his revolver was taken from him by the crowd, and the Judge cross-examined state witnesses about this. But they have rejected Nienaber's claim.

More than 60 pellet holes in the chest and shoulder of Mkhize's bloodstained jacket,

271  
 25/3/84  
 City News



CELANA: Threatened to walk out if didn't stop arguing.

## in reverse'

By BENITO PHILLIPS

East London.  
He went to a bank to find out what he could do with his "changed" note — and was arrested after handing it over to the teller.  
In court, Mr Magila said the R20 note had been part of his salary on the SA Transport services, and that it "seemed okay" when he was paid on December 27.  
But, he said, the

note "changed" after he took it to town.  
His problems didn't stop there, however. Mr Magila went on to tell Magistrate Sam van Zyl that "even my railway tickets turned to paper, and I had to throw them away".  
Mr Magila will find out on April 29 what Mr Van Zyl thinks of his predicament — that's the date he gives judgment on the charge Mr Magila faces for possessing a forged banknote.

★ THE stabbing of a second year BA student at the University of the North has plunged the Batau people of Sekhukhune into mourning.  
Mabona Tseke Mase-mola, stabbed to death on Sunday, was to be the future ruler of the tribe.

**CityPress**  
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JOHANNESBURG

# More Ciskei action against Mgwali

271  
City Press  
25/3/84

MGWALI residents — who are opposing their removal from the area — have accused the Ciskei's education department of trying to weaken their resistance by transferring two teachers.

The teachers are Miss Irene Nomacule Gija — daughter of Mgwali Residents' Association member Herman Gija who was detained by Ciskei security police recently — and Mr Ngijima Theophilus Sam.

Miss Gija said she regarded her transfer as a deliberate attempt to intimidate her family because her father and brothers were active in the MRA.

She has been principal of the Zibula Lower Primary School at Mgwali for the past 18 months.

Mr Sam is an acting teacher at Cwengwana Primary School although he has been recommended by the circuit inspector to be promoted to assistant principal.

Their school committees have rejected their transfers. Miss Gija has been transferred to the Nongwane Lower Primary School in Middle-drift, while Mr Sam was told to report to the inspector's office in Peddie.

"I attended a teachers' meeting in Keiskammahook on March 14," said Miss Gija. "At

By BENITO PHILLIPS

the meeting I was told to collect some correspondence from the circuit inspector's office.

"I was shocked when I read that I had to report for duty in Middle-drift that same day. At first I thought it was a joke."

She said a teacher in a permanent post has to be given three months' notification of a transfer, and there should be a valid reason for it.

"My transfer is a deliberate attempt to get at my family, because my father and brothers are opposed to the removal of Mgwali residents to Frankfort," said Miss

Gija.

Mr Sam said his letter stated he was supposed to report at the inspector's office in Peddie on March 14, but he only received the letter on March 16.

Both teachers feel the transfers are unfair to their pupils, who are presently writing examinations.

"This is a deliberate interference in the proper administration of the exams," they said. "How does the Ciskei's Education Department explain changing horses in midstream?"

They have written to the Director of Education M Manjezi to review their transfers urgently, and have given reasons why they do not want to be transferred.

# 5 000 kids could lose schools

52 City Press  
25/3/84

THE parents of more than 5 000 pupils attending school in Cradock this week received an ultimatum from the Department of Education and Training (DET) to ensure their children returned to

By MONO BADELA

the seven schools in the area.

The second term starts on March 27 and this is the deadline set by Circuit Inspector K H Blackie in his letter to

last Friday with 5 000 pupils still out on the boycott which they began on February 3.

The reason given for the boycott by officials is the refusal to allow students representative councils at the schools.

But others say the real

# Crucial questions on dents in gas mask

26/3/84  
S. van

271  
~~SA~~  
VOLKSRUST — A police mechanical engineer told the Circuit Court at Volksrust that he had not personally gauged the amount of energy used to cause indentations on a gas mask worn by a police constable accused of murder.

Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber (21) has pleaded not guilty to the murder of community leader Mr Saul Mkhizi on April 2 last year.

Lieutenant Michael Rennie, a mechanical engineer attached to the police quartermaster in Pretoria, told the court today he that he had conducted tests on a similar mask worn by a dummy.

Under cross-examination by Mr Theo Grobbelaar, for Constable Nienaber, the lieutenant admitted that he had not gauged the exact amount of

energy needed to cause the indentations on the gas mask worn by Constable Nienaber at a meeting at Qualani School, Driefontein, on the day of Mr Mkhizi's death.

Last week, Lieutenant Rennie told the court that Constable Nienaber could have had his skull shattered by blows he said he received when he was set on by the crowd at the protest meeting at which Mr Mkhizi was shot.

Mr Grobbelaar has contended that his client was surrounded when he tried to disperse the crowd and that he was hit with knobkerries, stones and fists.

Lieutenant Rennie, under questioning from the Bench, also accepted that dents on the mask could have been caused by people stepping on it. — Sapa.

~~271~~ 271 ~~271~~

# Removals 'realize apartheid dream'

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The process of forced removals and relocations, which has accelerated since the early 1960s, has brought the apartheid "dream" of 10 independent black nation-states close to a realization, according to a recent churches' report on removals.

A joint report of the South African Council of Churches and the South African Catholic

Bishop's Conference which says that the removals are motivated by political, economic and ideological considerations, has come in the wake of continuous forced removals of many people from the areas they occupied for decades.

## Other races

The churches report that although the vast majority of relocated persons are Africans,

about 600 000 people of other races have had to move in terms of the Group Areas Act since 1950.

According to figures released by the churches, a total of 120 787 coloured, Indian and white families have already been removed.

The churches charge that the Group Areas Act has imposed control countrywide over all inter-racial changes in

ownership and occupation of property not already covered by the 1913 and 1936 Land acts.

"The Act has also empowered the State to decide where members of the different racial groups should live and trade," says the report.

## Instrument

Used in conjunction with the Population Registration Act of 1950, the report claims, the Group

Areas Act became "a prime instrument of mass uprootal and dispossession of coloured and Indian people, some Africans and a small number of whites

"The whole new structure of the government embodied in the 1983 Constitution Act is based on the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act, which will inevitably continue to be applied and enforced."

271

*Handwritten:* Inanda Q. 601. 780

Inanda: removal of persons

*Handwritten:* 27/3/84

489. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department intends to move any persons from Inanda to the resettlement areas of Compensation and Frankland; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) how many persons are involved?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) The land in the Inanda-Newton area



TUESDAY, 2

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761

on which these people squat is required for the new district road.

(b) When the advance of the road makes it necessary.

(c) 230 persons.

# Mogopans struggle in resettlement areas

271 By Jo-Anne Collinge *Stu*  
27/3/84  
Mogopa's uprooted villagers are battling to re-establish themselves at Bethanie and surrounding settlements in the Brits area.

At most seven families of the group forced from the black freehold farm near Ventersdorp in mid-February have remained at the removal camp of Pachsdraal, near Zeerust, according to residents.

Many shanties have sprung up on the outskirts of Bethanie and an even larger number at nearby Berseba, all housing the Mogopa "refugees".

A third group of Mogopa people is at the mushrooming area of Modikwe. The region was chosen as a place of refuge by Mogopa's owners because it is the traditional land of the Bakwena baMogopa.

Community leaders say the total number of stands allocated to them is 300 and that new shelters are going up daily, although many goods are still lying exposed to the elements.

Neither Bethanie nor Berseba has a convenient water supply and most water is impure and comes from the river.

"If it doesn't rain we don't wash," said a Berseba householder. "I can't tell you long it takes to fetch water; you have to sit and rest along the way."

At Mogopa people used donkeys and sledges to carry water. But they had to leave their donkeys behind when they moved.

Other stock losses are frequently mentioned, along with complaints at the compensation received for houses, non-payment of compensation for crops and breakages in the course of removal.

The cost of the move was about R52 000, funded by private donations to a special fund launched by leading Johannesburg churchmen.

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Howing a w  
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# jail

Prison.

Joseph Viei  
tenced to six  
Bristol County  
ney, Mr Ronald Pina, had  
asked for the lesser sentence  
for Vieira, citing "feelings of  
the community" and the fact  
that Vieira had no previous  
record.

The four men were convicted  
of aggravated rape for as-  
saulting a 22-year-old mother  
at Big Dan's Tavern in nearby  
New Bedford on March 6, 1983.

● Andrew: It's a dis-  
grace; page 4

CRAL TIMES 27/3/84

# Govt confirms freeze, move to Khayelitsha

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

THE government confirmed yesterday that all building in Cape Town's three black townships had been frozen because the three communities will eventually have to move to Khayelitsha.

The Deputy Minister of Development, Dr George Morrison, said in an interview that this included some new homes and all improvements to existing homes.

The official confirmation of the freeze on development in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu follows months of rumours that this was being applied to encour-

age the "voluntary" move of people to Khayelitsha. It follows the announcement late last year that no new schools or school extensions would be allowed in Cape Town's established black townships because schools would only be built in Khayelitsha.

There has been repeated opposition criticism of the planned move, which only serves to heighten the insecurity of people in the three townships concerned.

Dr Morrison could give no indication yesterday of when the move to Khayelitsha would be

completed but said it would definitely have to take place.

"There has been no change whatsoever in the government's attitude that the people of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu will have to move to Khayelitsha eventually."

One exception to the ban on development was the R2.5-million Guguletu business centre, which was originally stopped by the freeze. The government had decided last month it should go ahead as an exception "ad hoc and

\*\*\*\*  
To page 2

# bar gang rape

s cheered them

versions of the facts". Silva and Vieira were tried separately from Raposo and Cordeiro to prevent the defendants from testifying against each other.

Their trials ended on March 17 and 22.

● Susan Brownmiller, author of "Against Our Will", one of the most exhaustive studies of rape, has compared the impact of the national broadcast of the trial to that of the Watergate hearings.

"Just as Watergate instructed a nation on corruption in government, (the trial) instructed a nation on rape," she said in a Sunday television interview.

"The time was right in the United States to take one case and examine it thoroughly."

"Twenty years ago, both the national attention to the trial, and the trial itself, would have been unthinkable because a woman would not have reported the rape," she said. — Sapa-AP and UPI

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Mr Robert  
... nations are suffering...  
... America that some good insti-  
... torn down so fast in  
... standing trade barriers are be-  
... policies," he said, "long-  
... trade-off with employment  
... "Maybe we must have a  
... were not always there, he said.  
... Chrysler in the United States,  
... private concerns. Like  
... element of large unprofitable  
... concerning government aban-  
... Clean answers to questions  
... end."

Business was not seamy and  
underhand, as portrayed in the  
television series "Dallars", he  
said.  
"The best companies piece a  
high premium on integrity,  
and their employees pride  
themselves on not having to  
change their values between  
work and the office."  
Although his book gave the  
impression that he was not  
generally in favour of com-  
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managers had got together and  
not only  
noted out to be excellent — be-  
cause it was too much hard  
work. "It is that," he said.  
Japanese companies had  
learned a lot of their produc-  
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"They bought 300 000 copies  
of my book largely because  
the translator said they still  
had more to learn from us," he  
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## nd Politics

CPK: Times 27/8/84  
Andrew:

It's  
a  
disgrace

### Political Correspondent

THE PFP spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, Mr Ken Andrew, yesterday condemned the freeze on building in Cape Town's black townships announced by the government.

The Deputy Minister of Development, Dr George Morrison, said yesterday all building in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga had been frozen because the communities will eventually have to move to Khayelitsha.

Reacting to the announcement, Mr Andrew said he deplored any decision that caused further decay in existing black townships by stopping upgrading and improvements.

"The proposed forced removals of people from existing townships to Khayelitsha is in itself an irresponsible and inhuman intention, but to leave people to suffer in a deteriorating environment when specific plans and timetables are not even available for Khayelitsha is an absolute disgrace."



# Witness tells of angry crowd at meeting

By Fiona Macleod

VOLKSRUST — A police constable, who accompanied Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber to a meeting of Driefontein residents, said today that he was attacked and chased by an angry crowd before their leader, Mr Paul Mkhize, was shot dead.

Constable Nienaber (21), of Dirkiesdorp, has pleaded not guilty before Circuit Court judge Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and two assessors to murdering Mr Mkhize by shooting him in the chest with a 12-bore shotgun.

The constable has admitted shooting Mr Mkhize at the meeting in a Driefontein schoolyard but has claimed he acted in self-defence after the residents attacked him.

Constable Musawenkosi Khumalo today told the court that he accompanied Constable Nienaber to the meeting on April 2. They told the crowd to leave as the gathering was illegal.

## PUNCHED IN CHEST

Originally listed as a State witness, Constable Khumalo confirmed Constable Nienaber's evidence that Mr Mkhize punched Constable Nienaber in the chest after three tear gas canisters had been thrown to disperse the crowd.

He said he then saw the crowd encircle Constable Nienaber and beat him with kierries and stones.

"I had worked with Constable Nienaber for two years and we were very good friends. He was in danger and I wanted to help him but there were many people surrounding him.

"I had a .38 revolver and a shotgun with me. I cocked the shotgun to frighten the people but this had no effect."

Constable Khumalo said some of the crowd then encircled him and wanted to take his shotgun.

Knives were brandished and someone hit him across the back with a plank, he told the court.

He saw an opening and ran. He was chased by a group which threw stones at him. As he ran, he fired a warning shot into the ground with his shotgun.

"I was terrified. I thought I would be killed," he said.

He did not see what happened to Constable Nienaber inside the yard but later joined him outside the 2.3-m-high security fence enclosing the yard.

Constable Khumalo denied that he heard Constable Nienaber, outside the fence, firing two shots one of which killed Mr Mkhize.

The case continues.

# Fatal meeting was illegal, court told

271  
Shaw  
28/3/84

By Fiona Macleod

**VOLKSRUST** — Mr Saul Mkhize, who was shot dead by a policeman during a meeting of Driefontein residents last April, was never officially recognised as the community's leader, a witness said here yesterday.

Wakkerstroom magistrate Mr M J Prinsloo was testifying in the Circuit Court trial of Dirkiesdorp Constable Johannes Nienaber (21), who pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Mkhize at the meeting, held in protest against the Government's plans to resettle the community.

Mr Prinsloo, under whose jurisdiction Driefontein falls, said negotiations about the removal of the "black spots" had been going on for some time.

The Department of Co-operation and Development negotiated with an elected body called the Community Council. The last council before the shooting was elected in 1981 with a Mr Steven Msibi as chairman.

In December 1982 the community had elected a second council called the Board of Directors of Driefontein.

Mr Mkhize was elected chairman and had tried to negotiate with the department as the representative of the Driefontein community.

The Community Council had lost the residents' confidence and no longer represented them, the new board's lawyers informed the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Districts, Mr W J van

Niekerk.

However, the Community Council remained the recognised body and was never officially disbanded, Mr Prinsloo said.

Mr Prinsloo told the court he first met Mr Mkhize in January 1982 at a meeting called by Mr van Niekerk to set a date for buses to transport the people to their new homes.

Mr Mkhize told the meeting that none of the people knew about the removals.

Two weeks before the shooting Mr Prinsloo called the residents together to give them a message from the commissioner.

He informed them that the Department of Co-operation and Development would soon send officials to determine "how many squatters needed to be provided for and how much they were to be compensated for their land".

When Mr Prinsloo tried to close the meeting, Mr Mkhize rejected the message and said Government officials would not be allowed into Driefontein.

Mr Prinsloo said the fatal meeting on April 2 was illegal as Mr Mkhize had not applied to him for permission to hold it.

Constable Nienaber, who was sent to dissolve the meeting, admitted shooting Mr Mkhize with his shotgun, but said he acted in self-defence as the crowd attacked him.

The case continues today.

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*Duncan Village*  
Mr R R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department received any proposals concerning Duncan Village from the East London City Council during the first half of 1982; if so, (a) who received the proposals, (b) when were they received and (c) what was the purpose of the proposals;

- (2) whether these proposals were accepted; if not, why not; if so, what steps have been taken in this regard;

- (3) whether the East London City Council was informed of the decision taken on these proposals; if so, when?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:**

- (1) Yes.

- (a) The Department of Co-operation and Development, via the Ministry of Co-operation and Development.

- (b) 10 February 1982 and 23 April 1982.

- (c) To request the Deputy Minister of Co-operation to attend a meeting between the City Council of East London and the Duncan Village Council to discuss the future of Duncan Village and the resettlement of its residents, the removal of squatters and those residing illegally in Duncan Village, the retention of Duncan Village as a Black residential area and the making available of moneys to upgrade Duncan Village.

- (2) No. It would have served no purpose for the Deputy Minister to visit East London as the decision to resettle the residents of Duncan Village had been

*Millicent Lagoon*

Change of assault against certain person  
\*12. Mr R F VAN HEERDEN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name and address have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, had a charge of alleged assault with the South African Police on or about 29 January 1984; if so, (a) what is the name of this person, (b) (i) on what date, (ii) at what time and (iii) where did the alleged assault take place and (c) what is the (i) name, (ii) age, (iii) address and (iv) occupation of the person against whom the charge was laid;

- (2) whether the matter has been investigated by the South African Police; if so, with what result;

- (3) whether a prosecution has been instituted against the person concerned; if so, with what result?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) Yes.

- (a) It is neither the policy nor the practice to disclose the name of a person who lodges a complaint with the South African Police.

- (b) (i) On 29 January 1984.

- (ii) At 09h30.

- (iii) In Fourteenth Avenue, Bellville.

- (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) It is neither in the public interest, nor in the interest of the person concerned to disclose these particulars.

- (2) Yes. The person concerned was charged with assault.

- (3) Yes. The person concerned has on 19 March 1984 paid an admission of guilt fine of R50.

\*13. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

- (1) Whether his Department has received any representations concerning the provision of money in connection with the Millicent Lagoon; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the nature of the representations in each case;

- (2) whether the Government has made or intends to make any money available for (a) the cleaning up of and (b) any other specified action in regard to the Millicent Lagoon; if so, (i) (a) when and (b) why, (ii) what total amount has been or will be allocated in this regard and (iii) what is the (aa) nature and (bb) extent of the proposed action?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:**

- (1) No, (a), (b), and (c) Fall away.

- (2) The Department of Environment Affairs has not and does not, at this stage, intend making money available for the purposes mentioned.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware of any other department?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:**

No. I have no idea. *Q. 61. 7-74*  
*Capri/Botsvana border poaching.*  
*CG/3/134*

- (1) Whether he or the South African Defence Force has received any representations concerning alleged poaching in the Capri/Botsvana border; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature

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# Villagers in grim battle

HK605 28/3/84  
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**Argus Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG.** — Mogopa's uprooted villagers are battling to re-establish themselves at Bethanie and surrounding settlements in the Brits area.

At most, seven families of the group forced from the black freehold farm near Ventersdorp in mid-February have remained at the removal camp of Pachsdraai, near Zeerust, according to residents.

Many shanties have sprung up on the outskirts of Bethanie and an even larger number at nearby Berseba, all housing the Mogopa "refugees".

### Third group

A third group of Mogopa people is to be found in the mushrooming area of Modikwe. The region was chosen as a place of refuge by Mogopa's owners because it is the traditional land of the Bakwena baMogopa.

Community leaders say the total number of stands allocated to them is 300, and new shelters are going up daily, although many goods are still lying exposed to the elements.

Neither Bethanie nor Berseba has a convenient water supply and most water is impure, coming from the river. "If it doesn't rain we don't wash," said a Berseba householder. "I don't know how long it takes to fetch water. You have to sit and rest along the way."

### Donkey sleds

At Mogopa people used donkeys and sleds to carry water. They had to leave their donkeys behind. Other stock losses are frequently mentioned, along with complaints about the compensation received for houses, non-payment of compensation for crops and breakages in the course of removal to Pachsdraai.

Many people gave up their jobs in the move, including several lorry drivers from Mogopa who saw it as their duty to help to evacuate their community from Pachsdraai. These drivers covered 1 000 km a day for almost three weeks. Several are jobless now that the move is over.

The cost of the move was about R52 000, funded by private contributions to a special fund launched by leading Johannesburg churchmen. A spokesman for the fund

said lorry owners had given huge amounts in kind, either by lending their vehicles or reducing rental rates.

She added that the response from the man-in-the-street had been heart-warming, ranging from workers at a toy factory who had collected about R13 in small amounts, to a German visitor who had sold a Krugerrand given to him as a boy.

"He told us, after visiting Bethanie, that he wanted no share of South Africa's gold."

Large contributors are willing to help in developing water supplies to the new areas if the authorities agree.

### Their plight

Battling to get water, to put up their shelters — sometimes despairing as rainwater runs under the zinc and ruins newly-laid floors — residents are anxious that their plight be remembered.

"Please tell those churchmen (who held a vigil at Mogopa in November) that they must come back and pray for us; we are still in sorrow," said a Berseba settler. "In Pachsdraai we couldn't even pray — in that land of Egypt."

## Null and void, says manager

**Argus Correspondent**  
**PRETORIA.** — The row brewing over 'e Void's "twisted" interpretation of the national anthem during a concert at the University of Pretoria has been blown out of proportion, said the band's manager.

The band's manager, Mr Carl Windrich, said: "As a South African band, we only do South African material and we would not make a mockery as we are proud of being South Africans," he said.

The student newspaper Die Perdeby carried an editorial attacking the group for their "jazzed-up" version.

Although he would not concede that the national anthem had been played, he conceded that a song "might have sounded similar."

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CAPE TOWN  
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# Sash condemns removals

By RIAAN  
DE VILLIERS  
Labour Reporter

THE Black Sash has formally condemned the "intended forced removal" of all blacks in the Cape metropolitan area to the new township of Khayelitsha.

In a wide-ranging resolution adopted at its recent annual conference in Johannesburg, the leading civil rights organization also:

- Called for a halt to squatter camp demolitions and an end to influx control

- Demanded the development of phases 2 and 3 of New Crossroads as promised by Dr Koornhof in April 1979

- Called for the inclusion of Khayelitsha and the existing black townships in the overall planning and development of the Cape Metropolitan area as a "first step towards reshaping the metropolis along non-racial lines".

## Human rights

The resolution was adopted after the conference considered a major document on black urban and human rights in Cape Town and the background to the controversial Khayelitsha project.

It notes that Khayelitsha is intended to ultimately house 300 000 blacks in hostels, self-built homes and relatively few "elite dwellings", and to replace the existing townships of Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu, New Crossroads, Mfuleni and possibly Kaya Mandi.

These will be converted into housing for people classified as coloured, and the long term result would be a buffer zone of "coloured townships between the major industrial, commercial and white residential areas and a highly controllable black enclave".

Consolidating the black population would have the dual advantage of providing a "stable black labour force" and enabling influx control and the government's coloured labour preference policy (CLPP) to be more stringently and effectively applied, it says.

It notes that leasehold rights are essential to successful self-build at Khayelitsha, but says the state is "ambivalent" about granting these because they constitute recognition of the permanent residential rights of the recipients.

"This ambivalence too makes it clear that the township project does not represent reform or a change of heart with regard to accepting blacks as an integral part of the Cape population," it says.

## 'Control measures'

Dealing with the political and economic background to the project, it notes that urban removals and racial segregation in the Cape have resulted in "massive social disorganisation, distortion of the economy, political destabilization and ever greater resort to paramilitary control measures".

Despite the CLPP policy, economic and socio-political forces have compelled the state to accept the black presence in the Cape as a long term necessity.

It has therefore devised a number of measures for accommodating and controlling "legals" and excluding "illegals", including the three Koornhof bills drafted last year.

When judged in terms of urban and regional planning criteria, the Khayelitsha project is "little short of disastrous", it says.

### Staff Reporter

THE Government's decision to move people from Cape Town's African townships to the new township of Khayelitsha would cause extreme insecurity and would "destabilise" black communities, say critics.

There has been strong reaction to the Government's confirmation that people living in the Peninsula's townships will eventually have to move to the new settlement of Khayelitsha, about 35km east of the city.

The urban problems research unit at the University of Cape Town said the Government's decision was "guaranteed to cause an increasing degree of insecurity and instability in the black townships".

Ms Vanessa Watson, a researcher, said people in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga who had spent money improving their homes would "see their small attempts to create a degree of comfort destroyed".

### "Regression"

The threatened removals also meant that "the influx control machine can be brought to bear to weed out the illegals and send them to areas where poverty and unemployment is endemic".

Provincial councillor Mrs Di Bishop said the proposed move marked an era of "severe regression".

"This decision will only destabilise Cape Town's black communities further."

The Black Sash, which passed a strongly worded motion condemning forced removals to Khayelitsha at their recent national conference, asked today if the Government would allow the townships to deteriorate to such an extent that people would want to move to Khayelitsha.

### "Heighten tension"

"Is this the scenario envisaged for Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga?"

The president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr R W Stern, has also criticised

the move, saying the uprooting of people already settled in the townships would "heighten tension, create unnecessary conflict and ignore the basic rights of an already restricted society to choose where to live and work".

Mr Stern said the move would be "severely inimical" to the interests of the economy of the Western Cape. It would force blacks to spend considerably more time and money on travelling.

The planned move has also been attacked by the usually conservative Cape Town Community Council, elected to represent township residents. Council chairman Mr R Njoli said: "We are prepared to fight the Government on this issue."

"We are against it. People have worked hard and have spent lots of money to improve their homes and we are not prepared to move."

Mr Njoli said the council would approach the Government to protest against the planned removals.

# Critics slam Govt plan to move township blacks

CITY/INTERNATIONAL

1/6/85 293/84



# Removals: Chamber warning

CAPE TIMES  
28/3/84

Labour Reporter

CAPE TOWN Chamber of Commerce yesterday expressed "extreme concern" at the government's decision to move established black communities living in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga to the new township of Khayelitsha.

In a strongly worded statement, the chamber warned that the move would heighten tension, create unnecessary conflict and "ignore the basic rights of an already restricted society to choose where to live or work".

The statement has added to a new wave of criticism of government plans to move all blacks in the Cape to the controversial new township, which were reaffirmed by Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation, earlier this week.

In an interview with the Cape Times, Dr Morrison also confirmed

that all building in Cape Town's three established black townships had been frozen because of the communities' eventual removal.

In reaction, Mr R W Stern, president of the chamber, said in a statement yesterday that it had always strongly opposed any suggestion of moving blacks in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga to Khayelitsha.

Listing reasons for the stance, he said it would force blacks to spend much more time and money, already a "heavy burden" in relation to their earnings and leisure time, on travelling between Khayelitsha

and their places of work.

Individuals had spent large sums of money on renovating and improving their homes in the townships and the move would exacerbate the "critical housing shortage" for blacks.

Mr Stern pointed out that employers had erected housing for their migrant workers which would have to be rebuilt at Khayelitsha at "considerable added expense".

Also, additional rail and infrastructure costs would be "astronomical, not to mention the costs in terms of suffering arising from the disruption

of settled communities".

Mr Stern said it would "make some sense" to provide accommodation at Khayelitsha of varying standards for blacks who could not be accommodated in the existing black townships.

But it would be "unwise in the extreme" to uproot those already living in these townships.

He added that such a step would also be "severely inimical to the interests of the economy of the Western Cape".

- Sash condemns removals, page 5
- Leading article, page 16

# Edgemead school: No date

Education Reporter

THE MEC in charge of education, Mr Willem Bouwer, has confirmed that a high school is to be built in Edgemead, but there is still no certainty when construction will begin.

As an interim measure children in the area will be transported to the Thornton and Maitland High Schools. If funds are available tenders for building might be called for in January next year.

Mr Bouwer released a statement yesterday explaining that the Provincial authorities had turned down a number of proposals which were put to them at a meeting this week by a joint delegation from the Monte Vista and Edgemead Residents Associations.

The delegation had been told the new school would enjoy "the highest priority to which it was entitled" but that the planning before would take about 20 months.

The building would "depend heavily" on available funds.

29/3/84

# Mkhize shooting: Trial draws to close

VOLKSRUST. — Injuries suffered by Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber, who is accused of murdering community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, were inconsistent with the viciousness of the attack described by him in his evidence, the Circuit Court at Volksrust heard yesterday.

Mr J A D'Oliveira, for the State, said in argument that the injuries were "minimal."

Constable Nienaber had described how he was attacked at a meeting at a school in Driefontein, in the Wakkerstroom district, on April

2 last year with knobkerries, stones and fists.

He has pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Mkhize at the meeting, but has admitted firing the fatal shot.

Calling for Constable Nienaber's conviction on the main charge of murder, or alternatively, culpable homicide because of negligence, Mr D'Oliveira said the officer investigating the case would, in the light of Constable Nienaber's evidence, have expected more damage to the vehicle he had driven on April 2.

Mr D'Oliveira submit-

ted that Constable Nienaber could not have made his way back to the police vehicle had the attack on him been so vicious.

The court also heard that very few black people could read a plan, because they "don't know depth."

The remark was made by Mr Justice J P O de Villiers in a discussion with Mr D'Oliveira concerning Constable M C Khumalo's evidence.

Mr D'Oliveira had argued that the evidence of Constable Khumalo, who was with Constable Nienaber at the meeting, regarding routes he had taken through the school while separated from his colleague during the violence, should not be accepted.

Mr D'Oliveira yesterday submitted that Constable Khumalo was protecting Constable Nienaber by placing himself as far as possible from the accused.

It was then that the judge made his remarks. The trial continues today and judgment is expected next week. — Sapa

## Discussion on pupils' future

Education Reporter

THE Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, has invited the school committee of the Thornton Road Primary School in Crawford to a meeting tomorrow to discuss the possibility of accommodating all the pupils at a nearby school.

An announcement to this effect was made yesterday by the press liaison officer for the Directorate, Mr N Eales. It follows controversy over the Directorate's plans to close Thornton Road Primary.

Accommodation was available at Belthorne Primary School for pupils of both schools, he said.

The school is due to be converted into a regional Education Office for the directorate.



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"must tell the court what he could recall he said: "I think I must have picked up a stick. I'm not too sure."  
"I can remember standing outside the bedroom. I looked at my hands and I turned around and looked at the bed."

### 'I did it'

Crying hysterically, he said that Mrs Verity sat on the floor and that Tamsyn was lying on the bed.

"Yes, I saw her on the bed. She was lying on the bed and I went and looked and saw their heads were all cut and their necks all cut. I freaked out. I was absolutely shocked," Mr Verity wailed.

"I did it. There was nobody else there. I did it because there was nobody else there."

Mr Justice van Heerden then permitted Mr Verity to sit down in the witness stand. Shortly afterwards, in a distraught and emotional state, he slipped off his chair in the stand, weeping loudly.

Objected



# Mkhize death: constable in mortal danger

Fiona Macleod

**VOLKSRUST** — Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber was in mortal danger when he shot and killed Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, defence counsel argued in the policeman's trial today.

The Dirkiesdorp constable was surrounded by a large klerrie-wielding crowd who threw stones at him and were incited to attack, it was submitted.

Constable Nienaber (21) has denied murdering Mr Mkhize but has admitted shooting him with a 12-bore shotgun in self-defence.

His advocate, Mr T Grobbelaar, said the constable and his companion, Constable M C Khumalo, were confronted by "unlawful gangsters" (onwettige bende) who refused to disperse when he told them they were holding an illegal meeting.

The crowd became angry when a scuffle broke out between Constable Nienaber and Mr Mkhize. Constable Nienaber drove out of the yard but could not leave because Constable Khumalo was still in the yard.

He stopped his van outside the 2,3 m-high security fence enclosing the yard. The crowd advanced angrily on him from all sides, throwing stones and brandishing their sticks.

## WARNING SHOT FIRED

"Mr Mhize moved towards him on the other side of the fence, inciting the crowd to move in on him. He fired a warning shot into a tree.

"The crowd moved closer and he felt his life was endangered, so he aimed at the leader's knees and fired," Mr Grobbelaar said.

The shot hit Mr Mkhize in the chest and killed him.

Mr Grobbelaar said the State's implications that Constable Nienaber and Constable Khumalo simulated the attack after Mr Mkhize's death were ridiculous.

State prosecutor, Dr JA D'Oliveira, argued earlier that the blows on the canister should have damaged the mask's eye lenses and caused injuries to the constable's head and face.

It was unthinkable that Constable Nienaber had thrown away his pistol, which he claimed was stolen from him and which had not been recovered, Mr Grobbelaar submitted.

Though the injuries the constable sustained were slight, he had six large bruises which must have been caused by hard blows.

Mr Grobbelaar asked for an acquittal of murder and culpable homicide.

Judgment will be given on Monday.

- (a) when, (b) why and (c) what are these changes;
- (2) whether a new office building is being or has been built for this control board; if so, (a) by whom, (b) where, (c) what is the total cost involved and (d) how many employees will be accommodated in this building;
- (3) whether there will be any surplus office space in this building; if so, what will be done with this space?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Agriculture):**

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 21 March 1984.
- (b) According to the Board, the General Manager retired due to ill health.
- (c) The previous Deputy-General Manager replaced the General Manager as Acting General Manager.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) Pretoria Excavating Contractors (Pty) Ltd.  
Jan de Jong and Sons (Pty) Ltd.  
Koon and Sons (Pty) Ltd.
- (b) 526 Vermeulen Street, Arcadia, Pretoria.
- (c) R10 252 300 (Estimated).
- (d) 116.

- (3) Yes. The surplus office space will be leased at ruling tariffs until it is required by the Board.

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 Reserve 4, Natal  
 271  
 20/3/84  
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\*21. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether his Department still intends to resettle the inhabitants of Reserve 4 in Natal; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved and (d) how many persons are involved;
- (2) whether any facilities will be provided at the proposed resettlement site or sites; if not, why not; if so, (a) what specified facilities and (b) when?

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

As was mentioned in reply to Oral Question No 5 of Wednesday 2 March 1983 the matter is linked on the one hand with the consolidation of KwaZulu and on the other with the development of Richards Bay.

Both matters are still under consideration and nothing can be added at this stage.

**Clans falling under Chiefs Zondi, Hlathwayo and Mdalose**

\*22. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Where in Natal are the people belonging to clans falling under Chiefs (a) Zondi, (b) Hlathwayo and (c) Mdalose living at present;
- (2) whether his Department intends to resettle these people; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where and (d) how many people are involved;
- (3) whether any facilities will be provided at the proposed resettlement site or sites; if not, why not; if so, what specified facilities?

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

- (1) In the districts of Vryheid, Ngqutu, Paul Pietersburg and Baháhangó.

- (2) Yes.

(a) In order to assist these people to move to an area where they can have a full community life together with their compatriots and where the potential exists to provide the necessary infrastructure to improve the quality of their lives.

(b) Unknown, but after negotiations with the people concerned have been successfully concluded.

(c) In the Nondweni area and adjoining Trust Farms in the district of Baháhangó, if acceptable to the parties concerned.

(d) Not known, but a survey will be undertaken after the conclusion of negotiations.

- (3) Yes.

The type of infrastructure will depend on the needs of the people concerned as identified by themselves and as agreed upon but will include *inter alia* schools, potable water, clinics, sanitary facilities etc.

**Pretori: selling hours**

\*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether the hours during which petrol may be sold without payment of the R5 surcharge have been or will be extended in respect of the months of March, April or May 1984, if so, (a) why and (b) (i) what are the extended selling hours and (ii) for what period will they apply;

- (2) whether these extended selling hours cover the school holidays of (a) white schools in (i) the Cape Province, (ii) the Transvaal, (iii) the

Orange Free State and (iv) Natal and (b) (i) Coloured, (ii) Indian and (iii) Black schools; if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM (for the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs):**

- (1) Yes, only during April 1984.
- (a) to promote road safety.

(b) (i) from 18h00 to 07h00.

(ii) from 5 April 1984 to 25 April 1984.

- (2) School holidays were not a primary consideration for the concession. The extended hours are specifically allowed with respect to the two long weekends and for practical reasons the concession is also made applicable to the period between the long weekends.

**Newlands House**

\*24. Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 23 March 1984, any steps were taken between 7 December 1981 and 1 May 1982 to preserve the structures of Newlands House; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

- (2) whether any additional expenditure other than the purchase price has been incurred in respect of this property; if so, (a) to what amount and (b) on what specified items had this money been spent as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (3) whether any calculations have been made regarding the cost of the conservation action; if not, why not; if

30/3/84  
Moving of Blacks from Weenen to Keate's  
Drift

(271) Hammond Q. 61. 813  
15. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any Black persons living in settlements in the Weenen area of Natal have been moved to Keate's Drift; if so, (a) when, (b) which settlements in the said area were removed, (c) when were these persons resettled in each case and (d) how many persons were involved;
- (2) whether any (a) houses, (b) schools, (c) clinics, (d) shops and (e) taps had been provided in the areas to which they were moved; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will they be provided; if so, what facilities in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.

CANC Tinks 30/3/84

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# Plea for acquittal as Nienaber trial closes

**Own Correspondent**  
VOLKSRUST.— Counsel for the defence of Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber, 21, has asked for his acquittal on the grounds that he was doing his duty while under attack from an "unlawful band" when he shot Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize on April 2 last year.

The State has called for the conviction of Constable Nienaber on a charge of murder, alternatively culpable homicide, because Constable Nienaber allegedly overstepped the limits of self-defence by shooting Mr Mkhize.

Mr Theo Grobbelaar, who appears for Constable Nienaber, told Mr

Justice J P O de Villiers and assessors in the Circuit Court in Volksrust yesterday that an "unlawful band" of Driefontein residents, with Mr Mkhize in the lead, were closing in on Constable Nienaber when he fired the fatal shot.

Mr Mkhize was hit in the chest at a distance of between 15 and 20 metres when Constable Nienaber fired the shot through a 2,3 metre-high wire fence.

Mr Grobbelaar said Constable Nienaber was concerned about the safety of Constable M C Khumalo and was only doing his duty as policeman to make sure Constable Khumalo escaped from a riotous, stone-throwing mob egged on

by Mr Mkhize.

But the prosecutor, Dr Jan D'Oliveira, said in his reply that the Council Board of Directors, of which Mr Mkhize was chairman at the time of his death, was a lawful, recognized body opposed to the planned removal of Driefontein residents.

He said that although it was accepted that some stones had been thrown at the time, it could not be accepted that the situation was so serious that the killing of Mr Mkhize was justified.

Dr D'Oliveira said he wanted to reiterate the contention of the State that the relatively minor injuries received by both constables during the alleged "rain of stones" and attack with knobkieries and sticks belied their claims that their lives were in danger.

Mr Mkhize was a respected leader of the community who worked for the good of Driefontein residents.

Judgment is expected on Monday.

# 200 residents oppose move to Ciskei

EAST LONDON — About 200 Duncan Village residents decided at a meeting here to oppose their removal to Mdantsane when a section of the township is cleared.

In terms of an upgrading project, Duncan Village proper will be demolished while the adjoining Ziphunzana township will be extended. The government has said that Ziphunzana would be twice its size in 1986.

At the meeting, which was punctuated by singing of hymns, the Duncan Village Community Council was told to consider legal action if it was necessary to prevent the removal of Duncan Village residents to Mdantsane.

Mr D. Makatala, chairman of the community council, had told the meeting earlier that the government had decided an earlier decision to spare the people

of Duncan Village from removal.

He said that the removal of Duncan Village residents to Mdantsane in Ciskei meant the residents would lose their urban rights and South African citizenship.

The residents resolved to ask the community council to inform the government that they would consider removal to any other place around East London as long as it was in South Africa.

At the meeting various speakers accused the government of betrayal. They claimed that they knew of no other home than Duncan Village. "We have lived here since birth," one resident said.

Speakers expressed fears that they would lose their jobs.

"We will not be able to work in the South African cities and there are not enough jobs in the homelands," one told the gathering. — DDR.

# Former Border officer retires

EAST LONDON — A former East London police officer and Springbok rugby player, Colonel Martin "Cowboy" Saunders, will retire from the police service tomorrow.

Colonel Saunders, who is the divisional CID officer for the West Rand and Vaal Triangle, served in the Border region for a number of years before leaving for the Transvaal.

His last appointment

here was as Commander of Police in C-1977.

Colonel Saunders, a member of the Htons Rugby Club, toured with Basny's Springbok side 1951-52 to France and England.

Colonel Saunders he would spend his retirement at his holding

Krugersdorp. — DP

# Theatre world mourns Mohr

CAPE TOWN — Colleagues and prominent members of South Africa's theatre community yesterday paid tribute to Professor Robert Mohr, head of the University of

Cape Town's speech and drama school.

Prof Mohr, 58, died on Wednesday night at his home, apparently of a heart attack. — DDC.

# US airliner hijacked

MIAMI — A Delta Airlines Boeing 727 with 19 passengers and seven crew arrived back in the United States yesterday after a lone hijacker diverted the plane to Cuba.

The unidentified jacker threatened to ignite a bottle of liquid with a cigarette light. He was taken into custody by Cuban authorities shortly after landing in Havana. — SA

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and keeps them low!

Stork SB  
Yellow Margarine  
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GOOD AND WHOLESOME  
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RAM 211384 (211)

# Bulldozers to raze Winterveld homes

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN  
BULLDOZERS are expected to move in at Winterveld, north of Pretoria, within the next few days to raze the homes of about 30 families, and the adjacent business premises to make way for a new road.

Already 110 people have had their belongings removed to an area about three kilometres away.

Although the families are being compensated by the Bophuthatswana government, homeowner Mr Elias Mthimunya maintains the compensation offered to the families will not be sufficient to cover the cost of building new homes.

Mr Mthimunya, married with six children, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that he built his seven-roomed house only nine

When the Mail visited the area, Bophuthatswana government trucks were loading window frames, corrugated iron from the roof and other bits and pieces belonging to Mr Mthimunya.

"A new road will be built. One cannot fight the Government," Mr Mthimunya said.

His wife, Mrs Agnes Mthimunya, added: "I am not happy with our removal because I will have a much smaller house now".

According to a Winterveld businessman, whose property is directly in the path of the new road, he has not yet been told how much the Bophuthatswana government is prepared to pay out in compensation.

A Bophuthatswana government official supervising the work said there had been no compensation from the res-

# Mkhize 271 shooting verdict on Monday

By Fiona Macleod

31/3/84  
One year after he shot and killed Driefontein community leader Mr Saul Mkhize, a young police constable will stand in the dock of the Volksrust Circuit Court to hear whether he is guilty of murder.

The judgment given by Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and two assessors on Monday will bring to an end the two-week trial in which Constable Johannes Nienaber (21) denied murdering Mr Mkhize on April 2 last year.

The constable from Dirkiesdorp in the south-eastern Transvaal admitted shooting Mr Mkhize with a 12-bore shotgun, but claimed he killed him unintentionally.

With the completion of the defence case this week, two juxtaposed versions have been presented of the events which lead up to the fatal shooting.

In Monday's verdict the Judge will have to decide whether:

- Constable Nienaber acted in self-defence when he shot Mr Mkhize;
- The constable acted precipitantly and exceeded the grounds of self-defence in shooting;
- He killed Mr Mkhize unintentionally;
- The alleged attack by a large crowd which Constable Nienaber claimed justified the shooting was simulated afterwards.

Contrary to the State's version that Constable Nienaber killed Mr Mkhize cold-bloodedly, or alternatively negligently, Mr T Grobbelaar, for the defence, put forward a case for complete acquittal on the grounds that he shot in self-defence and only aimed to cripple the leader.

The constable described how he was attacked by a mob of stone-throwing, kierie-wielding Driefontein residents when he and Constable Mr M C Khumalo were sent to break up an illegal gathering in a local schoolyard.

He drove out of the yard in his van but could not leave as Constable Khumalo was still in the yard.

Outside the 2,3 m high security fence enclosing the yard he was surrounded by an angry crowd who were incited to move in on him by their leader.

"I was shaking with terror. I thought they were going to kill me, so I took out my shotgun and fired a shot into a nearby tree.

"This had no effect. Mr Mkhize was waving his arms and the crowd moved closer. I aimed at the knees of their leader as trained to do in a riot situation and fired again," the constable explained.

The second shot hit Mr Mkhize, who was 15 m to 20 m away, in the chest and killed him.

Implications by the State that the constable damaged his gas mask and car and threw away his pistol afterwards to simulate the attack were described as ridiculous by the defence advocate.

Though the policeman only sustained minor injuries in the attack — six bruises and two minor swellings — the size of the bruises indicated he received several hard blows, Mr Grobbelaar submitted.

# 622 000 blacks will be moved

## That's the grim Survey finding

By ARLENE GETZ

THE people of Natal are more threatened by the grim spectre of removal than residents in any other province, according to the 1983 Survey of the Institute of Race Relations.

The Survey says a total of 622 000 Natalians are scheduled to be relocated in terms of the Government's separate development policy.

According to the annual survey, 300 000 of these people will be moved in terms of the Government's plan for KwaZulu's consolidation.

The 1983 Survey is the latest edition of what is regarded as one of the country's most informative political yearbooks.

A reference book widely praised for its objectivity, it covers an extensive range of topics relating to the socio-political events of the year.

The 1983 Survey deals with topics ranging from political organisations — covering such organisations as the extremist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging to the activities of South African refugees and exiles in neighbouring countries — to sport and the church.

It records events surrounding last year's referendum on the new constitution, labour relations, social segregation, African removals, homeland affairs and security matters.

In its chapter on African removals, the survey points out that there are 14 Natal townships and three emergency camps under threat of removal.

The study also notes that last year was one of the country's most strike-prone since World War 2.

Workers downed tools 366 times in 1983, causing the loss of almost one million working hours.

About a third of these strikes were because of wage demands, with the Industrial Court assuming an increasingly important role in settling disputes.

"Membership of registered trade unions continued to increase and there was a particularly sharp increase in the number of unions open to all races," said the survey.

Other points made in the survey are:

- The number of publicly-known detentions increased during 1983 by 159 percent in the "independent" homelands and 31 percent in South Africa but most banning orders were allowed to lapse;
- The severity of sentences in security trials increased with acts such as active membership of the ANC being regarded as high treason.
- Sentences for the use of ANC symbols varied between three and eight years and participants in non-violent ANC activities were jailed for periods ranging from 18 months to seven years.
- South Africa's estimated population (including the 10 homelands) was 31,1 million in mid 1983, with 73,05 of it accounted for by Africans;
- The drought caused a decline of 21,8 percent in agricultural output;
- The racial classification of 722 people was changed from coloured to white while 109 people switched from African to coloured;
- Labour experts warned that South Africa lagged behind other countries regarding safety measures in asbestos factories;
- A series of attitude surveys conducted by the University of Natal's Professor Lawrence Schlemmer found 25 percent of whites were in favour of immediate, complete and unqualified integration of all beaches, while another 25 percent were willing to accept gradual and limited integration. The remaining 50 percent did not want integration of any kind;
- The Durban City Treasurer's Department — in a statement later disputed by the South African Indian Council — said there were 410 whites and 17 297 Indians on the council's housing list in May last year;
- A total of 317 703 applications for passports were refused last year. An application by former SA Council on Sport President Hassan Howa was refused for the eighth time while the application by Saths Cooper, vice-president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, was refused for the seventh time since 1969.



# Removals

# -look

# Who is

# next...

(271)

C. P. Row

1/7/84



## Areas under threat of removal

AREA	TO BE MOVED TO	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
BADPLAAS	KANGWANE	300
CAPE TOWN	KHAYELITSHA	250 000
DAGGAKRAAL	KANGWANE/QWAQWA/KWAZULU	9 000
DRIEFONTEIN (TRANSWAAL)	KANGWANE/QWAQWA/KWAZULU	5 000
EASTERN CAPE (INCL MGWALI)	CISKEI	477 000
HUHUDI (VRYBURG)	PUDIMOE	14 000
KWANGEMA	KANGWANE/KWAZULU	2 000
MACHKANENG (RUSTENBURG)	KAFFERKRAAL	182
NATAL	KWAZULU	606 000
OFS	QWAQWA/BOPHUTHATSWANA	?
TRANSWAAL (EXCEPT ABOVE)	VARIOUS	589 000
VALSPAN (JAN KEMPDORP)	PAMPIERSTAD	5 697
GROUP AREAS ACT	VARIOUS	10 000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 968 179</b>

● Minister of Community Development Mr Pen Kotze said there were 2 056 families still to be moved under the Group Areas Act.

People who could lose SA citizenship if Swaziland land deal goes through: Swazi-speaking South Africans, theoretically Kangwane citizens — 850 00. Residents of Ingwavuma — 96 000.

**N**EARLY two million people in South Africa are under threat of removal — despite Dr Piet Koornhof's pledge to do away with resettlement as far as possible.

And if the Swaziland land deals do eventually take place another million black people will have been taken away from South Africa.

Dr Koornhof himself has conceded that about two million people have already been resettled, although the Surplus Peoples Project, the Institute of Race Relations, the Black Sash and others say this is a gross underestimate. They say at least 3.5 million have already been resettled.

But the numbers of people under threat of removal show that the government's obsession to force people into different racial compartments is far from over.

There is plenty of talk these days about "voluntary" removals or "voluntary as far as possible" removals.

There is also talk about "development-orientated" resettlement.

But the grim fact, despite all this talk, is that thousands upon thousands of black people are going to be moved — to make grand apartheid work.

These include the biggest removal of them all — Khayelitsha near Cape Town, where Prime Minister P W Botha has decreed the black people in the Cape Peninsula shall live, and where contracts for the R60-million "first phase" of "core housing" have just been signed.

They also include Driefontein in the Transvaal where the local leader Saul Mkhize was martyred for his op-

### CP CORRESPONDENT: Cape Town

position to resettlement.

They include KwaNgema in the Transvaal whose people have desperately pleaded to the Queen of England to keep their homes.

They include Mgwali in the Eastern Cape where, despite intimidatory pressures from the Ciskei government, the people do not want to move from the area where the first black boarding school for girls in South Africa was established and where the oldest school dates back to 1820.

They include black people living in Orange Free State towns, who are to be moved because anonymous coloured leaders have asked the government to separate black and coloured people.

They include nine different freehold land areas in the Ladysmith area of Natal.

"It is not government policy to resettle people only for ideological reasons. In most cases, resettlement takes place to improve the living conditions of the people," Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said in Parliament recently.

Which is one way of looking at it.

Others might just say that the government is now over half way to the grand apartheid dream — the world's greatest-ever experiment in racial and social engineering.

RESETTLEMENT

1984

APRIL — DEC

# Police constable is acquitted of murdering Mkhize

By Fiona Macleod

VOLKSRUST — Police Constable Johannes Andries Nienaber was today acquitted of murdering Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, whom he shot at a meeting one year ago.

Volksrust Circuit Court judge Mr Justice J P O de Villiers and two assessors accepted Constable Nienaber's evidence that he acted in self-defence when he shot Mr Mkhize.

The court found that the constable was attacked by a large crowd of Driefontein residents when he went to disperse the illegal meeting and was in mortal danger.

Mr Mkhize incited the crowd to move in on the constable, though the constable warned them he would shoot.

Mr Justice de Villiers said Constable Nienaber's pistol had been seized by the crowd, his

vehicle had been stoned and he had received numerous blows from the crowd before he fired.

He said it must have been a traumatic experience for the constable and found he was justified in shooting at the leader of the crowd as he had been trained to do in a riot.

The evidence given by the constable and a Constable MC Khumalo, who accompanied Constable Nienaber to the meeting, was more probable than the evidence given by witnesses for the State, who claimed that the crowd was peaceful and did not attack the constable in any way.

The shot which Constable Khumalo testified he fired into the ground when threatened by the crowd indicated that the atmosphere was not as peaceful as the State witnesses claimed.

The State had not shown beyond reasonable doubt that the version of the State witnesses who were at the meeting was correct.

# Driefontein: the future still uncertain

By Fiona Macleod and  
Jo-Anne Collinge

It is exactly a year since Driefontein leader Mr Saul Mkhize died in the course of his community's struggle against removal — and the Government has been silent for months on the fate of the Eastern Transvaal settlement.

It remains adamant that Driefontein, a freehold farm occupied for 70 years by the black community, which formed a company to purchase it, must go. Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof has stated so repeatedly. But where, when and how remain a mystery to the 5 000 residents.

The people of Driefontein seem equally resolute that they will retain their land. The form and strength of their resistance is another large question mark.

The trial of Dirkieisdorp policeman, Constable Johannes Nienaber, who shot Mr Mkhize, has again focused attention on the resistance of Driefonteiners to their impending move. Judgment in the case today in the Volksrust Circuit Court will have no direct bearing on the relocation of the community, but is bound to have considerable impact among Mr Mkhize's followers, many of whom have sat outside the small court room throughout the two weeks of the trial.

Since Mr Mkhize was shot at a meeting last Easter Saturday, the people of Driefontein have held few public meetings. But solid support for the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein — the committee headed by Mr Mkhize — has been shown on the few occasions people have met.

## OUTSTRIPPED

Indeed, it appears that its "followers" have outstripped the board in their determination not to go.

For instance, in early June the Chief Commissioner for the Northern Areas, Mr W J van Niekèrk, came to advise the community what was expected of them in terms of talks held between community leaders and Dr Koornhof.

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The board, under the leadership of Mr Johannes Vilakazi, had tentatively agreed to sit on a planning committee with the rival community council under Mr Steven Msibi. Mr Vilakazi insisted their co-operation did not mean acquiescing to the move. "But we are cornered because Dr Koornhof has got his own machinery in Mr Msibi. If we try to go backward he can go forward without us."

The villagers refused to endorse participation in the committee. They prevented Mr Msibi from speaking, and rejected the Government's announcement that the removal was non-negotiable.

The meeting ended in confusion as the crowd of about 800 broke into a chorus of shouts: "We will die at Driefontein," and: "Shoot us all if you want our land."

## DEVELOPMENTS

Legal Resources Centre attorney Mr Geoff Budlender, who has represented the Driefontein board for the last 18 months, said last week that no substantial developments had occurred since the June general meeting.

He said monthly queries addressed to Dr Koornhof's office had received no more than a curt acknowledgement.

Last month, representatives of the chief commissioner in Pietersburg came to Driefontein to meet local Chief Yende and Chiefs Sidu and Tshabala, both from surrounding farms. The Driefontein board was officially refused admission, but a member who managed to get in reported that the chiefs had been advised to recruit followers at Driefontein.

Villagers were outraged that the meeting should have taken place on their land without their permission and also state that their community has never been headed by chiefs. It has always encompassed many tribes and been led by the landowners, residents say.

They are suspicious that the meeting is a sign that "leaders" will be imposed on the recalcitrant village and that the State's purpose in the area will become clear soon after today's judgment.

# COP NOT

# GUILTY

**CONSTABLE Johannes Andries Nienaber was yesterday acquitted of the murder of community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, by a Circuit Court judge sitting in Volksrust.**

Const Nienaber's acquittal came exactly a year after Mr Mkhize was shot in the chest with a shotgun at the Qualani School at Driefontein in the Wakkerstroom district during an illegal meeting called to protest about the removal of people from the area.

Mr Justice J P O de Villiers, sitting with two assessors, said in judgment the evidence of the defence was more probable than the evidence of the State.

Describing events at the school last April as "traumatic" for Const Nienaber, the judge said: "Mr Mkhize had been an arrogant, somewhat impolite man with a strong personality."

**Judge finds Nienaber shot  
Mkhize in self-defence**

Mr Justice de Villiers dismissed the suggestion that Const Nienaber and Constable M G Khumalo, who accompanied his colleague to the meeting, had contrived the evidence.

"There is naturally such a possibility. But it is seldom that such plans can stand up to such cross-examination."

The State had suggested that Const Khumalo, giving evidence, placed himself as far away as possible from Const Nienaber during the fatal minutes leading up to Mr Mkhize's shooting.

"I accept that Constable Khumalo was not there," the judge said.

Referring to damage done to the gas mask worn by Const Nienaber during the incident, Mr Justice de Villiers said if the damage had been simulated, then the police would have put it to the court, but there was no such evidence.

There was also no evidence to suggest that damage done to the police Land Rover driven by Const Nienaber on April 2 was caused by anything other than stone throwing.

The judge said there was not one aspect of Const Nienaber's evidence with which a court could say it was not impressed.

## Pistol

He said the court should place itself in the situation Const Nienaber had found himself in at the school.

The constable had been robbed of his service pistol which was aimed at him and the trigger repeatedly pulled. His gas mask had also been removed from his head.

*Sunder*  
3/4/84  
271 281

Cape Times 3/4/84 (27)

# Ending removals would cut costs

Political Correspondent  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— Mr Harry Schwarz said yesterday that the first thing the government should do to cut State expenditure was to end forced removals.

"Stop removing people and stop pushing them around," the chief Opposition finance spokesman said during the second reading debate on the budget.

Mr Schwarz said this

would save money, improve race relations — thus helping maintain stability — and improve South Africa's image abroad.

The second money-saving step he advocated was reducing the government bureaucracy, particularly the public servants engaged in implementing Nationalist ideology.

"The multiplicity of activities which are en-

gaged in to enforce ideological laws, the unnecessary duplication of work and institutions due to concepts of artificial separation, are not only objectionable, they are also not cost effective," he said.

There should be a redirection of skilled manpower from the public to the private sector.

Mr Schwarz also called for greater privatization of large State corpora-

tions, which could be better run by private enterprise. Sasol was an example of what could be done.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, spoke often of financial discipline. This should be applied in particular to all cabinet ministers.

"They have to be kept to their budgets. That is where we need real discipline," Mr Schwarz said.

# Mkhize was 'never arrogant' <sup>you</sup>

## Judge's remarks <sup>3/14/84</sup> surprise Suzman

Political Correspondent

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, said today that she was astonished by the remarks of the judge in the case concerning the death of Mr Saul Mkhize.

Mr Justice J P O de Villiers yesterday described Mr Mkhize as "an arrogant, somewhat impolite, man with a strong personality".

The judge acquitted Constable Johannes Nienaber of the murder of the black community leader.

"I am astonished that the judge should find it necessary to make these comments about Mr Mkhize's personality," Mrs Suzman said.

"I knew Mr Mkhize well because he came to see me several times to discuss the rights of the people of Driefontein who he represented.

"Mr Mkhize had a strong personality — certainly. But he was never arrogant, never impolite — on the contrary, he had great dignity.

"One only hopes that the impression is not created that, if a man stands up for his rights, attempts to make him lie down again will be condoned by the authorities," Mrs Suzman said.

When Constable Nienaber was acquitted jubilant policemen and relatives congratulated him.

The judge and two assessors in the Volksrust Circuit Court found that the constable acted in self-defence when he shot Mr Mkhize with a shotgun.

He said the constable's evidence that he was attacked by an angry mob while trying to disperse an illegal meeting was more probable than versions by State witnesses.

Constable Nienaber who pleaded not guilty to murder was an impressive witness, the judge said.

Mr Mkhize, who had been shown to be an arrogant person, had confronted the policeman and incited the crowd to attack him, the judge said.

Constable Nienaber, who was duty-bound to break up the illegal gathering, was met with hostility. He was assaulted with stones and kerries, and his pistol was seized by someone who tried to shoot him with it.

Three State witnesses had inaccurately described the crowd's reaction as non-violent. It seemed they described only what they wanted to see, the judge said.



# Judge did not do justice to Saul Mkhize <sup>for</sup> Sash

By Maud Motanyane

The comments made by the judge in the case concerning the death of Mr Saul Mkhize did not do "justice to the man", says Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash.

Mr Justice J.P. de Villiers described Mr Mkhize as an "arrogant, somewhat impolite man with a strong personality" in his judgment on Monday.

He acquitted Constable

Johannes Nienaber of the murder of the community leader.

"We in the Black Sash who knew him (Mr Mkhize), and some of us knew him well, found him to be gentle, courteous, intelligent and with a care for his community, deep enough to cause him to sacrifice his own established urban life to help them resist the removal none of them wanted," Mrs Harris said in a statement issued yesterday.

Mr Mkhize had tried all legitimate means to persuade the authorities that his people did not wish to be uprooted, Mrs Harris said.

"It is well to remember that the meeting he called was held at the community's school on their own property.

"Much was made in the trial of the fact that this was an illegal meeting; if it was indeed so it is because all outdoor meetings anywhere in the country are illegal.

"This is surely an indictment of a system which forbids the discussion of a problem at a meeting within a community, leaving people with precious few, if any, means of communication," said Mrs Harris.

ARCUS 4/1/74

# 'Halt removals and release detainees'

**Parliamentary Staff**  
A FREEZE on all removals, the release of detainees and the removal of banning orders on people like Beyers Naude would help to re-admit South Africa into the Western community of nations, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) told the Assembly.



Mrs Helen Suzman

Speaking during the Budget debate, she said the disinvestment campaign abroad benefited greatly from announcements of mass removals.

Referring to punitive measures against South Africa which are under consideration in the United States, she said they would certainly be approved if the Government announced schemes like the one made last week about shifting about 200 000 people from Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa to Khayelitsha.

If these punitive measures were passed, life

would be made even more difficult for American firms operating plants here and for companies and banks already under pressure for doing business in or with South Africa, she said.

Very often the "hassle factor" associated with economic engagement with South Africa was enough to discourage firms or banks from doing business with South Africa.

Profitability was weighted against the harassment experienced at

annual general meetings and with unfavourable publicity it was found not worth the risk.

"It is not possible to know just how much new investment has been diverted from South Africa because of this hassle factor, but I have no doubt it is considerable and has had a telling effect on our economic growth rate," she said.

"I cannot emphasise enough that nothing is more conducive to further isolation as forced removals, denationalisation of homelands citizens, arbitrary arrests, bannings and detentions without trial.

"And nothing would be more effective in blunting the cutting edge of all those organisations working for punitive measures against the Republic than a freeze on all removals, release of detainees and removal of the banning orders on Beyers Naude, Winnie Mandela and others."

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## Parliament and Politics

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# Suzman calls for stop to removals

*copy Times 4/4/86 271*

Political Correspondent  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— Mrs Helen Suzman  
called yesterday for an  
immediate stop to all  
forced removals.

The veteran PFP MP  
for Houghton said that,  
apart from the human  
misery they caused, re-  
movals had the worst  
possible effect on poten-  
tial foreign investment  
in South Africa.

Mrs Suzman told the  
government to carry on  
as it was if it wanted to  
ensure the adoption of  
proposed American leg-  
islation which would hit  
bank loans to South  
Africa, the sale of Krug-  
gerands and the export  
of items like computers.

At the very moment  
these were due to be de-  
bated, the Deputy Min-  
ister of Co-operation, Dr  
George Morrison, con-  
firmed the intended  
move of about 200 000  
people from Crossroads,  
Langa, Nyanga and  
Guguletu to  
Khayelitsha.

"We should be calling  
for a freeze on all re-  
movals, not only this  
one," she said.

She criticized the  
plan to remove 51  
coloured families from  
Lansdowne, the sched-  
uled removals of thou-  
sands of people in  
Natal, the removals in  
Driefontein and others.

"A permanent freeze  
on all removals would  
do more good for South  
Africa than a rise in  
the gold price."

While she had been  
campaigning in America  
against disinvestment,  
the government helped  
the disinvestment lobby  
by announcing removals  
such as Magopa, which  
made headlines  
throughout the United  
States.

Government actions,  
not opposition criticism  
of those actions, affect-  
ed disinvestment as  
well as possibly billions  
of rand in potential new  
investment.

Companies and uni-  
versities weighed up  
profits against the "has-  
sle factor" of well-orga-  
nized protest groups at  
annual general meet-  
ings and decided invest-  
ing in South Africa was  
not worth the trouble.

Nor was it only forced  
removals which pro-  
vided ammunition for  
the groups agitating  
against South African  
investment. Deaths in  
detention and the whole  
system of detentions  
and bannings which de-  
nied people the due  
process of law had the  
same effect.

Mrs Suzman said the  
government could not  
rely on the effects  
abroad of its new consti-  
tution and the Nkomati  
accord. Only last week  
the US Secretary of  
State, Mr George  
Schultz, said America's  
relationship with South  
Africa would remain  
limited while the major-  
ity of South Africans  
were denied meaningful  
political participation.

This what the PFP  
had always advocated,  
not because of overseas  
pressure but because it  
was right for South  
Africa.

South Africa would  
not regain respect in the  
West until its internal  
policies were brought  
into line with the widely  
accepted criteria of  
Western democracies.

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- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) Yes, the country club was offered for sale to the Department.
- (a) 7 October 1983.
- (b) (i) Cortho Estate Agents, Klerksdorp.
- (ii) White.
- (c) An enquiry as to whether the Department was interested in buying the property.
- (3) No.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (4) No.

\*18. Mr A SAVAGE—Industries, Commerce and Tourism—Reply standing over.

(271) Dutch Reformed Mission Church:  
Stockenström  
Hansard 2.6.1.855  
4/4/84

\*19. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 21 March 1984, his investigations into the request by the Dutch Reformed Mission Church of Stockenström in regard to the moving of the local Coloured community have been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) with what result and (b)(i) on what date was the request received and (ii) by whom was it sent to his Department;
- (2) whether officials of his Department have had discussions on this matter with representatives of the said church; if so, on what date did the last discussions take place?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE AND OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No, the matter is still being investi-
- 

gated in conjunction with other Departments.

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) (i) 23 September 1983.
- (ii) Rev J M Mart on behalf of the Stockenström Congregation of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church.
- (2) Yes, 18 November 1983.

coast of the RSA and to gather information about them. The aircraft are also used for search and rescue operations at sea.

- (3) This will depend on the availability of replacement aircraft seen against the background of the arms boycott and funds. This type of aircraft is extremely expensive and if we were able to obtain it it would result in an appreciable increase in the Defence Budget.

- (4) Yes, by the use of Albatros and Hercules C130 aircraft. Although the Albatros, as a result of its short range, is only capable of limited surface reconnaissance, the C130 aircraft can be used for visual reconnaissance over longer distances and also to a limited extent for search and rescue operations.

At 14h47, business interrupted in accordance with Standing Order No 42(3).

Young conference: Randburg

\*13. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he or the South African Police received any (a) representations and (b) complaints in regard to the circumstances surrounding a youth conference of a political party which was held at Randburg on or about 24 March 1984 and further particulars of which were furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply; if so,

- (2) (a) (i) from whom and (ii) when were the (aa) representations and (bb) complaints received, (b) what was the nature of the (i) representations and (ii) complaints, (c) what political party arranged the youth conference and (d) (i) who were the main speakers at the conference and (ii) what offices they hold;

- (3) whether the matter is being or is to be investigated in terms of the Pro-

hibition of Political Interference Act, No 51 of 1968, if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps have been or will be taken in this regard;

- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) No.

- (2) Fall away.

- (3) No, because no complaint has been lodged with the Police in this regard.

- (4) No.

BBC: SA Ambassador

\*26. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Ambassador in London communicated recently with the British Broadcasting Corporation in connection with a broadcast relating to South Africa; if so, what was the (a) title of the broadcast and (b) text of the Ambassador's communication;

- (2) whether a reply has been received from the BBC; if so, what is the text of the reply;

- (3) whether he has been consulted in connection with this matter;

- (4) whether as a consequence of this matter any special limitation is to be imposed on BBC staff applying for visas to visit South Africa; if so, what limitation?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) "Taking the lid off Apartheid" botha" with the subtitle "Rocken the

- (b) Copies of the two letters written by the Ambassador to the BBC

will be made available to the hon member.

- (2) Yes. Copies of both replies will also be made available to the hon member.

- (3) No, not with me personally. However, the Ambassador was in touch with the Department in regard to this matter.

- (4) The hon member should put this question to the Honourable the Minister of Internal Affairs. If the hon member has in mind reports in the media which ascribed certain statements to the Ambassador, the following quotation from one of his letters in which reference was made to visas might suffice to put this issue in perspective:
 

"You seem concerned that the refusal of visas of BBC personnel wishing to visit South Africa may be one of the results of your unfortunate and indefensible action in this matter. Until I receive a satisfactory answer to my complaint and am advised what the BBC intends to do to redress the wrong, they have committed against my country, I cannot see my way clear to making any recommendations to the South African authorities on this matter."

For written reply:

381. Mr G B D MCGINTOSH 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 the beginning of 1983, (b) what was the (i) name Black spots and (c) where were the inhabitants of each of these black spots resettled;

- (2) what was the total (i) amount paid out in compensation for, and (ii) cost

of removing, each of these Black spots?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Two such spots were removed. The particulars of each movement is set out separately hereunder.

- (1) (a) One from Ventersdorp.

- (i) Ventersdorp.

- (ii) Transvaal.

- (b) (i) Swartland and Hartbeestlaagte.

- (ii) 2 628 persons.

- (c) Compensatory land at Paedraai, District of Marico.

- (2) (i) R1 116 610 has so far been paid as compensation.

- (ii) The total cost cannot as yet be determined.

- (1) (a) One from Rustenburg.

- (i) Rustenburg.

- (ii) Transvaal.

- (b) (i) Boschfontein.

- (ii) 1 392 persons.

- (c) Hartheesfontein, District of Rustenburg.

- (2) (i) No compensation was paid. These people were squatters who had no property or improvements for which compensation could be given. They had no place to settle and were assisted by the Department of co-operation and Development to find a permanent place to reside and were transported there with the building materials which they

*Handwritten:* 277. *Black spots of 4/4/84*



possessed as well as their other belongings.

- (ii) The total cost cannot as yet be determined.

**Mineral rights: kwaZulu**

405. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department has received any applications from mining companies for mineral rights in Reserve 8 in kwaZulu; if so, (a) from which companies and (b) what was his response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No, not the Department of Co-operation and Development. The Mining Corporation Limited deals with applications in connection with mineral rights.

- (a) The Mining Corporation Limited received an application from Tisand (Pty) Ltd for prospecting rights in respect of a portion of Reserve No 8.
- (b) The application is still under consideration and will be submitted to me for decision together with the recommendations of the said Corporation, the kwaZulu Government and the Department of Co-operation and Development.

- (3) Yes. In the case of individuals where the provision of separate facilities would not be practical and where alternative arrangements, eg the accommodation of a single course member in an hotel, are not possible, the facilities are shared. This is always done in such a way so that the dignity of all members of the different population groups involved is not affected.

The hon member is referred to my press statement of 27 March 1981, my reply to the hon members for Pietersburg and Bryanston during the Defence vote on 22 April 1982 and my reply to the hon member for Wynberg's question no 11 on 8 June 1983.

*Howard Q. Col. 843*  
Matiwane's Kop *4/4/84*

\*6. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department held any meetings with the community at Matiwane's Kop in 1983; if so, (a) who represented his Department, (b) (i) where and (ii) when were these meetings held and (c) what matters were discussed;
- (2) whether he still intends to remove the members of this community; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to, (d) what facilities will be provided for them and (e) how many persons are involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) The Commissioner, Ladysmith.
- (b) (i) At Matiwane's Kop.  
(ii) 20 April 1983.
- (c) The revaluation of improvements and matters pertaining to the number of families, school children and temporary housing

needs required for planning purposes.

- (2) It is the intention to assist the community to move.
- (a) In order to assist them to move to an area where they can share in a full community life with their own compatriots and where the potential exists to provide the necessary infrastructure to improve the quality of their lives.
- (b) As soon as the compensatory land has been developed.
- (c) The farm Uitvlugt 1156, District of Ladysmith.
- (d) Water, schools, clinic facilities, temporary housing etc.
- (e) 6 720.

#### Medicines and Related Substances Control Act

\*7. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether he has received any representations concerning the abuse by school children of substances included in Schedule 2 to the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, No 101 of 1965; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the nature of the representations;
- (2) whether he has held an investigation into this problem; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the nature of the problem and (c) what were the findings;
- (3) whether he intends taking any steps in regard to the sale of Schedule 2 substances to school children; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) No;
- (2) no;
- (3) no;
- (4) no.

#### Campers at Swartvlei: court case

\*8. Mr S P BARNARD asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:†

- (1) Whether in 1935 the then Department of Forestry was involved in a court case in connection with the rights of campers at Swartvlei; if so, what (a) were the particulars and (b) was the result of the court case;
- (2) whether the result has since been set aside by a court; if so, (a) in what case and (b) what was the result of the case?

†The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) The then Department of Forestry prosecuted a camper in 1935 for camping on State forest land at Swartvlei without the permit required by the regulations in terms of the Forest Act, 1913.
- (b) Judgement was in favour of the camper because the Magistrate found that the immemorial use of the land as a camping site had been established by prescription in favour of the public.
- (2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

# Sakekamer in protest against black removals

CAPE TOWN. — The Cape Town Afrikaanse Sakekamer has added its voice to the wave of protest from the business community against the Government's decision to move people living in Cape Town's existing African townships to Khayelitsha.

In a statement Mr Gilbert Colyn, chairman of the organisation, said the management of the sakekamer had "unanimously agreed that the settled communities, especially those in homogenous areas, should not be moved to Khayelitsha".

The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and the Urban Foundation have already expressed strong opposition to the Government decision to remove people from Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu to Khayelitsha, which is about 35km east of the city.

The sakekamer was opposed to the planned resettlement of the settled communities of the townships "in spite of the fact that there might be good reasons that are not known, such as the up-grading of housing".

"The sakekamer is thoroughly aware of the negative political effects of communities that have been resettled in the past."

The sakekamer could not support the Government proposal "in the light of the facts that are presently known".

The sakekamer's statement was released this week after its monthly meeting. Mr Colyn declined to add to it.

Commenting on the stand of the Sakekamer, Mr Colin Appleton, regional director

of the Urban Foundation, said yesterday it was in accordance with "all the other views expressed by organised industry and commerce".

"They are all aware that a large-scale relocation of settled communities to Khayelitsha would immeasurably damage the quality of life."

The Urban Foundation has not yet had any indication from the Government on whether it will be able to continue its development projects in the African townships.

So far the foundation has spent R7-million on business, education and housing projects in the townships.

The Chamber of Commerce has also come out strongly against the Government decision.

In a strongly worded statement the president of the chamber, Mr R Stern, said the proposed uprooting of settled communities would be "severely inimical" to the interests of the Western Cape economy.

It would force black people to spend considerably more time and money on travelling, both of which were already in short supply, he said.

A wide range of other groups have condemned the Government plan, including the Black Sash, the United Democratic Front and the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

The Government decision not to spend more money developing the existing townships — one that goes hand in hand with its decision to resettle Cape Town's black communities — has also been criticised. — Sapa.



# 'Let the Gasa dust settle'

## Tombstone for Dube delayed

THE UNVEILING of a tombstone on Lamontville community leader Harrison Dube's grave has been postponed to allow the dust to settle after the conviction of the men who killed him.

By BANCROFT HLATSHWAYO

Peace has returned to the township after the jubilation at the 12-year sentence for former mayor Lamontville Moonlight Gasa and the various sentences — including death for the man who shot him, Vakuthetwa

Yalo — passed on his co-accused.

But the unveiling of the tombstone has still been postponed for a while "to allow the dust to settle".

Gasa, meanwhile, has stepped down as chairman of the Ningizimu Community Council — and controversial Lamontville resident Ella Nxasana is the acting mayor.

This was confirmed by Port Natal Administration Board director H du Plessis, who told City Press the council would have to meet soon to elect a new chairman.

Gasa was forced to step down in terms of a Government regulation forbidding people with

a criminal record from holding office.

Lamontville residents are now speculating on where the former mayor will live once he serves his 12-year sentence. His house in the

township was razed by angry residents soon after Mr Dube was shot.

Gasa's wife Charlotte, a nursing sister, has been living in another area since then.

### Ex-police chief missing

WARRANTS have been issued for the arrest of former Transkei police chief Major-General Martin Ngwenya and 10 others who failed to appear in the Umata Regional Court this week.

They are charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm following an alleged attack on witchdoctor Sidwell Faku on January 7.

The case was postponed to April 11.

### 'Anywhere but Ciskei'

DUNCAN Village's Ward One residents have rejected Cabinet Minister Piet Koohof's suggestion that they move to the Ciskei. 113-year-old residences to the Ciskei.

Angry residents said at a recent meeting they would accept to move to the proposed Reeston area in South Africa but they reject the idea to be resettled in Mdantsane which is part of the Ciskei.

Speaker after speaker said it would be unbearable to live under the unstable circumstances which prevail in the Ciskei.

"To be sent to a foreign country like the Ciskei is like being dumped on an ash heap" said one speaker.

# a 'dead deal'

white woman, Mrs Rika Lourens.

Mothaping said the Thula group had organised an R18-million loan from overseas to buy up the booze empire — but were unable to raise enough money to

ket, comes only a few days after the Soweto Council said "No" to the sale of bottle stores to members of the public.

The council's argument is that without liquor revenue they will be forced to add more



## We're not signing a treaty with SA—Lesotho

★ LESOTHO has said there are no African National Congress bases inside its territory — so there is no need for it to

Press  
8/4/84  
from money because they agree on cer- with the syn-

# Removals key issue for US Congress

271

By Neil Lurssen,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — This week Representatives of the United States Senate and House of Representatives meet to decide on extensive sanctions to punish South Africa for its apartheid policies.

Approval of the measures will depend on how the US legislators perceive the progress of racial reform in South Africa.

If convinced that American investment in South Africa contributes to reform, the measures may be defeated.

This is the argument of the Reagan Administration, which is lobbying against sanctions — and the view of influential newspapers such as the Washington Post.

But if persuaded that the reform (movement away from apartheid) is a sham, they will put pressure on South Africa.

Many influential members of the US Congress believe, the present SA reform policies are a sham. So do other important people outside Congress, including Mr Walter Mondale, frontrunner in the race for the Democratic Party presidential nomination.

## CRITICAL STAGE

Analysts here agree that the worst thing South Africa could do at this critical stage of the debate would be to proceed with the forced removals of blacks.

Group Areas Act removals have been condemned in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and even conservative Republicans such as Congressman Gerald Solomon of New York have expressed their abhorrence of this law.

More incidents such as the Mogopa removals, widely publicised in the US, could tip the scales against South Africa — if not in the Congress, certainly in city and State legislatures.

The measures to be considered by the House-Senate conference cover:

- A ban on the sale of Krugersrands in the US.
- A ban on new US investments in South Africa.
- Making the voluntary Sullivan Code of fair employment mandatory for American companies in SA.
- Stopping US bank loans to the SA Government.
- Banning US investment in SA-controlled companies except under certain conditions.

## MEASURES APPROVED

The measures have all ready been approved by the House of Representatives as amendments to the Export Administration Act. This Act has also been approved by the Senate, but without the House-approved amendments.

The purpose of this week's conference is to reconcile the two versions of the Act. Once this is achieved, the legislation will go back to both chambers for ratification and then to President Reagan for signing into law.

House-Senate conferences are occasions for political "horse-trading", and for reflecting political sensitivities.

This year, the presidential election has a tremendous influence on those sensitivities.

The emerging importance of the black vote and the success of the Rev Jesse Jackson in persuading blacks to register, hold bad news for Mr P W Botha.

Mr Jackson has raised the issue of apartheid on every possible occasion and has made it clear that he will demand tough action against South Africa as the price for the black support he commands throughout the US.

The congressmen meeting this week will have to account for their decision to black voters, and to others relying on black votes.

# Bid to move blacks at Ladysmith opposed

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

BLACK communities living in white-zoned areas near Ladysmith were determined to oppose Government plans to resettle them near Msinga, Mr Ian Donald of the Association for Rural Development said yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting in Pietermaritzburg, Mr Donald said that a committee representing 100 000 people from various areas had been formed last month to stop the Government forcing them out of their homes.

More than 700 000 people in South Africa had been resettled by the Government since 1948, he said. A further 600 000 were destined to be resettled for the consolidation of the homelands and the control of black people into urban areas.

He said the Government was also under pressure from white farmers in the Ladysmith area and businessmen with an eye to exploiting black-owned land which had possible coal reserves.

The communities under threat have owned their land for more than a century, Mr Donald said. There had been a policy of neglect by the Government to force the people to move.

*Maritzburg 10/1/68*

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# US body backs call on black removals

CAPE ARGUS 11/4/84 271

## Astros remove 'space beast'

CAPE CANAVERAL. — Two astronauts climbed out of the space shuttle Challenger today and started repair work on a disabled satellite they plucked out of orbit.

As George Nelson gathered tools from an outdoor toolbox, James van Hoften attached himself to a special work platform on the end of the shuttle's remote-controlled arm.

"Pinky" Nelson will use the platform to steady himself as he changes a large electronics box on the disabled satellite Solar Max.

"Boy, this is a big mother," Van Hoften said as he removed the Attitude Control Module (ACM) box. "It's a beast."

### "MARVELLOUS"

The astronauts were almost an hour early entering Challenger's open cargo hold, where Solar Max was locked on a special workbench after being successfully retrieved from space.

"Marvellous," Van Hoften said as he was moved about the sunlit cargo hold on the end of the robot arm, which was operated by Terry Hart.

Both men were attached to tethers to make sure they would not float away during the six-hour operation. — Sapa-Reuter.

## Soviet spacemen land safely

MOSCOW. — A three-man Soviet-Indian space crew touched down safely in Central Asia today after a week aboard the orbiting space station Salyut-7.

State television said their landing craft, Soyuz T-10, had landed just east of the town of Arkalik in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

India's first spaceman and his two Soviet colleagues left the Salyut-7 space station early today.

The official news agency Tass said Rakesh Sharma, 35, and Soviet cosmonauts Yuri Malyshev and Gennadi Strekalov transferred tape recordings and "kilometres of film" to their spaceship before preparing for undocking.

The Soyuz T-11 that took them to the orbiting space station was left docked to the Salyut 7, where there are three other Soviet cosmonauts aboard.

The Soyuz T-10 they used for the journey back to Earth was the spacecraft that took the three Salyut 7 cosmonauts into space February 8.

There has been no word on when that trio — Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov — will return to Earth. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

## 450 pupils trap teachers

Argus Bureau  
PORT ELIZABETH. — Ten teachers were trapped in an office and sprayed with fire hoses by a mob of 450 students at the Humansdorp Senior Secondary High School.

The teachers, all women, were rescued by police.

Eastern Cape police liaison officer, Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen said today that the incident happened yesterday afternoon when boycotting pupils suddenly became violent.

He said that the trapped teachers managed to telephone the police.

## Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — A resolution calling on South Africa to stop the forcible removal of people from "black spots" was adopted today by the Africa sub-committee of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee.

The resolution was one of three attacking South Africa that were approved by the sub-committee with the aim of being accepted ultimately by both the House and the Senate as non-binding "sense of Congress" resolutions.

The other two resolutions called for the barring of honorary South African consulates in the United States and for the release of the imprisoned black nationalist Nelson Mandela.

## Shooting

The "black spot" resolution accused South Africa of "systematically and forcibly removing millions of black South Africans from the land they owned and farmed for generations, stripping them of their citizenship and arbitrarily relocating them in racially segregated hovel-communities".

It said this policy led to the shooting of Saul Mkhize.

The resolution also called for homeland officials to be denied admission to the US.

The second resolution, noting that the United Nations General Assembly had called on all states to cut diplomatic ties with South Africa, called on the US Government to bar South African honorary consulates anywhere in the country.

It specifically asked that the approval granted for an honorary consulate in Pittsburgh be rescinded.



Mr Kent Durr

## No Aussie visas for Durr, Rajab

CANBERRA. — The Australian Government today refused to grant two South African politicians visas because it had no assurances that they would not promote apartheid.

The Labour government vetoed the visit early last month but later allowed the Liberal opposition leader, Mr Andrew Peacock, to invite the South Africans provided he gave an assurance they would not promote apartheid.

### DEVELOPMENTS

Mr Kent Durr and Mr Mohammed Rajab planned to travel in Australia to talk about recent developments in South Africa.

Mr Peacock said last week he would also invite a prominent opposition politician.

### "AN OBSCENITY"

The Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, told Mr Peacock of the government's decision in a letter released today.

He described apartheid as an obscenity and accused Mr Peacock of weakening what he called the good record of former Liberal leader Mr Malcolm Fraser on South African issues. — Sapa-Reuter.

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## '100 000 will oppose resettlement plan'

MARITZBURG — More than 100 000 people, threatened with removal from freehold areas round Ladysmith, are determined to oppose Government plans to resettle them in thornveld near Msinga — more than 55 kilometres from the Northern Natal town.

This was said by Mr Ian Donald of the Association for Rural Development in a talk here this week.

Mr Donald said people living in freehold areas in the Ladysmith district had formed a body in March this year to oppose any moves to force them from their homes.

"The people in Ladysmith have a history of removals and have seen the conditions people are moved to. This is why they are determined to stay where they are," he said.

Mr Donald added that more than 700 000 people in South Africa had been resettled by the Government since 1948 and 600 000 more people faced resettlement. — Sapa

# Policy of forced removals censured by US committee

Star 11/4/84

(Z1) The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A resolution calling on South Africa to stop the forced removal of people from "black spots" was adopted today by the Africa Sub-committee of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee.

The resolution was one of three attacking South Africa that were approved by the sub-committee with the aim of being accepted ultimately by

both the House and the Senate as non-binding "sense of Congress" resolutions.

The other two called for the barring of honorary South African consulates in the United States and for the release of the imprisoned black nationalist Nelson Mandela.

The "black spot" resolution accused South Africa of "systematically and forcibly removing millions of black South Africans from the land they owned and farmed for generations."

## Parliament and Politics

# Township to get freehold

### Political Staff

ST WENDOLINE'S, the black settlement near Pinetown whose 12 000 inhabitants have lived in fear of removal for 18 years, is to become a black town with freehold rights and its own local authority.

The government has also accepted an offer by the Mariannhill Mission to spend R20 million on the development.

This was announced yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and was immediately welcomed by the Opposition's chief spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart, who is also leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal.

Dr Koornhof's announcement reverses a decision 18 years ago to declare the area for Indian occupation and ends a concerted campaign to allow the black community to remain.

Mr Swart described

the move as "highly sensible".

"It follows a great deal of uncertainty and means now that the community will be se-



ecure in the knowledge that they will remain there permanently and that positive steps are to be taken to develop the area and provide a better quality of life," said Mr Swart.

"One can only commend the government for taking a realistic view of the situation in the interests of all concerned.

"I hope it will show the same compassion and sensitivity for other threatened removals elsewhere in the

country."

Dr Koornhof said the decision had been taken by the cabinet in light of many representations by black leaders, various organizations and the Mariannhill Mission.

St Wendoline's would be developed as a town in terms of the South African Development Trust in which case the residents would have freehold rights.

"It has been agreed that the mission will develop and allocate the stands but that the day-to-day administration would be handled by the Department of Co-operation and Development," said Dr Koornhof.

"The administration of the town will be handed over to a black local authority when the development has reached a suitable stage."

The SA Development Trust would also contribute to the development of the area in the usual manner.

East Rand trespass

769. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:
How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloured persons and (c) Indians were arrested for trespass by the South African Police in the East Rand?

Table with 3 columns: (a), (b), (c) and rows for various locations like Springs, Sunda, Brakpan, Devon, Dunroter, Kempton Park, Boksburg, Boksburg North, Oltifanstown, Germiston, Pinneson, Alberton, Elsburg, Edendale, Benoni, Aronville, Purtonheim, Heidelberg, Greylingstad.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:
(a) Two.
(b) Five hours.
(c) 37 Kilometres.

(d) (i) Calculated at 524 of the combined daily pay of R12,10 the cost of 5 hours which was taken up by the task, was R2,52.
(ii) 37 Kilometre @ 82,8 cent per kilometre. Total cost therefore R30,63.

The service was performed as normal maintenance of facilities at a State residence.

THURSDAY, 12 APRIL 1984

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:
271) G. H. HANCOCK
Magopla
295. Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many families are living at Magopla at present;
(2) whether it is his intention to remove these families to (a) Pagedraai and (b) any other specified resettlement area, if so, when;

(3) (a) how many (i) schools, (ii) clinics, (iii) water taps and (iv) shops are there in, and (b) how far, from the nearest place of employment is, each resettlement area;

(4) whether compensation has been paid to families from Magopla already resettled in other areas; if not, why not; if so, what amount (a) was paid to

each family and (b) will be paid to those who are still to be removed?
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
(2) Falls away.
(3) (a) (i) 3.
(ii) A weekly mobile clinic.
(iii) 40.
(iv) 2.

(b) The nearest major employment centre is Rustenburg, 70 kilometres distant. Employment opportunities also exist in the vicinity of Pagedraai.

(a) This is a personal matter to each of the families concerned and I cannot disclose the amounts. Compensation paid so far amounts to R1 208 268 and was paid to 420 heads of families.

(b) Falls away.
Drakensberg Port Natal Administration Boards
R. Co. 929 12/4/84

382. Mr. G. R. D. MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many houses were built by the (i) Drakensberg Administration Board and (ii) Port Natal Administration Board in 1983 and (b) what was the amount spent on (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing by each of those Administration Boards in the 1982-83 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:
(a) (i) Nil.

(i) 35 houses.
(b) (i) Drakensberg Administration Board—nil.
Port Natal Administration Board—R313 877.
(ii) Drakensberg Administration Board—nil.
Port Natal Administration Board—R136 490.

The reasons why few or no housing units were provided by the Drakensberg and Port Natal Administration Boards are inter alia as follows—

DRAKENSBERG ADMINISTRATION BOARD:

The urban township of Sobantu is small and practically fully developed and cannot be expanded further because it is surrounded by other development areas and land users.

Imbal/Edendale in the South African Development Trust area is however being created where additional houses will be erected. During the 1982-83 financial year an amount of R12 470 000 was allocated for development in the adjacent South African Development Trust areas.

PORT NATAL ADMINISTRATION BOARD:

No sites for new houses are available in Lamontville and Cheshireville. Members of the Black communities employed in urban areas are mainly from townships in the adjacent kwazulu.

Reference books/influx
C. C. 1. 950
476. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total amount paid in fines by Blacks convicted of offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:



# 100 000 say no to move

271 Star 12/4/84  
MARTZBURG — More than 100 000 people threatened with removal from freehold areas round Ladysmith are determined to oppose Government plans to resettle them near Msinga, more than 55km away.

Mr Ian Donald of the Association for Rural Development (Afra) said during a talk in Martsburg this week that people living in freehold areas in the Ladysmith district had formed a body in March this year to oppose any moves to force them from their homes.

"The people in Ladysmith have a history of removals and they have seen the conditions that people are moved to. This is why they are determined to stay where they

are," said Mr Donald.

He added that members of Afra had seen the condition of communities deteriorate when they were moved.

"People lose their access to land," he said.

They are compensated for the land they owned, then moved to a small plot with just enough space for a house and a small vegetable patch.

They also lose access to employment as they are moved so far out it is impossible to commute daily to work in any industrial centre."

He added that more than 700 000 people in South Africa had been resettled by the Government since 1948 and 600 000 more people faced resettlement. — Sapa.

R.M. 12/4/81 (271)

## We stay put, say 100 000 in Natal

**MARITZBURG:** — More than 100 000 people, threatened with removal from freehold areas around Ladysmith, are determined to oppose Government plans to resettle them in Thornveld near Msinga — more than 56km from the Northern Natal town.

This was said by Mr Ian Donald of the Association for Rural Development (Afra) in Pietermaritzburg this week.

Mr Donald said people living in freehold areas in the Ladysmith district had formed a body to oppose any moves to force them from their homes.

"The people in Ladysmith have a history of removals and they have seen the conditions that people are moved to. This is why they are determined to stay where they are," said Mr Donald.

He added that members of Afra had seen during their work that the situation of the communities deteriorated when they were moved.

"People lose their access to land. They are given compensation for the land they owned, then are moved to a small plot with just enough space for a house and a small vegetable patch.

"They also lose access to employment as they are moved so far out that it is impossible to commute daily to work in any industrial centre." Facilities were also very poor in the areas into which people were moved, Mr Donald said. — Sapa.

# 'Strange twists' in St Wendolin's story

Lorraine Tulliken  
Political Reporter

THE story behind the Government's amazing about-turn on St Wendolin is one of preserved streets, wits and protest, of the press of Government officials over the secretary's politeness, of a former mayor, of the Maranahill Mission Institute.

It is 18 years since the area, which has been inhabited by blacks for a century, was declared a 12,000 people have lived in fear of forced removal.

Fr Damien said it soon became apparent the Government was determined not to bow to pressure groups.

**Catalyst**  
While the struggle to get officials to back up of earlier decisions had some frightening twists,

the assistance we received from the policymakers offers new hope for this country.

And Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC, provided the catalyst when all could have been lost.

Formal negotiations began in 1981 when Mr Owen Jones, a former mayor of Pinetown, and Fr Damien, addressed a meeting attended by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, the Deputy Minister of Community Development and other high-ranking officials.

**Pledged**  
Mr Jones warned that it would probably take another 20 years to develop a new residential area in KwaZulu Natal, but that officials had agreed at least R25 million to hard-pressed Government coffers.

The public hearing took place in June 1982, when the Indian community supported the move. But nothing was heard until November that year when Mr Moffitt discovered that officials had dug their heels in and the application was about to be turned down.

It would be preferable for all concerned to develop St Wendolin's ridge instead.

Fr Damien pledged R5 000 000 towards this and to make a grant of 300 ha of mission-owned land. He gave assurances that the residents would be prepared to contribute to the upgrading of the area if they could buy the non-freehold sites on a 99-year lease basis.

It was agreed that the matter be reinvestigated by the Group Areas Board.

**Teleaxed**  
The completed plans were given to Dr Koorhof on January 12.

But there was another clincher: Mr Jones was so convinced that the reluctant officials would finally spike the proposal by claiming the topography of the ground would not allow for proper town planning, that he took a six month sabbatical from his practice to do the work himself.

bers of the Indian community who had stood with the KwaZulu authorities against the removal of black people from St Wendolin's.

the decision, the men stood in silence for a moment apparently not believing the news.

Mr D Z Shehela, who runs a shack shop, said: 'We thank God for His the removal and it would be a good thing to say thank you.'

Children said they were happy that the mission school would continue to be their school.

## Buthelezi welcomes Govt decision

**African Affairs Correspondent**  
THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gasha Buthelezi, has welcomed the decision of the Department of Co-operation and Development to reinstate St Wendolin's near Pinetown as a black area.

Responding last night to an announcement to this effect by the minister in charge of the department, Dr Piet Koorhof, Chief Buthelezi expressed his thanks that pleas from the KwaZulu Government on behalf of the people of St Wendolin's had been received.

He also welcomed the opportunity which the residents of the area would have to purchase their homes to ensure their stability as a community.

Chief Buthelezi thanked Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, for his assistance.



A jubilant Mrs Colda Makhaya smiles broadly when told that St Wendolin's Mission would not be moved. School-children also showed their joy.

## 'God softened the hearts of the officials'

**African Affairs Reporter**  
RESIDENTS of St Wendolin's Mission, near Maranahill, were overjoyed yesterday when they heard that Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister for Co-operation and Development, had decided not to move them out of the area.

When the Mercury arrived at the mission, it found a group of women crying and saying: 'Thank God for His help because He softened the hearts of the officials. We have won the battle, not because we are clever, but because God listened to our prayers.'

The news spread quickly and people gathered in groups to celebrate. In hands, some were jumping about in the streets.

Mr Philimon Kiroza, a resident, said a prayer meeting should be held to thank God. He said many prayer meetings were held in the mission asking God to save the area.

# SA's biggest removal ever — into the desert!

271  
City  
Pen  
8/4/84



Through the haze, Khayelitsha, being carved out of desert-like Cape scrub.

By THOMAS THOMPSON

SOUTH Africa is poised for one of the most spectacular upheavals of black people in history.

Almost 250 000 people face removal to the massive new Khayelitsha township being bulldozed from the desert-like Cape scrub in the National Party's move to consolidate all black people in the Cape peninsula into one community.

But growing concern among local residents and business groups over the removals promises to create an international outcry — particularly if force is used to move the people.

The Government reaffirmed this week that residents of the three long-established townships — Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga — would eventually be moved to Khayelitsha, some 45km from the job market in Cape Town.

they leave will probably be filled by coloured people, who would provide a buffer between African and white residents, and vital industrial areas.

The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce this week expressed extreme concern at the decision to move the residents, warning that this would heighten tension and create unnecessary conflict.

Social structures established in the three townships over the years would be smashed, and the least privileged would pay the highest transport cost, the chamber warned.

In Langa, residents said they were not prepared to move to Khayelitsha and face the destruction of their community.

"The people do not want to move. We agree the housing in Khayelitsha might be better, but we do not care. The new township is too far from where we work and has nothing to offer our community," a local minister said.

Dr Ivan Toms, who heads a makeshift clinic catering for Crossroads' estimated 50 000 residents, believed the Government might begin to shift the camp around July.

A mass meeting of the residents last week voted to stay where they were — relatively close to the job market, but living in appalling conditions in corrugated metal shacks.

Crossroads has been given just nine months before it is cleared. The 17 500 "legal" residents will go to Khayelitsha, and the remainder will be sent back to the homelands.

Deputy Co-operation and Development Minister George Morrison has said Crossroads must be crushed because it is a symbol of resistance to the Government.

Local residents believe security is a major factor in the new mass removal. The townships

# Blacks can stay in St Wendolin's

Mercury  
12/4/84  
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**ORMANDE POLLOK**  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—St Wendolin's, the Black settlement near Pinetown whose 12 000 inhabitants have lived in fear of removal for 18 years, is to become a black town with freehold rights and its own local authority.

The Government has also accepted the offer by the Mariannah Mission to spend R20 million on the development.

This was announced yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, and was immediately welcomed by the Opposition's spokesman on homelands, Mr Ray Swart, who is also leader of the PFP in Natal.

Dr Koornhof's announcement reverses an 18-year-old decision to declare the area for Indian occupation and ends a concerted campaign to allow the Black community to remain.

## Permanent

Mr Swart described the move as sensible.

It follows a great deal of uncertainty and means now that the community will be secure in the knowledge that they will remain there permanently and that positive steps are to be taken to develop the area and provide a

better quality of life,' he said.

'One can only commend the Government for taking a realistic view of the situation in the interests of all concerned.

'I hope it will show the same compassion and sensitivity for other threatened removals elsewhere in the country.'

## Developed

Dr Koornhof said the decision had been taken by the Cabinet in light of many representations by black leaders, various organisations and the Mariannah Mission.

St Wendolin's would be developed as a town in terms of the South African Development Trust in which case the residents would have freehold rights.

● See also Page 6

Resolution by  
Government body

**STOP  
THESE**

**REMOVALS - US**

WASHINGTON — A resolution calling on South Africa to stop the forcible removal of people from "black spots" was adopted yesterday by the Africa sub-committee of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee.

The resolution was one of three attacking South Africa that were approved by the sub-committee

with the aim of being accepted ultimately by both the House and the Senate as non-binding "sense of congress" resolutions.

The other two called for the barring of honorary South African consulates in the United States and for the release of imprisoned black nationalist Nelson Mandela.

The "black spot" resolution accused South Africa of "systemati-

cally and forcibly removing millions of black South Africans from the land they owned and farmed for generations, stripping them of their citizenship and arbitrarily relocating them in racially segregated hovel-communities."

It said this policy led to the shooting of Saul Mkhize.

The resolution also called for homeland officials to be denied admission to the US.

The second resolution, noting that the United Nations General Assembly had called on all states to cut diplomatic ties with the Republic, called on the US Government to bar South African honorary consulates anywhere in the country and specifically to rescind the approval granted for an honorary consulate in Pittsburgh.

According to congressional sources, the sponsors of the resolutions intended them mainly to help generate support for the tougher anti-South African legislative proposals, including curbs on US-SA trade, that have been attached to the Export Administration Act and are expected to be considered by a House-Senate conference later this week.

Sweeten  
12/4/84  
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FRIDAY, 13 APRIL 1984

Whether his Department has made provision for additional housing for the coloured community in Kokstad: if not, why not; if so, what provision?

### THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAND AFFAIRS:

No, The Town Council is presently taking steps in this regard.

Faith for General Manager

\*7. Mr. D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 735 on 2 April 1984, (a) (i) the flat previously used by the General Manager of the South African Transport Services sold, (b) what was the area of this flat in square metres, (c) what rooms did it have and (d) why was it no longer adequate for the requirements of the General Manager;

- (2) whether any commission was paid, if so, (a) what was the amount involved and (b) to whom was it paid?

### THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) (i) By means of a private treaty with an estate agent.

(ii) A private individual from South-West Africa. I consider it inappropriate to make the private business public by divulging the person's name here. There are other means whereby the hon member can ascertain the name of the person involved for his personal information. There is for example the deeds office.

- (b) 122.52 square metres.  
(c) Lounge, diningroom, two bed-

rooms, one bathroom, one toilet, kitchen, an open balcony as well as a separate servant's room and a tandem garage.

- (d) The flat which has been in use since 1954, was considered unsuitable for the present-day needs of Transport Services' highest executive official. With only two bedrooms, one of large bath and toilet facilities, it offered limited accommodation and inadequate entertainment facilities, especially for the reception and entertainment of guests from the domestic and overseas business sector.

- (2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(27) *Homestead Q 61952*  
Farm Doornshuilen near Hammarsburg

\*8. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether his Department intends to buy the farm Doornshuilen near Danmshuilen in Natal; if not, why not;

(2) whether he intends to remove the families currently living on this land; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved?

### THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.

- (2) No.

Compensatory land: title deeds

\*9. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether Black persons given compensatory land following their removal from freehold areas are issued with title deeds in respect of such land; if not, why not?

FRIDAY, 13 APRIL 1984

### THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. Full title is given to those who held title in respect of the land from where they moved.

Henry Mifanfile Zondi

\*10. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether any complaints have been laid with the South African Police concerning the alleged assault of Henry Mifanfile Zondi on a farm near Wartburg on or about 15 July 1983; if so, when were these complaints laid;

(2) whether the police have investigated these complaints; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether any persons have been arrested and (b) prosecuted in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (i) who, (ii) when and (iii) with what result?

\*THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) Yes, on 16 July 1983.

- (2) Yes.

(3) (a) and (b) No. The case was properly investigated but owing to insufficient *prima facie* evidence nobody has as yet been arrested. The case was on 5 April 1984 referred to the Attorney-General, whose decision is being awaited.

Diamond prospecting concessions

\*11. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether the companies to be established and to which diamond prospecting concessions have been granted according to the Press statement of 13 July 1983 to which he referred in his reply to Question No 26 on 1 February 1984, have been (a)

established and (b) registered in terms of the Companies Act; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the names of the companies in each case and (ii) in respect of which sea area off the West Coast of the Republic have diamond prospecting leases been obtained by each such company?

### THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) No, except for the company Boesmansland Mimerale (Pty) Limited to whom a prospecting lease for precious stones is to be issued in respect of shallow-water area 14 (a).

Such prospecting leases have also been allocated to companies, to be established in respect of shallow-water areas 16 (a) and 17 (a) and middle-water area 2 (b), which companies have as yet not been established and registered due to the fact that the successful applicants have, as far as can be ascertained, not concluded all their arrangements.

\*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, pursuant to the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether any pressure is being exerted on these organizations by his Department to register now.

\*THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS: Mr speaker, the reply is "yes".

\*12. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons were shot by the South African Police in January 1984; if so, how many persons were shot and (a) killed and (b) wounded in that month?

\*THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

Yes, 61 persons.

- (a) 15.

- (b) 46.

\*13. Mr B B GOODALL (p 438)—Health and Welfare—Reply standing over.

Handwritten: *Harwood* *Q 6/1955*  
 14. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether members of the South African Police are required to display their names or numbers while on official identification are they required to carry; if so, (a) what identification are they required to display and (b) in what manner is it to be displayed;

(2) whether policemen are required to produce such name, number or other member of the on demand by any not; if so, (a) under what circumstances are they expected to produce the required identification and (b) what action is taken against policemen failing to do so?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) Yes.
- (i) Name-plates and name-strips must be displayed by all members up to and including the rank of captain when in uniform.
- (ii) Directly above the right breast pocket.
- (2) Yes.

(a) Whenever his official position is questioned, a member of the Force shall immediately produce his appointment certificate to identify himself.

(b) Depending on the circumstances of the case, disciplinary action can be taken against a member who fails to do so.

Handwritten: *13/4/84*

\*15. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a banning or restriction order has been imposed on one Bonisa Moki Caktsani; if so, (a) when, (b) in terms of what statutory provision, (c) what are the terms of the order and (d) when does the order expire.

(2) whether this case has been reviewed by the Board of Review; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result.

(3) whether this person has been convicted of any offence; if so, (a) when and (b) of what offence?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d).

A report containing *inter alia* the required information, was filed upon the table in terms of section 72 of the Internal Security Act, 1982, on 17 August 1983.

- (2) Yes.

(a) On 19 July 1983.

(b) The Board of Review found that no grounds exist for the amendment of the provisions or the withdrawal of the notice issued in terms of sections 19 and 22 of the Internal Security Act, 1982.

- (3) Yes.

(a) On 1 February 1982.

(b) For contravention of the provisions of his previous restriction notices.

Handwritten: *Handwritten* *Q 6/1956*  
 \*16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 on 17 February 1984, a decision has been reached on the residents of Modatla in the Transvaal will be moved; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, when will they be moved.

(2) whether the residents of Modatla have agreed to this date; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken as a result;

(3) whether the investigation into the possibility of adding 800 hectares to the compensatory land has been concluded; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be concluded; if so, (i) what were the findings and (ii) what total area of land will be given in compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. It is not possible at this stage to indicate when a date will be decided on.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

(a) Investigations of this nature demand consultation with various bodies and careful consideration and these matters are time consuming.

(b) At this stage this cannot be determined.

\*17. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the East Rand Development Board has received any complaints or representations concerning persons allegedly scavenging for food and clothing at a rubbish dump near Tembisa; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) whether the Development Board intends to take any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(3) whether the Development Board have taken any steps to establish the nature of the problem causing the scavenging in question; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps have been taken in this regard and (b) what steps are being or will be taken as a result?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No. The Tembisa City Council in whose area the rubbish dump is situated is a local authority in its own right. The Development Board therefore has no say in the matter.

The Mayor of Tembisa indicated that the rubbish dump would be fenced.

Concession areas Nos 1 and 2, West Coast

\*18. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether a claim was lodged against the Government concerning concession area No 1 of 2 situated on the West Coast of the Republic; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom, (c) what was the nature of the claim and (d) what was the response of the Government;

(2) whether any legal proceedings were instituted against the Government in connection with the claim; if so, with what result;

(3) what is the present position in regard to any claim or allegations concerning



KDM 13/4/84 (271)

# Bulldozers bow out of removals blueprint

IT is now a year since the Government first announced its "final solution" for Africans in the Cape Flats: they are all to be housed in a single consolidated township at Khayelitsha, some 40km from the city centre on the False Bay coast.

It is not only the indomitable KTC squatters, who for almost three years have somehow managed to persist on their sand dune despite every effort by Administration Board officials to have them removed.

The inhabitants of Crossroads (estimated population now 47 572), as well as those of New Crossroads — the abortive model housing scheme resulting from Dr Koornhof's compromise of 1979 — and even the established communities of the older townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu struggled, but are all now to go to Khayelitsha.

This massive new township is intended to house 100 000 people within four years, 190 000 in 1993 and some 250 000 to 300 000 by the turn of the century.

At first there was little public reaction or interest.

It all sounded rather unearthy — such an instant bureaucratic blueprint for the relocation of hundreds of thousands of people in only a few years time just could not be taken seriously.

The more so since the Government gave assurances, and repeated them, that no-one would be moved against his will.

There were to be no bulldozers (or even front-end loaders) flattening shantytowns against the protests of mothers and children left destitute; there would be no forcible evictions.

But in that case, how could one possibly see the people of Langa and Guguletu going to the sandy wastes on the other side of Swartkops?

In the mean time, the Western Cape Administration Board and Dr Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development have given every indication that, by their own rights, they are very serious about Khayelitsha indeed.

The decision was taken at the highest level and approved by the Cabinet.

This is not a local and ad hoc reaction in which the forces of law and order are mustered to undo the latest symptom of uncontrolled squatting.

The Khayelitsha project is a much more ambitious attempt to develop an overall scheme in terms of which it will finally be possible to regulate the presence of Africans in accordance with official policy.

That this part of the country is a "Coloured labour

preference area" and that here, if anywhere, the influx of "illegal" black squatters to the urban areas will be stopped.

The signs are there for all who care to see.

The department is evidently throwing all the resources it can into this project. Dozens of earth-moving machines are reported to be moving 50 000 cubic metres of sand a day.

This year 5 000 sites are to be developed.

The Cape Provincial Administration will put another R2-million into the development of beach amenities on the coast near Khayelitsha (which is claimed by Deputy Minister Dr Morrison to "have one of the best sea views of the Peninsula").

Perhaps the best indication of just how serious the bureaucracy is about this project may be seen in the fact that it has been prepared to deviate from its usual inflexible regulations and to adopt some more experimental methods.

Sites are developed as core-houses only, to be completed by residents themselves on a self-help basis.

A resource centre is to be provided, with technicians to advise and train residents, and 30 "demonstration units" are already under construction.

This is the sort of flexible self-help approach for which urban planners have been pleading in vain for years.

Similarly "illegal" Africans discovered in the area are not simply to be prosecuted and put on the bus to their homelands.

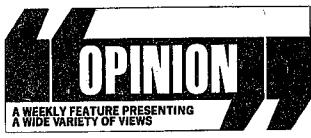
Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, has personally taken charge of a project to create 12 000 jobs in the Transkei for "illegal" Transkeian subjects to be repatriated from the Western Cape.

Evidently the department is giving some thought to other ways and means to deal with influx control apart from stricter enforcement only.

But this bureaucracy is serious about using the stick as well as the carrot to achieve its aims.

It has been announced that all building and development in Cape Town's three established African townships have been frozen, including opportunities for home extensions or improvements.

There will be no new schools or school extensions



## ANDRÉ DU TOIT



Typical conditions in poverty-stricken Crossroads.

— facilities will henceforth be provided in Khayelitsha only.

The intention is clear: conditions in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga will deteriorate even further with the fast increase of population so that residents will then "voluntarily" move out to Khayelitsha.

Most of the first 5 000 units to become available in Khayelitsha this year are intended to relocate the 17 000 "illegal" inhabitants of Crossroads.

Only these "legal" residents of Crossroads are prepared to co-operate in moving, then will it be possible for officials to move effectively against the "illegals" who cannot be allowed to remain.

Here we come to the heart of the matter: can Khayelitsha be developed into such an attractive proposition that those who may go do so would want to go there of their own accord from Crossroads — or even from Langa and other established townships?

The answer, of course, is yes — if we are willing to pay the price. But consider what would be required to bring this about. It would require that the Government give up its crucial ideological insistence that Africans cannot be granted permanent residential rights and development opportunities in the one part of country where they are not a majority.

It would require massive state expenditures, not just in development costs but in large subsidies sustained over a long period of time, and this would apply to many other departments than those of Dr Koornhof alone.

Already it has been reported that the South African Transport Services is going to take its time in providing the vital rail links and that it is costing these at its regular rates for such services.

As we know, in the current economic situation, all Government departments are facing severe restrictions on their levels of expenditures.

No matter how serious the Administration Board is about making Khayelitsha a comprehensive solution to the ever increasing problem of squatting and influx control in the Western Cape this kind of wider support and resources is hardly likely to be forthcoming.

And without it the determination of the influx control bureaucracy on its own can bring about a very serious, even dangerous, situation.

Khayelitsha will not become a magnet drawing large numbers of Africans from Crossroads and the other townships, while conditions in these places will become even more bleak and desperately overcrowded.

The efforts to relocate "legal" as distinct from "illegal" squatters are likely to end in more and larger confrontations with the authorities, possibly involving large numbers of Police and Security Forces.

The Khayelitsha project is a serious business, and it will not simply go away.

On the contrary, it looks like something of a last stand of the bureaucracy intent on implementing the present official policy and ideology.

Indeed, Khayelitsha is to the official policy on the presence of Africans in the Western Cape what the "Coloured Homeland" — idea was to National Party policy some years ago.

The only difference is that in the latter case the Government and many Nationalists, but not all, weighed the costs and risks and decided that it was too unrealistic.

In the case of Khayelitsha, however, the official decision has gone the other way.

[Professor du Toit teaches political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch.]

# CROWD

# UMP

*[Handwritten scribble]*

*city press  
15/4/84*

# 9 Mgwali detainees demand R92 000

By BENITO PHILLIPS

NINE Mgwali Residents' Association members detained in February are demanding R92 500 compensation from Ciskei Government officials and police.

This was confirmed by attorney Geoff Budlender of the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre, who has already sent letters of demand.

The nine confirmed that if there was response by the end of April, they would ask for summonses to be issued.

If the case goes to court, it will be heard in the Ciskei Supreme Court at Bisho.

The MRA members - who have been opposing removal to Frankfort in the Ciskei for the past four years - are taking action for "abduction, unlawful arrest and imprisonment".

The nine are 96-year-old Herman Gija, Mokosonke Dyani, who is blind, Lizo Kotobe, MRA assistant secretary Fezile Nojilana, Fikile Gwiba, Sendiko Fanti, Mbuyiseli Ponya, MRA secretary Mike Gija and MRA vice-chairman Moto Kosani.

They are all suing for R10 000 each, while Sendiko Fanti is claiming an additional R2 000 for alleged assault by the Ciskei Security Police.

Six members of the group - Mike Gija, Mr Kosani, Mr Kotobe, Mr Nojilana, Sendiko Fanti and Mr Ponya - were all detained at Mdantsane police cells, while Herman Gija, Mr Dyani and Mr Gwiba were kept in custody at Dimbaza.

By BANCROFT HLATSHWAYO

Mr Radebe.

Witness Patrick Mthembu told the court Mr Ngcobo had been attacked by "a huge mob" of about 600 as he got out of his car.

He said the mob - wearing Inkatha uniforms - swore and shouted at Mr Ngcobo, saying: "As we see Ngcobo today, we see a dog - we see s . . ."

Mr Mthembu said he was also sworn at, and then Mr Radebe shouted: "Today is today, and someone will die. Even Ulundi knows it."

Mr Mthembu said the mob attacked Mr

Ngcobo, with Mr Radebe at the front of the group wielding a stick.

"In moments Mr Ngcobo was covered in blood, and was only saved when a Mr Dan Luthuli came in."

After freeing himself, Mr Radebe pulled out a gun, according to Mr Mthembu, and fired a shot into the air.

People shouted "It's a fake", and Mr Ngcobo fired another shot, which "made one mad fall to the ground" and sent the crowd scattering.

The trial continues on Monday.

# SP hold Cosas man

THE EASTERN CAPE regional organiser of the Congress of South African Students, Mr Zukile "Killer" Gxawu, was detained by Security Police in the Border region, Major A P van der Merwe has confirmed.

He told City Press Mr Gxawu would "prob-

ably be charged for furthering the aims of a banned organisation, the ANC."

A statement issued by Cosas' regional executive strongly condemned Mr Gxawu's detention.

It deplored the continued harassment of

Cosas members and officials by police. "We view this as just another form of stopping Cosas members from working for a democratic South Africa," Cosas said.

"We just cannot understand how this man can be connected with the ANC."

In December last

year, Mr Gxawu and three other Cosas members - Mr Temba Mangqase, Miss Brenda Badela and Miss Pinky Manti were held by Queenstown police after the bus in which they were travelling from a Cosas meeting in Durban was stopped.

They were released on bail of R350 each after spending 18 days in custody.

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(271)

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 15, 1984

# RESIDENTS REJOICE OVER REVERSED DECISION

# The battle is over!

By Dominique Gilbert

THE first major struggle for the people of St Wendolin's is over.

A six o'clock news broadcast over the radio on Wednesday night brought an announcement the people of St Wendolin's settlement waited more than 18 years to hear: the Government said it had reversed its decision to uproot residents from their homes at the mission settlement and would allow them to stay with community they love.

"God heard our cries and answered our prayers, perhaps because we were not fighting but really pleading, expressing our poverty and pain, and now our long hard struggle is over," an ecstatic Thandwe Diantint told the Sunday Tribune this week.

Speaking with a broad smile she could not contain, her mother Elizabeth Gamede said the decision not to resettle people from the area was "like a dream".

"The people here are so very happy. Many still don't believe it can be true, especially the old people," she said.

"We prayed so many times and longed to be able to stay here where we have built up a happy community over the past hundred years. We didn't want to be broken up and scattered through different townships.

For generations the well-knit community flourished on the Marrahill mission land. They worked the lands, schooled their children and had a strong bond through their mission church.



12/4/84  
271

# 'God has heard us'

orders. Although more than 400 people were moved to the townships, some continued sending their children to school at St Wendolin's.

Years of controversy followed during which the South African Indian Council and the Natal Indian Congress both made strong representations for the deproclamation of the area from Indian to African because, they said, Indians did not need the land.

The Government this week accepted an offer from the Marimahl Mission Institute to spend R20 million to develop St Wendolin's and the news spread quickly through the settlement.

"We ran out and told everybody we could, but nobody believed it," one resident told the Tribune. When they heard it again on the radio, they ran into the main road, singing, screaming and crying with relief.

"We went to people standing at bus stops and asked if they had heard the news and suddenly they broke out into screams. I can't even describe how we rejoiced that night," said Martin Nzama, a court interpreter who lives at St Wendolin's.

Staring incredulously at a news report to verify what he had heard, shaking his head he said: "This is just like a blue ball falling from heaven. I'm stunned. I even kissed my wife last night."

Many unwittingly committed themselves to other townships and their houses demised; those who could read refused to sign the eviction order.

Three years ago several of the families there were served eviction notices despite an assurance by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Kooval. He had ordered a halt to the evictions until a petition signed by the residents had been cleared up.

People who had been evicted by the Government in 1987 would be able to return from the townships as there was no room for them. More are evicted from an area that was initially part of St Wendolin's but is now being developed as Savanah Park, an Indian area.

St Wendolin's is to become a black town with freehold rights, but in terms of the legislation it means the land will fall into the Government's 99-year leasehold system should a title deed owner sell his land, because blacks are forbidden to own land in "white" South Africa.

Residents do not want the Fort Natal Administration (PNAB) to control them through permits for repairs on their homes and feel that power should be invested in the Marimahl Mission Institute, as it was providing R20 million for the area's development.

Mr Dlamini expressed concern over who the Government intended the area to be administered by. Residents do not want to fall under the PNAB because they want to avoid complications similar to those in Lamontville last year.

These people gained urban rights but had to seek their own homes. Many had to squat at St Wendolin's, resulting in a population explosion at the village.

Mr Dlamini said it was unlikely that any of the 400 people were moved to the townships, some continued sending their children to school at St Wendolin's.

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# But now a new fear haunts St Wendolin's . . . incorporation

AMID their celebrations this week, the people of St Wendolin's feared they may be incorporated into KwaZulu and are anxious about other aspects of their future which still hang in the balance.

A statement issued to the Sunday Tribune yesterday by the chairman of the St Wendolin's Residents' Association, Boyse Dlamini, outlined some of the problems which now face the people in the area. He expressed concern

over the rights of some tenants there. In 1955 the Government imported women as cheap labour from Transkei to work for Frame Cotton Mills without providing them with accommodation.

These people gained urban rights but had to seek their own homes. Many had to squat at St Wendolin's, resulting in a population explosion at the village.

Mr Dlamini said it was unlikely that any of the 400 people who had been evicted by the Government in 1987 would be able to return from the townships as there was no room for them. More are evicted from an area that was initially part of St Wendolin's but is now being developed as Savanah Park, an Indian area.

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Cheers of victory from young and old (above) and smiles from Mrs Elizabeth Gumede (right) made (right) after 30 years of struggle.

The Government meant people would now be able to make extensions to their houses and develop their businesses.

"Perhaps I'll give up the push cart and we can start a shopping complex here," he said. "With the terrible rains many houses were badly damaged but we were not allowed to renovate them or enlarge them because the Administration Board told us we were going to have to leave. Everybody departed but now God has heard our cries and maybe now there is some hope for our children's future."

# incorporation

ing his nose into St Wendolin's, and fear the area may be incorporated into the homeland.

"We do not want him or to be part of a homeland as that has happened with KwaZulu."

"He did nothing for us while the Ingwayama dispute was on the go and we were in the height of our struggle. For years we have paid rates and taxes to Pinetown and feel we should be recognised as citizens of Pinetown, fall-

# Rethink Walmer township removals, urges Blackburn

16/4/84

~~271~~ 271

E. Post

Post Reporter

THE MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, hopes the threat of removal hanging over Walmer township will go in the light of recent Government promises of a change in policy on "black spot" areas by allowing some to be rezoned for black occupation.

Recently the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the Government was looking at removals in a new light and had shifted its policy on "black spots".

He gave the assurance that they would be "looking at other areas in the same light as St Wendolin's", a

former "black spot" west of Durban which was to be rezoned for black occupation.

People living at St Wendolin's would be given freehold rights and the area would be developed as a black town with its own local authority.

Mrs Blackburn said that while she welcomed the prospects of a change in Government policy, she regarded Dr Koornhof's promises with "well-founded scepticism".

No-one could condone the destruction of the homes in Walmer township.

"It is a stable community with solid brick homes and even a contemplation of

their removal exposes the most horrific aspects of the programme of forced removals," she said.

"Any one who is aware of the critical housing shortage in the Port Elizabeth area can only react with horror at the prospect of their removal."

A Black Sash Advice Office spokesman reacted with caution to Dr Koornhof's announcement, saying it would be glad if the Government shifted its policy on "black spots".

But they felt the "destructive shifting of black communities and influx of offenders" should be stopped entirely.

"We will wait to see whether this particular promise of Dr Koornhof is to be relied on or not. We remember that he once said apartheid was dead and it is alive as ever.

"Dr Koornhof also said Crossroads would stay, but now we are told it is to be moved to Khayelitsha," the spokesman said.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, a liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, confirmed Dr Koornhof's announcements today, but could not comment on the future of Walmer township at the time of going to Press.

# Msinga — a peasant community in turmoil

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Star 17/4/84

Msinga, the kwazulu region where ladlato-fighting has claimed about 1 000 lives in the last six or seven years, presents as a picturesque scene from traditional Africa.

"The sort which tourists love to photograph," says journalist-researcher Mr David Robbins, "Brightly dressed women carrying water, children wave as you pass."

But, he writes in a paper presented to the Carnegie conference on poverty, the true character of Msinga can be found under its veneer of colour and character.

One notes the "succession of pylons marches obviously across the barren landscape — but there is precious little electricity in Msinga."

The eroded earth speaks of an overstocking of cattle and goats. And the arrival of a child, pleading "Give me 20c, give me 5c, give me 1c — just 1c," in an almost angry tone, tells that there are people perhaps more desperate for food than their livestock.

The solid facts between these emotive chest-thats ground estimated by the Government-appointed Tomlinson Commission of 1954 to have a carrying capacity of about 2 100 families is now accommodated in 14 900 extended families, each with 12

to 12 members, says Mr Robbins

The limit on cattle stocking was estimated to be 17 400, but the area carried nearly 73 000 head in 1980. Drought would probably have reduced the number of cattle to about 60 000, he estimated.

Land overcrowding came as a result of the reserve system and was aggravated by the resettlement of 20 000 people who were uprooted from farms in the Weenen area between 1969 and 1972 after farm labour tenancy had been abolished.

"They were put in 'temporary' transit camps on the banks of the Tugela. They are still there. Most of the people are illiterate, the official literacy figure in 1970 being under 20 percent.

Malnutrition figures are unavailable. Mr Robbins quotes a doctor at the Tugela Ferry Hospital: "Admission fees to kwazulu hospitals have gone up to R4 and it's obvious that the people who can no longer afford our service are those likely to have malnourished children.

"Not long ago two children with severe malnutrition — they should have been hospitalised — were brought to us, but they were sent home because the

When died

The doctor highlighted the life-and-death dependence of many families on income from migrant workers. "A woman had lost his job about a month before. She'd been eating next to nothing since then."

Mr Robbins says it is estimated that 60 percent of Msinga's men of working age are migrants. The result of the recession has been "large influxes of migrant labourers who have been retrenched and return home where they live off meagre resources."

Figures supplied by the Church Agricultural Project, which involves the exchange of animal bones for mealmeal, indicate that 20 percent of families who join the "bones queue" had a father or husband without a job.

Mr Robbins points out the economic structure of Msinga cannot keep residents alive.

"For many, survival means operating outside the law. Young men, frustrated by the apartheid apparatus, have learned to survive by illicit means and wield authority through the barrel of a gun.

Msinga is a community in turmoil — plagued by overcrowding and drought, poverty and ignorance and the threat that threaten the traditional pattern."

# Savage sees new hope for the 'black spots'

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E. Post  
19/4/84

THE Progressive Federal Party's MPs intended probing the implications of the recent statement of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the Government had reconsidered its policy on "black spot" removals when Parliament reconvened, Mr Andrew Savage, MP for Walmer, said today.

Mr Savage said that it appeared there was now new hope for the Eastern Cape "black spots" such as Walmer township and Mgwali Settlement.

The people of Mgwali near Stutterheim had also been threatened with resettlement in Ciskei.

In his statement, Dr Koornhof said that the Government would be "looking at other areas in the same light as St Wendolin's", a former "black spot" west of

Durban which had been rezoned for black occupation.

People living at St Wendolin's would be given freehold rights and the area would be developed as a black town with its own local authority.

Mr Savage said he hoped a similar situation might be allowed to develop at Walmer township.

"It is extremely important that the Government should adopt a different policy regarding these 'black spots' in South Africa. Apart from the obvious injustice to the people living there, nothing that the Government does creates a more adverse reaction among our trading partners and people who would like to retain sport and cultural bonds with us than the forced removal of people from their homes," he said.

# Driefontein fears new removal threat

A memorial service for community leader Mr Saul Mkize will be held on Saturday. Mr Mkize died a year ago after being shot by a policeman in Driefontein during a meeting to resist the forced removal of the community.

A member of the Black Sash said the service would be held at the Mkize family's home.

"Since the trial in which the policeman charged for Mr Mkize's death was acquitted, the family has been very upset.

"We visited Driefontein this week and there were rumours that a resettlement camp is being built at Lochiel — a trust farm of the kaNgwane homeland near Carolina in the Eastern Transvaal.

"The people there feel that now their leader is dead and the person responsible for his death has been acquitted, there might be renewed efforts by the State to have the community removed.

"The service will also be used to muster support for the cause of the community to stay on in the area," she said.

She also said that the

Highveld Administration Board had issued the residents of Leandra in the Eastern Transvaal with eviction notices to leave the township by Tuesday April 24.

## LOOKS SERIOUS

"The letter was dated April 11. The residents were told that between April 12 and 19 they should call at the local

labour office or at the township manager's office.

"We saw a bulldozer parked at the administration board offices. The matter looks serious. It is likely that some families will be removed to the 712 houses in the tiny new location and the rest will be removed to kwaNdebele," she said.



# Removals: appeal for private aid

JOHANNESBURG.—A call has been made for the private sector to become meaningfully involved in the national state order to cushion the impact of the relocation of blacks to those areas.

Addressing the South African German Chamber of Trade and Industry, the executive councillor for education and Kangwane, Mr. Elijah Mingo, pointed out that since 1974, the private sector had become involved in the improvement of the quality of life of urban blacks.

"We are not aware of a single government of a national area which has welcomed the forced removal of its people from the common area of South Africa and the subsequent resettlement in the national state," Mr. Mingo said.

"However, the central government continues to implement the policy of population relocation, usually forcibly, under the guise of words such as encouragement and persuasion.

Out of the 22 tribes in Kangwane, he said, only

two could be said to occupy their historical traditional area. The rest of the tribes had been removed and resettled.

Since 1975, about 100 000 people had been resettled in 16 Mpondozo/Mswati regions.

"As a result of these resettlements, enormous pressure had been brought to bear on our 're-structure' to provide the minimum but necessary infrastructure," he said.

One of the major problems facing the relocated families was that no consideration was usually given to the creation of employment opportunities prior to their relocation, with the result that the economically active males found no alternative but to become migrant workers.

They spent the larger portion of their earnings where they worked and the money they sent their families was so negligible, it could never generate meaningful income within the national states.

The drought relief fund allocation to Kangwane,

although welcome, had enabled the Kangwane government to employ breadwinners at a rate of a mere R2,50 per day.

In addition, Mr Mingo said, most of the relocations were effected without the adequate provision of water supplies, health services and educational amenities.

"Although it is said that families which are due for relocation are compensated for their property, such compensation barely covers the expenses which are attendant to moving and setting up a new house. Hence, permanent shacks become characteristic of such resettlement areas."

It was inconceivable the South African Government would consider abandoning its policy of the forcible relocation of blacks and one had to accept that whatever constitutional reforms might still be in the pipeline, these would be still more replica-

tions, he said. — S.A.P.A.

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D. As/acth

17/1/84

Malicious persecution  
Compensation in respect  
of vehicle and property  
sold by public auction  
Loss of support

(1) In one case of unlawful arrest judgment was given in favour of the claimant in 29 cases of damage to vehicles, unauthorised arrest or detention, assault, slander or defamation and multiple prosecution were settled out-of-court. In the other 23 cases the lawsuits were withdrawn.

(2) Yes.

- (a) R1 750.
- (b) R40 729.80.

NOTE: The figures furnished only represent the number of actions actually instituted and concluded in 1983.

**Knobel Commission**

\*7. Mr. D J N MALCOLMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 21 March 1984, his Department has finished studying the report of the Knobel Commission; if not, why not; if so.

(2) whether the report has been considered by the Cabinet; if not, when will it be considered; if so.

(3) whether his Department intends to issue a White Paper in connection with the report; if not, why not; if so, when.

(4) whether he is contemplating introducing any legislation as a result of the report; if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

*Handwritten: Howard 25/4/84*  
\*9. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) What total amount was paid out by the State in the 1988-84 financial year in respect of Coloured persons in the form of children's allowances and (b) how many children were involved in payments of this nature?

**THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:**

(a) and (b) Children's allowances in respect of 102 274 children: R26 791 638; Foster parent allowances in respect of 15 518 children: R13 907 118.

The above-mentioned are only approximate figures as separate statistics of the exact amounts in respect of each type of allowance are not available due to the composition of the computer programme.

*Handwritten: Howard 25/4/84*  
\*10. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 25, standing over, on 11 April 1984, he intends to lay upon the Table the report of the auditors on matters relating to the Lebowa Development Corporation; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) Yes, if it is found necessary.

(2) Yes, if necessary.

*Handwritten: Howard 25/4/84*  
\*12. Mr. D J N MALCOLMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether one Sibesell Tyosoch was

extradited from the Republic to Cis-Ken recently; if so, (a) on what date, (b) what are the circumstances surrounding the extradition and (d) what is the age of this person;

(2) whether the Republic has entered into an agreement relating to extradition with Cis-Ken; if so, when;

(3) whether the formalities prescribed in this agreement were observed; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date was the written request received from the Cis-Ken authorities, (b) who received the request and (c) what member of the Cis-Ken Government made the request?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

(1) No.

(2) Yes, the agreement was published under Proclamation R 85 of 1982 published in *Government Gazette* No. 8204 on 14 May 1982.

(3) Falls away.

*Handwritten: Howard 25/4/84*  
\*13. Mr R A F SWARTZ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 11 on 7 March 1984, he or his Department has now acquired a full set of the volumes of the *Struggle People Project*; if not, why not; if so, when were the remaining volumes acquired;

(2) whether the information on the resettlement of persons in the Republic contained in this publication accords with records on removals kept by his Department; if not, what is the nature of the differences?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) Yes, I have in the meantime acquired the full report.

# Residents' fear of removal

27  
Soweto 26/6/88

RESIDENTS of Block 7 in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, have petitioned the local town council to answer to allegations that they cannot buy houses which they live in because of a planned removal of more than a hundred families to make way for an industrial area.

Angry residents told

The SOWETAN that they had to call an urgent residents meeting on Tuesday evening after their applications to buy houses were turned down by the council. They said officials there told them that they could not buy houses because they were to be moved from the area.

The meeting resolved:

1. To call on the council to answer the allegations and also say where residents were to be resettled; 2. That the councillor representing the affected block never be voted for because of having failed to call a public meeting to inform residents about the planned move.

People who are affected are those staying

along Sekhu, Ramushu, Malebye and Serote Streets. Houses belonging to a local lawyer and a businessman are also in the area.

Both the mayor of Atteridgeville, Mr Z Z Mashao, and the head of the administrative section, Mr Sol Ramalla, were said to have been out on business yesterday.

AKG W 26/10/84  
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# Appeal to stop black removals

Parliamentary Staff  
MR Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) has appealed to the Prime Minister to take a fresh look at policies affecting blacks in the Peninsula and to stop forced removals.

Speaking during the Prime Minister's budget vote, Mr Andrew said the Prime Minister would strike a blow to improve race relations in the Western Cape by giving an assurance that existing black townships would be maintained and improved and by permitting 99-year leases.

He also called for an investigation into the establishment of an industrial area next to Khayelitsha.

If the Prime Minister did these things — none contradicting his party's basic policy — then a great deal of uncertainty would be removed.

Mr Andrew said he was extremely concerned about the frequent confrontations that he taken place between the various authorities and black communities in the Peninsula over the past decade.

"I am equally concerned about the growing anger among blacks about aspects of Khayelitsha and the potential that exists for confrontation and violence on a greater scale than ever before in the Peninsula," he said.

Turning to objections

to moving, Mr Andrew said residents of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu had lived in the townships for decades, they had established homes and had invested time and savings there.

The move to Khayelitsha would result in high commuting costs and long commuting time.

AKG W 26/10/84  
Solomons case:

It's a lie PM

THE allegation that race classification problems delayed emergency treatment of coloured television announcer Vivian Solomons, who died recently after a car crash, was "a deliberate lie" says the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He was responding during debate on his department's budget vote to Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands), who had referred to the controversy surrounding Mr Solomons's death.

Dr Boraine was saying that although Mr Botha deserved credit, the Prime Minister also had responsibilities, and turned as an example to the race classification issue said to be involved in the death of Mr Solomons, who was SABC-TV's first coloured presenter.

"That is a deliberate lie," interjected the Prime Minister.

"I say it is an allegation," insisted Dr Boraine. — Sapa.

## RESETTLEMENT

### Homeland burdens 271

Homeland governments often find they have to contend with social and economic pressures resulting from the forced removal of black communities, says KaNgwane executive councillor E Z Mango.

Addressing a SA-German Chamber of Trade and Industry meeting last week he said the trauma of being forcibly removed from ancestral homes for resettlement elsewhere was common among blacks. Homelands often had to cope with the political and economic consequences of having to receive and look after the disgruntled victims.

He added: "The central government continues to implement the policy of population relocation, usually forcibly, under the pretext of encouragement and persuasion. This is despite assurances given in 1980 by Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof that there would be no more forced removals.

"The worrying aspect of these resettlements is that, with the exception of the Black Sash, the SA Institute of Race Relations, and the SA Council of Churches, very few white organisations have spoken out against them. People should understand that black and white will in future bear the consequences of this insensitive violation of human rights."

Mango said that of the 22 villages in KaNgwane, only two could be said to be occupying their traditional areas. The rest had been moved and resettled — sometimes more than once.

To date a population of about 100 000 has been resettled in the Mlondozi-Mswati regions of KaNgwane, a process which began in 1975. The resettlements, plus natural population increase, had put enormous pressure on "our resources to provide the minimum but necessary social infrastructure.

"In our particular situation, most of these re-locations are effected without adequate provision for water supply, health services and educational amenities," he added.

Wednesday 27/11/84

## Call for debate on 'removals' by KwaZulu

African Affairs  
Correspondent

271

ULUNDI—The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday challenged the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference to a public debate to substantiate claims made in a pamphlet on the role of KwaZulu in forced removals.

A motion introduced by Dr Dennis Madide, Minister of the Interior, rejected allegations that the KwaZulu Government aided and abetted the policy of forced resettlement.

The motion, which was passed unanimously, said the KwaZulu Government and Inkatha had always expressed themselves unequivocally against such removals and had done all they could to help the people to resist such removals.

### Free access

He said the public debate should take place at a mutually acceptable venue and should be organised with the help of a mutually acceptable organisation. The motion said the news media should have free access to such a debate and the SACC should circulate the results to all the parties to whom they had officially circulated their pamphlets.

Dr Madide said the whole rationale behind the pamphlet was to prove to the world that the KwaZulu authorities were not only the 'handmaidens' of the South African Government but were as repressive as the Government itself, if not more so.

The minister said he charged the SACC and the Catholic Bishops' Conference with breaking the Ninth Commandment: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness'.

# Appeals for Merauny 28/4/84 (271) Chesterville to stay black

By Stovin Hayter

ABOUT 250 families in the black township of Chesterville have saved nearly R100 000 within a few months for the development of the area, and Durban's Mayor Mrs Sybil Hotz is backing moves to keep the area black.

Residents in the township face resettlement in terms of the Government's policy, but the Port Natal Development Board has asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet

Koornhof, to maintain it as a black area, it was revealed yesterday.

The chief director of the development board, Mr H A du Plessis, said: 'I have sent a memorandum to the minister recommending he consider retaining the area.'

The Chesterville Civic Organisation has also appealed to the Government not to disrupt the community which has been there for generations.

The mayors of both Durban and Westville ex-

pressed support for the organisation, which has persuaded the families to save nearly R100 000 for the development of the area.

Chairman of the organisation, Mr A D M Cebekhulu, said: 'We encourage people to save money in individual accounts so that if they are ever able to buy or improve houses they will be able to pay.'

'About 250 families started around September and at the last count had saved R90 000, and some people have put in more since then.'

The organisation did not keep funds but recorded the savings members had made at a building society.

'We are now waiting for a decision by the minister. The people want to be allowed to buy houses and improve them. There is also vacant land adjacent to Chesterville which used to be owned by blacks.'

'We would like the people to be able to buy land there and develop it.'

'We have also been contacted by employers keen to help their employees.'

# Cash (27) snag in 'black spot' <sup>21/4/84</sup> moves

By BRIAN POTTINGER  
Political Correspondent

THE Government's "black spot" removal programme has run into major financial problems.

Greater political sensitivity, higher relocation costs and numerous legal actions by prospective victims have in recent years forced a reduction in the rate of removals.

Between 1976 and 1982 more than 230 000 people in 33 000 families were uprooted from "black spots" — land held under title by black people in common South Africa — and sent to the homelands. But now the numbers have diminished to a comparative trickle.

The Government has not relinquished the policy and still fiercely disputes Conservative Party claims that it has abandoned removals. But the tempo of removals has changed radically.

## Four prongs

Pressures on the Government to alter the rate has four main prongs:

- Increasing Government sensitivity to the domestic and international revulsion at the policy has dictated caution and forced better provision of facilities for resettled communities.
- Numerous court actions fought on behalf of threatened communities have substantially added to the removals total tab.
- Better legal representation is also pushing up the compensation the Government is obliged to pay to resettled communities.
- The sheer cost of moving thousands of people has forced a slowing down in removals.



# Funds needed to move families

By ERIC MOLEFE

About 3 000 Munsieville residents, whose township was declared a black spot by the Government several years ago, are gradually being resettled in Kagiso.

Over 1 000 stands have already been serviced in Kagiso in preparation for the removals.

*Save for 30/11/84 (271)*  
The deputy mayor of the Kagiso Village Council, Mr Michael Mabasa, told a monthly council meeting that efforts were being made to find funds for the construction of more houses. This means that the resettlement of the other 2 000 Munsieville families would be delayed while funds are sought for the building of more houses.

## Threat

For years now Munsieville residents have lived under the threat of removal.

The township is situated on the northern side of Krugersdorp town.

Mr Mabasa said: "Great efforts are being made to acquire more funds for the resettlement of the Munsieville residents and it is hoped that this programme will gain momentum in the near future. Kagiso is in the fortunate position that it has land available for development".

## Elite

Meanwhile 176 elite houses have been completed and handed over to their owners in Kagiso. The houses cost between R25 000 and R85 000.

Another housing scheme in the area involving the building of 1 000 low-cost units at a cost of R6-million, has also been completed. This project, according to Mr Mabasa was "completed a month before schedule and this was largely due to the work-rate of the contractors, the planner and the supervising personnel."

Other (SWA included)

Agriculture	180
Mining and Quarrying	68 135
Manufacturing	246
Electricity	112
Construction	166
Wholesale and Retail Trade	139
Transport	122
Financing and Insurance	50
Domestic Services	100
Other	117
Total	69 380

Male	Female	Total
180	2	182
68 135	58	68 193
246	28	274
112	3	115
166	76	242
139	3	142
122	130	252
50	45	95
100	298	398
117	80	197
69 380	725	70 105

*Howard Q 6/1/1051*  
 National states: employer persons 50 4 1 34  
 676 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) National State	Employment as at 31 March 1984
kwazulu	14 203
Ovanga	3 494
Lobosha	4 682
Gazankulu	1 681
KaNgwane	343
kwaNdebele	—
Total	24 183

(b) National State  
 Employment as at 31 March 1984

kwazulu	11 968
Ovanga	1 887
Lobosha	6 623
Gazankulu	5 009
KaNgwane	2 167
kwaNdebele	—
Total	27 654

(1) (a) How many television licences were issued in 1983 to persons living in the Cape Peninsula and (b) what was the income received from these licences?

(2) whether any persons with licensed television sets in the Cape Peninsula in 1983 were unable to receive TV2 transmissions; if so, (a) how many (i) were able and (ii) were unable to receive these transmissions and (b) (i) in what areas of the Cape Peninsula could these transmissions not be received and (ii) how much did the persons concerned pay in licence fees (aa) individually and (bb) in total?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:**

(1) (a) Approximately 127 000

(b) Concessionary Licences: R168 000

Other licences: R5 040 000

Minus 5.5 percent commission paid to the Post Office R286 440

Total R4 921 560

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) Approximately 65 000

(ii) Approximately 62 000

(b) (i) TV2 signals are very weak or reception is impossible in the following areas: Llanthorn, Gardsens, Three Ranches, Bay, Vredstreek, Signal Hill, Amborsokkoo, Barry Bay, Morille Point, Bakenon, Gamps Bay, Cliff, On, Friesen, Woodstock, Green Point, Muizerberg, St James, Muzzenberg, Zandvlei, Kalk Bay, Clonvelly, Fish Hook, Sunny

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

Whether his Department intends to re-settle the inhabitants of the Bhekumbe-ko settlement, near Mordulo; if so, (a) what is the nature of this settlement, (b) why, (c) when and (d) where will they be received, (e) how many persons are involved and (f) what specified facilities will be provided for them?

No.

Television licences/transmissions

747. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Cove, Noordhoek, Simons town, Glenelg, Elsies Bay.

(ii) (aa) Either R24 (concessionary licences) or R42 (ordinary licences) each.  
 (bb) Approximately R2 500 000.

**Commissions of inquiry: commissioners**

774. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Finance:

What are the current (a) financial arrangements and (b) conditions of employment relating to persons serving as commissioners on commissions of inquiry appointed by the State President?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(a) and (b) The financial arrangements and other instructions concerning commissions of inquiry are set out in Chapter T of the Financial Handbook issued in terms of section 59 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act no 66 of 1975). In essence what is provided for is a session allowance and the reimbursement of their travel, members of commissions, of their travelling, entertainment and subsistence expenses. Should the Chairman request a member to render services in his own private time other than normal preparations, the provision is made for the payment to the member of an honorarium. The reimbursement payments are tax-free but the honoraria are taxable.

*Howard Q 6/1/1054*  
 Mr F G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any persons appearing before the commissioners' courts falling within the area of the East Rand Administration Board in 1983 were legally represented in court; if so, how many persons (a) were and (b) were not so represented?

# Leandra: assurance given on removals

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Highveld Development Board has guaranteed that no families will be removed from the township of Leandra before May 21.

On that day cases of those who lack urban residence rights will be put to the Chief Commissioner for the Northern Areas.

Fears that immediate removals were on the cards were set off yesterday by the rehousing of several township families in the State renewal scheme adjoining the old privately built settlement.

## NO DECISION

The HDB housing director, Mr. F Oberholzer, stated emphatically: "Until now it has not been decided that anybody will be removed to the homelands."

"There are 116 families resident in Leandra who do not qualify for family accommodation because they do not have section 10 (1) (a) or (b) rights (that is permanent urban residence rights under the Black Urban Areas Act).

"But they have all been allowed into the Leandra area by employees of the municipality or the administration board at the time and the breadwinner has 10 (1) (d) rights (to do contract work).

"In view of that it would be absolutely wrong to resettle those families," Mr Oberholzer said.



## POLITICS MIDWEEK

By Michael Acott

# Khayelitsha: The *Cape Times 2/5/84 (77)* biggest move yet

THE government has kept one of the biggest population removals for Cape Town.

Some 160 000 people from existing black townships in the Peninsula will have to go to Khayelitsha.

This is a massive removal, even by Nationalist standards of social engineering. It dwarfs recent removals which made international headlines.

The implications of the Khayelitsha plan dwarf even the two biggest Nationalist removals based on slum clearance — the ejection of 57 000 black people from Sophiatown in the 1950s and 40 000 coloured people from District Six in the 1960s.

The only difference about the Khayelitsha move is that it will take place gradually over a long period, not all at once with lorries and bulldozers.

### Magopa

It will not happen immediately because the government is trying at last to bring a bit of humanity into the application of its arbitrary shifts of people to tidy up the apartheid map.

Nor forcibly, because the government learned from bitter experience over the Magopa incident that the world does not take kindly to forced removals.

The move is opposed by the people concerned, by local business and there are even some private Nationalist reservations about its wisdom. But it appears to be just as inevitable as any other in Nationalist history.

The tragedy is that the Khayelitsha development marks the belated Nationalist admission that their plan to keep black people out of the Western Cape has failed, and that large numbers of blacks are here to stay.

It follows decades of refusal to build any new houses for black people here. The result is the chronic housing shortage, overcrowding and squatting which has led to the development of Khayelitsha.

It follows decades of the rigid application of

influx control because black people belonged on the other side of the ideological Eiselen line.

Khayelitsha is a huge project, designed eventually to house some 250 000 people. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, saw it this week as a scheme of social upliftment, taking black people from often appalling and overcrowded living conditions and giving them decent accommodation and modern facilities.

The rider, however, is that those involved have no choice in the matter. The 30 000 "legals" in Crossroads and the 130 000 in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu will be uplifted to Khayelitsha, whether they like it or not.

Opposition politicians like the MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew, do not believe all this uprooting is necessary. According to his calculations, by the end of the century there will be 140 000 more black people in the Western Cape than Khayelitsha can hold. So nobody in Langa, Nyanga or Guguletu need move.

### Disturbance

The government does not see it this way, possibly for unspoken ideological and strategic considerations. The move to Khayelitsha will give them the opportunity to sift out all the "illegals", resulting in the repatriation of 60 000 and more to Ciskei and Transkei.

And Khayelitsha is neatly tucked into a corner between Mitchells Plain and the sea, easily cordoned off in times of civil disturbance. It also takes black people away from key routes between Cape Town and its airport.

When it is all over, the government plans to turn Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu into coloured housing areas. They threw black people out of Sophiatown and called it Triomf. They flattened coloured housing in District Six and are trying to rename it Zonnebloem.

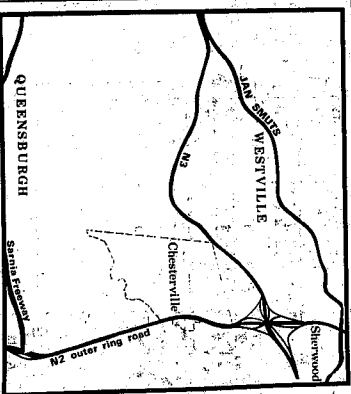
They might as well put coloured people into heartbreak housing and call it Goede Hoop.

Mercury 2/5/84 (271) NAB

# Chesterville 'must remain black area' is recommendation

Mercury Reporter

The shaded area shows the black township of Chesterville which faces removal in terms of government policy. There have been growing calls for it to remain.



A NATAL housing expert has recommended that the black township of Chesterville, near Westville, which has been under threat of removal,

should be retained and expanded.

Mr Alan Hankinson, who was last year commissioned by the Government to investigate the black housing situation in Durban, told the Mercury yesterday he was recommending without any reservation that Chesterville should remain black.

Chesterville residents face resettlement in terms of the Government's present policy. The Chesterville Civic Organisation, representing about 250 families, has made representations to the Port Natal Development Board and the Chief Commissioner of Natal that the future of the area be reconsidered.

The Chief Director of the FNDB, Mr H A du Plessis, has also recommended in a report requested by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr F. K. Khotso, that Chesterville be retained and the

residents allowed to buy their homes as in Lamontville and Hambanani.

Mr Hankinson said: 'I could not support more strongly the representations that Chesterville remain.

'The township is very definitely a part of the Durban metropolitan area and I would like to see the adjoining areas, known as Good Hope and Chateau added to it to accommodate the natural expansion of the community.'

## Persuaded

He said there was no reason why the Chesterville residents should be moved, especially following the Government's decision on the permanent status of St Wendolin's near Pinetown.

Meanwhile, the Chesterville Civic Organisation has persuaded its members to save nearly R100 000 in six months so

that they will be able to buy homes as soon as the permanence of the township becomes assured.

Durban's Mayor, Mrs Sybil Holz, has also spoken out in support of the growing calls for the community not to be moved.

'There is a tremendous housing shortage and Chesterville is an established community which is historically a part of Durban,' she said.

'Chesterville has all the fabric needed for a stable community and all that is needed is for the residents to be certain of their future for us to see tremendous changes there.'

The Ningizimu Community Council, the official body representing Durban's township residents, also supports the recommendations.

The chairman of the council, Mrs Ella Nxasana, said the council had long been asking for Chesterville to be given a permanent status.

(aa) Seshogo Roller Mills (Pty) Ltd.

(bb) To equalize capital borrowed by Seshogo Roller Mills from the Lebova Development Corporation and the Northern Transvaal Co-operative.

(cc) R116 000.

(dd) Capital to be repaid on demand. Interest equal to the Bank prime rate or as mutually agreed upon is charged, with an agreed minimum of 14%. Interest is payable monthly.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes. The Northern Transvaal Co-operative stood surety.

(1) (a) (i) Secondly:

(aa) Packseure (Pty) Ltd.

(bb) Financing in respect of fixed and working capital.

(cc) R900 000.

(dd) R100 000 per annum and interest.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes. A registered bond on all floating assets, a sworn valuation of machinery and equipment and a cession to the Lebova Development Corporation of debtors, decanalization concessions and company shares (including franchises) and all other funds of the company.

(4) No.

(5) Falls away.

(6) No.

WEDNESDAY, 2 MAY 1984

Indicates translated version.

*See oral reply. House and O. Co. 1964 2/5/84*  
 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether his Department plans to extend the Kirkwood Sanatorium in the Eastern Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) why, (b) what will be the nature of the extensions and (c) how many beds will be provided;

(2) whether the plans for these extensions have been approved; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether tenders have been (a) called for and (b) accepted; if not, why not; if so, when are the extensions due to be completed?

#### THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes;

(a) to provide facilities for adult psychiatric patients, and mentally retarded Black and Coloured children for whom no provision presently exists in the Eastern Cape;

(b) ward accommodation, dining facilities, occupational therapy and classroom facilities;

(c) 200 adult psychiatric beds and 100 beds for mentally retarded children;

(2) the plans for the extensions have been approved by the Department.

(3) (a) and (b) No; because the Smith Mitchell organization, owners of the existing facilities will carry out the

tensions themselves, the extensions are due to be completed next later than January 1985.

*See oral reply. House and O. Co. 1965 2/6/84*  
 Dr M R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether farms in the Eshwenging-Indhlova corridor acquired by the South African Development Trust have been transferred to the KwaZulu Government; if so, when; if not, why not;

(2) whether it is the intention to transfer this land to KwaZulu; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken in respect of this land; if so, (i) when (aa) was this land acquired and (bb) is it due to be transferred to KwaZulu and (ii) why was it not transferred to KwaZulu before this date;

(3) (a) who administers this land and (b) for what purpose is it being used at present;

(4) whether any of these farms are being leased to white farmers at present; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) to whom is the rental being paid;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

#### THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No, because the final consolidation proposals are still to be considered and after a decision on the proposals have been taken negotiations in regard to the use of the land and incorporation of the land in KwaZulu will have to take place.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) (aa) Mainly in 1975.

(bb) As soon as the matters

mentioned under (1) have been disposed of.

(ii) Because the matters mentioned in (1) have to be disposed of before incorporation can take place.

(3) (a) The Department of Co-operation and Development.

(b) The land is being rented for normal farming purposes.

(4) Yes.

(a) Three farms.

(b) In order to preserve the land in its present state and to use it to some advantage until incorporation is effected.

(c) The South African Development Trust.

(5) According to a Government decision Trust land must be handed over as soon as possible to the national and/or independent state concerned.

*See oral reply. House and O. Co. 1982*  
 Madhusudan: expropriation of land

\*3. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the South African Government has expropriated any land at (a) Mabeuna and (b) Nsumu in Natal; if so, (i) when and (ii) what area of land in each case;

(2) whether this land is to be given to KwaZulu for consolidation purposes; if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of the land; if so,

(3) whether this land has been transferred to the KwaZulu Government; if so, when; if not, (a) why not, (b) when is it due to be transferred and (c)(i) who administers this land at present and (ii) for what purpose is it being used?

## THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) It is presumed that "Mabensu" refers to the Ntambanana area (released area 65).  
No land was expropriated here.
- (b) It is presumed that "Nsamu" refers to the Ndimu-area (released area 68).  
No land was expropriated here on behalf of the South African Development Trust. The farm Ndimu of one Mr Bell was however expropriated by the State long ago.

- (2) The Ntambanana lands are destined for incorporation in KwaZulu.

The future of the Ndimu lands is still in the balance in view of the litigation matter. The Ndimu lands do form part of the jurisdiction of KwaZulu.

- (3) Ndimu, yes, Ntambanana, no.
- (a) Certain development actions must first be performed on the land.
- (b) As soon as these actions have been completed.
- (c) (i) The Ndimu lands are administered by KwaZulu.

The Ntambanana lands are administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the KwaZulu Agricultural Commission.

- (ii) Both areas are used for agricultural purposes.

*X*  
4. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 of 26 August 1983, the Founding Lize Venter has been classified as being a member of a particular race group; if so, (a) what is her race classification and (b) what is was this classification made.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

## THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) The hon member is referred to my statement under part (4) of Question No 1 on 26 August 1983.

May I add Mr Speaker, that certain procedures will be followed, within the not too distant future and that I hope that final decisions in respect of this uniform male child will be taken before long.

- (52) (62) Operational area atrocity/assault*  
*21/06/84*  
5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has appointed a board of inquiry to investigate allegations of atrocities or of assault purported to have been committed by members of South African Police falling under the banners of the local popular against members of the local population in the operational area of South West Africa; and (ii) were the other members of the board of inquiry, (b) when was he board appointed and (c) when did it submit a report.

- (2) whether the board found any evidence in support of such allegations; if so,

- (3) whether he or the appropriate convening authority accepted the findings of the board; if not, why not; if so,

- (4) whether any criminal charges were laid against any persons as a result of the investigations of the board; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges in each case;
- (5) whether any such charges resulted in prosecutions; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the (i) verdict and (ii) sentence in each case;

- (6) whether the board recommended any measures to prevent possible malpractices by members of the security forces against members of the said local population; if so, what was the nature of the recommendations;
- (7) whether these recommendations have been implemented; if not, why not;

- (8) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

## THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (2) to (7) Fall away.
- (8) No.

## Ncalia railway line

\*6. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether he has received any representations or requests from any persons concerning the Ncalia railway line in Malawi; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations or requests and (ii) his response thereto?

## THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No, but for the information of the hon member I may add that on request SATS appointed two senior technical officers to visit Malawi in order to evaluate certain schemes. They recommended that the railway line between Balakha and Salima be upgraded and that the telephone route between Blantyre and Salima be rebuilt. The Ncalia section of the railway line was not involved in this exercise.

- (a) (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he aware of a Press report which appeared shortly after the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs returned from Malawi, to the effect that he would be talking to this hon Minister in connection with representations made to him about this Ncalia line?

THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs has already discussed the matter with me.

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, were there discussions with the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs not representations? If that is so, is his answer to the question then correct?

THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it was not the Ncalia line that was involved.

## Mr M Chivwell

\*7. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 13 April 1983, he has as yet come to a decision regarding the position of Mr Mariano Chivwell; if so, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, what is the nature of the decision;

- (2) whether any steps have been taken as a result of this decision; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*(238)*

*X*  
4. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- Founding Lize Venter*  
*2/5/84*  
*21/06/84*  
*X*

**Cape Peninsula: population**  
\*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) What is the most recent projected estimate of the (i) *de facto* and (ii) *de jure* Black population in the Cape Peninsula, including Khayelitsha, for the year 2000 and (b) (i) on what basis and (ii) when was the estimate made;
- (2) whether this estimate differs from previous estimates; if so, (a) why and (b) on what basis were the previous estimates made?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:**

There are various bases on which estimates of this nature may be made and for that reason it will serve no purpose to speculate about such projections.

\*25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (a) houses and (b) single flats currently available in Langebaanweg and Gougenon without undesirable overcrowding?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:**

- (a) 62 184.
- (b) 25 030.

**Defence Act**

\*26. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

What is the formula used to determine the credit given in terms of section 22(9) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, for every year of service rendered in terms of section 20 of the said Act?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

No credit is granted to members who have served in terms of section 20 of the Defence Act, 1957.

\*27. Mr E K MOORCKOFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- Whether (a) administrative and (b) judicial control of Mgwali Township in the Eastern Cape has been transferred to Ciskei; if so, (i) when, (ii) why and (iii) in terms of what statutory provision; if not, (aa) who exercises such control at present and (bb) where are the offices of the authorities responsible for the administrative and judicial control of Mgwali situated?

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

(a) and (b) Administrative and judicial control of the Mgwali area vested in the former Ciskeian Government before independence. As a result of the Status of Ciskei Act, 1981 Act 110 of 1981 the Mgwali area has not been included in the Republic of Ciskei and it is thus under the jurisdiction of the RSA.

As the Mgwali area has not been included in the Republic of Ciskei an agreement has been entered into with the Ciskeian Government according to which administrative control over the area vests in that government. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the agreement the functions, powers and duties in regard to the administration of justice shall be exercised by the competent authority of the RSA.

- (i) The agreement came into effect on 4 December 1981.

(ii) To ensure continuity in the administration of the area after independence.

(iii) Section 20(2) of the Black Laws Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 12 of 1978).

(aa) Administrative control is exercised by the Government of the Ciskei in accordance with the

above-mentioned agreement. Judicial control is exercised by the Magistrate, Stutterheim and by the Commissioner, East London.

(bb) Administrative control—The Ciskeian Government, Bisho.

Judicial control—Stutterheim and East London.

It should be mentioned that there is no proclaimed township known as Mgwali. It is known as the Mgwali area.

\*28. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether persons who contributed to the Government Service Pension Fund and who retired before July 1973 are to receive the additional 10 per cent increase in their civil pensions which was announced by the Minister of Finance on 28 March 1984; if not, why not; if so, from what date will the increase be paid;
- (2) whether persons who contributed to the (a) Associated Institutions Pension Fund and (b) Temporary Employees Pension Fund will receive this additional increase; if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:**

- (1) No; in certain years civil pensioners who retired from the Government Service Pension Fund between 1 July 1973 and 1 April 1981 did either not receive any increases or received smaller increases than those who retired earlier, with the result that their pensions fall behind the consumer price index, whereas the pensions of those who retired prior to 1 July 1973 kept pace with or are even ahead of the consumer price index. The additional 10 per cent with effect from 1

April 1984 was granted as partial compensation for backlog.

- (2) (a) and (b) no; the circumstances of pensioners in the two funds differ from that of the Government Service Pension Fund. The Temporary Employees Pension Fund was only established during 1979 and in the case of the Associated Institutions Pension Fund increases or higher increases were granted during 1974 and 1978 which the post-1973 group in the Government Service Pension Fund did not receive.

**Indian education: commission of inquiry**

\*29. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 8 on 24 February 1984, he has had consultations with the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council concerning a request for a judicial commission of inquiry into certain aspects of Indian education; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will these consultations take place; if so.
- (2) whether a decision has been taken on this matter; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, what is the nature of the decision;
- (3) whether the Teachers' Association of South Africa has been informed of this decision; if not, why not; if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No.

(a) A departmental investigation of certain aspects of the matter has been ordered and carried out. A decision will be taken as soon as I have considered any recommendations that may flow from



# Ray Swart calls on govt to end forced removals

Political Correspondent  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

The PFP yesterday called on the government to put a stop to all forced removals to end the harm this policy is doing South Africa at home and abroad.

The Opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mr. Ray Swart (PFP Barea), made his appeal during

debate on the Co-operation and Development portfolio.

Mr Swart said forced removals constituted one of the reasons the government was seen as an enemy by black people and condemned abroad.

The minister, Dr. Piek Koorhof, had said last year that he and the government would do everything to abolish forced

removals "as far as is practical and possible".

There was a vast difference between what was practical and possible in terms of Nationalist ideology, the wishes and interests of those concerned or in terms of common humanity.

Week after week this session Dr Koorhof and his deputies had answered parliamentary questions by telling of more and more contemplated removals often involving thousands of people.

"So the minister's assurance last year that he would do everything possible to abolish forced removals is hardly convincing," Mr Swart said. "The time has come for

a positive political statement that there will be no more forced removals based on ideological reasons."

Halling removals would bring relief and security to hundreds of thousands of people and would help relieve tensions around the country. It would also remove a major point of international condemnation of South Africa.

Mr Swart asked why it had taken Dr Koorhof's department six months to obtain copies of Prefect reports. He estimated that some 3.5 million people had been forcibly moved in 20 years.

Dr Koorhof had discussed this figure, and should say where these statistics differed with those of his department.

"Whatever the actual figure, we know that people reported from all parts of South Africa on a massive scale which is a staggering indictment of the government's entire policy," Mr Swart said.

RRK:US 4/5/84 (271)

# Objections to mass removals

Parliamentary Staff  
OPPOSITION objections to continuing mass removals of black people dominated part of the Assembly debate on the Co-operation and Development budget vote.

Government arguments to justify forced removals came under fire and warnings were given that the removals were causing frustration and anger among black communities.

Mr. Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said a Government argument that no force was used in removals was a welcome departure from "crude" tactics used in the past.

It appeared that nowadays overt violence was avoided, but more subtle tactics were used.

## INTIMIDATE

One method was the dereliction of services. Schools were closed down or handed to homeland authorities. They would then use their powers to intimidate people opposed to moving.

Mr Moorcroft said he was referring to recent raids made by Ciskei into South African territory.

Pensions ceased to be paid in the community concerned and pensioners had to go to the new lo-

cality, often far removed, to collect their pensions.

This approach was in direct contrast to what had happened in white communities under threat of removal. Every effort was made to keep white communities happy.

## DIFFERENCES

Mr Moorcroft said the argument that whites had also been forced to move was true, but there were certain important differences between white and black removals.

Whites, for example, did not lose their South African citizenship as a result of removals, nor were they forced to go and live in another country.

One threatened black community — at Mgwali in the Border region — was recently raided illegally by Ciskeian security police who arrested and intimidated those opposed to being moved.

Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) said: "We are working to solve this serious matter."

The Government was faced with a "factual situation" related to an agreement entered into with Ciskei at the time of Ciskeian independence.

I would therefore suggest that the hon member submit the question to the Chairman of the Board of the SABC for an answer.

\*2. Mr K M ANDREW—Education and Training—Reply standing over.

#### Karlegal/Boesmans River area

\*3. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether it is his intention to proceed with the proclamation of the Karlegal/Boesmans River area as a lake development area; if so, when?

#### THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

The hon member is referred to my reply to his question number 10 of 30 March 1984. The report on the preliminary investigations is expected shortly, on the receipt of which the necessary consultation will take place before a decision is made regarding the possible proclamation of the Karlegal/Boesmans River area as a lake area.

\*4. Mr K M ANDREW—Education and Training—Reply standing over.

\*5. Mr F J LE ROUX—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

\*6. Mr R M BURROWS—Education and Training—Reply standing over.

*271* *Howard Q. Co. 1111*  
St Wendolin's 4/17/84

\*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

the township of St Wendolin's into Kwa-Zulu?

THE MINISTER: Mr Speaker, that is one of the aspects to which I should like to refer when I make my full statement on this matter.

\*8. Mr P H P GASTROW—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

#### Cato Manor: expropriation

\*9. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether his Department expropriated property at 25/27 Sundrum Road, Cato Manor; if so, (i) why, (ii) from whom, (iii) what was the area of the property, (iv) what buildings were situated on it, (v) in what condition were these buildings at the time and (vi) what was the price paid?

#### THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(i) For the redevelopment of Cato Manor.  
(ii) Estate Goolam Nabe.

(iii) 1 111 Square metres.

(iv) One dwelling and two outbuildings.

(v) The dwelling was structurally in a good condition but needed renovation.

The outbuildings were in a dilapidated condition.

(vi) R18 150 (In the year 1979).

*271* *Isanda Dam: resettlements*  
*Howard Q. Co. 1114*  
10. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether arrangements have been completed for the resettlement of persons to be moved as a result of the construction of the Isanda Dam; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether this resettlement will be effected on the basis of tribal affiliation; if not, (a) on what basis will it be effected, (b) where will these persons be resettled and (c) when will resettlement take place; if so, (i) when and (ii) where will each tribal group be resettled;

(3) whether the fixed property and livestock of the persons concerned have been valued; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;

(4) whether any schools will be affected by these arrangements; if so, how many;

(5) whether each such school will be replaced; if so, (a) where and (b) when in each case; if not,

(6) whether alternative schools will be provided; if so, (a) where and (b) when in each case;

(7) whether the KwaZulu Government has been approached for comment on these arrangements; if not, why not; if so,

(8) whether the said Government is in agreement with these arrangements; if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS.

(1) to (8) The Government of kwaZulu has been consulted and close liaison about the matter will be maintained with that Government.

The matters raised in questions (1) to (6) are still being investigated.

**MR G B D McINTOSH:** Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, is he prepared to give us an undertaking that the Department of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, which will be responsible for the building of the dam, will make some money available to finance the decent and orderly movement of those people, unlike they did in the Bergville area?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, it is not possible for me to guarantee the raising of any money by other departments. What this Department is prepared to guarantee, however, is that they will work in close liaison with the Government of kwaZulu to resettle those people.

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:** Does the hon member want dams to be built in Natal or does he not? He should decide about that very quickly. [Interjections.]

\*11. Maj R SIVE—Agriculture—Reply standing over.

*22/5/84 Howard*  
*Walis Bay; Coloured voters*  
*4/5/84*  
 \*12. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether the Delineitation Commission has decided to include the Coloured voters of Walvis Bay in the electoral division of Cape Town for the purpose of representation in the House of Representatives; if so,

Cape Town, will the hon the Minister then favourably consider the establishment of a separate constituency for Coloureds in Walvis Bay, as was done in the case of the White voters?

**THE MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, I cannot create electoral divisions. That can only be done in terms of the current legislation, which does not in the case of the Coloured make particular provision for the creation of a separate constituency at Walvis Bay. The hon member must, however, I believe, also check on his facts. One of his hon colleagues yesterday strongly opposed the small number of voters which we will have in Coloured constituencies in the Orange Free State. I believe that in this instance things might even be worse, and the hon member might also meet with strong opposition from within his own party. [Interjections.]

**Maj R SIVE:** Mr speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he not aware of the fact that there are only about 3 500 White voters in the White constituency as compared with between 15 000 and 20 000 voters in other constituencies?

**THE MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, I am well aware of that. I do not believe, however, that the number of Coloured voters in Walvis Bay will reach anything near the figure of 3 500.

\*13. Dr M S BARNARD—Health and Welfare—Reply standing over.

*Howard*  
*Craddock; magistrate*  
*4/5/84*  
 \*14. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) What (a) is the age, (b) are the edu-

tions and (c) is the departmental experience of the magistrate of the district court of Craddock, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply;

(2) whether the said magistrate has made a report to the South African Police concerning the activities of a person whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) in what manner and (b) on what date was the report made?

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

(1) (a) 26.

(b) Diploma lurs.

(c) Clerical duties—5 years.

Public Prosecutor—11 years.

Head of Office—1 year.

Additional Magistrate—1 year.

(2) No.

\*15. Mr P H P GASTROW—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

\*16. Mr P G SOAL—Education and Training—Reply standing over.

New salary structure

\*17. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 746 on 24 April 1984, the new salary structure has been extended to (a) chief inspectors and rectors and (b) in-

# **KwaZulu MP claims he opposed move**

# **The tale of two removal meetings**

**CP Reporters**

A KWAZULU MP has criticised a City Press report concerning his involvement in a committee overseeing the removal of 8 000 people from their ancestral lands outside Escourt in Natal.

Mr A Radebe told the KwaZulu Assembly this week that he and a fellow assembly member, Mr S Gambi, had opposed the removal of the people from Cornfields and Thembalihle, at a meeting in Escourt on February 25.

But City Press has evidence which tells a different story of the men's involvement in the pending removals.

Mr Radebe told the assembly he and Mr Gambi had invited themselves to the Escourt meeting, and a record of that meeting would show they had opposed the removal.

The two assembly members were backed by KwaZulu Health and Welfare Minister F T Mdaloze, who said he understood they had attended the meeting for the sole purpose of helping the people oppose the removals.

But evidence in City Press' possession tells another story.

According to minutes of a different meeting — of the Hattingh Liaison Committee on October 24 last year — the two men volunteered information and help to Co-operation and Development officials on the removal of the 8 000 people.

The minutes of this meeting reveal that Mr Gambi "volunteered" to help an official from Pretoria, identified as Mr Pretorius, with information on all the businesses in the two settlements threatened with removal.

The minutes also reveal that Mr Radebe "suggested" a way of aiding a population survey of the two settlements suggested by Hattingh Liaison Committee chairman GLS Holland.

Mr Radebe suggested that Co-operation and Development officials doing the survey should have their "contact point" with the populations at the settlements' schools and that the principals should then "introduce the officials".

In both instances, the two men's suggestions were accepted.

Surveys of the number of people, houses, schools, churches and businesses are a necessary part of preparations for removals.

The minutes of the October meeting make no mention of any opposition to the removals from Mr Radebe or Mr Gambi.

Other SA Government officials on the committee are a Mr E Maartens, from Pretoria, Maritzburg Chief Black Affairs Commissioner S L' Donoghue, and Escourt Commissioner L J van Rooyen.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi this week challenged the SA and Council of Churches Catholic Church to a public debate on removals after the two church groups published a booklet criticising homeland governments' roles in these activities.

An SACC spokesman said the organisation was waiting for an official invitation before resuming.

Lodgers' fees	3 500
Transfer fees	40
Services charges	287 785
Entry permits	48
Pounds fees	10
Sanitation fees	3 259
Replacement of rental cards	16
Removal of wrecked motor vehicles	55
Water sales	494
Interest on sale of houses	393
Insurance: Home ownership scheme	55
Rural scheme fees	14
Service charges (School levy)	4 324
Centenary fees	805
Library fees	10
Rental of halls	784
Advertising fees	290
Sundry revenue	67
	<b>3350 042</b>

(e) (i) The total expenditure for the period 1 June 1983 to 30 November 1983 amounted to R106 883.

(ii) The proposed development schemes for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 will amount to R3 092 487.

(2) Provisions has been made on the capital programme for the financial year 1983/84 for the following amounts to be expended on the construction and services as mentioned in the question:

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) R700 000.
- (b) R364 750.
- (c) R132 242.

With regard to (2) (a) (i) it should be noted that the Department of Education and Training is responsible for this matter.

(271) Trust farm Depondale 11039  
 9/5/84  
 749. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many (i) adults and (ii) children have been resettled on the Trust farm Depondale 11039 and (b) how many formal employment opportunities are there for these persons in the Qudeni district at present;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to create further employment opportunities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how many employment opportunities will be created?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 488.  
 (ii) 820.

(b) Since December 1983 no formal employment opportunity was available. Before that time the people were employed on the Phorium Tenax lands in the area. This Project closed down at the end of November 1983.

(2) Yes.

(a) The farms in the Qudeni/Devondale area are in the process of being handed over to KwaZulu. Forests will be established on these farms, which will create employment opportunities.

(b) At this stage the number cannot be determined.

Howard  
 Sibonjile/Thembalhe 9/5/84  
 754. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any vacant residential sites in the (a) Sibonjile and (b) Thembalhe Black townships in Natal were released for the construction of

houses in 1983; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether his Department still intends to resettle the residents of these townships; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(3) whether persons who have built houses in these townships will be compensated for these houses; if not, why not; if so, on what basis will this compensation be determined?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes. 181.

(b) Yes. 234.

(2) The matter remains to be considered. (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

(3) Should it be decided to settle these people, they will be compensated according to the value of the improvements they have effected. Compensation will be based on the market value of the improvements.

Howard  
 Sibonjile/Thembalhe 9/5/84  
 756. Dr M A BARNA RD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) institutions for the (i) blind, (ii) deaf and (iii) physically disabled and (b) handicraft centres there in (aa) KwaZulu, (bb) Orange, (cc) Lebowa, (dd) Gazankulu and (ce) KwaNgwane at present?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) (aa) 2.

(bb) 1.

(cc) 2.

(dd) 2.

(ee) Nil.

(ii) (aa) 1.

(bb) 1.

(cc) 1.

(dd) 1.

(ce) Nil.

(iii) (aa) 2.

(bb) 1.

(cc) 3.

(dd) 1.

(ee) Nil.

(a) (aa) 1.

(bb) 1.

(cc) Nil.

(dd) 2.

(ee) Nil.

The administration of institutions in national states was transferred to the national states some time ago in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971.

Some of the institutions in national states are administered as educational institutions e.g. for physically handicapped or blind persons, but a welfare service is simultaneously offered under the same roof but in different sections e.g. handicraft. In other cases there exists only one welfare institution (building) as such but two or more welfare activities are offered. These do not necessarily appear as separate institutions in the replies to the question.

Howard  
 Reference books/influx control 9/5/84  
 783. Mr P. SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black (a) males and (b) fe-

Lodgers' fees	3 500
Transfer fees	780
Services charges	287 785
Entry permits	146
Pondry fees	10
Sanitation fees	3 259
Replacement of rental cards	16
Removal of wrecked motor vehicles	55
Water sales	494
Interest on sale of houses	393
Insurance	55
Home ownership scheme	14
Rural scheme fees	4 324
Service charges (School levy)	805
Community fees	10
Library fees	784
Rental of flats	290
Advertising fees	67
Sundry revenue	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>R350 042</b>

(c) (i) The total expenditure for the period 1 June 1983 to 30 November 1983 amounted to R106 853.

(ii) The proposed development schemes for the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 will amount to R3 092 487.

(2) Provisions has been made on the capital programme for the financial year 1983/84 for the following amounts to be expended on the construction and services as mentioned in the question:

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) R700 000.
- (b) R364 750.
- (c) R132 242.

With regard to (2) (a) (i) it should be noted that the Department of Education and Training is responsible for this matter.

(2) (i) *Handwritten:* Trust farm Depondale 11039 of Co-operation and Development: Mr R A F Swart asked the Minister

(1) (a) How many (i) adults and (ii) children have been resettled on the Trust farm Depondale 11039 and (b) how many formal employment opportunities are there for these persons in the Qudeni district at present;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to create further employment opportunities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) how many employment opportunities will be created?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) (a) 488.
- (i) 820.

(b) Since December 1983 no formal employment opportunity was available. Before that time the people were employed on the Phortnum Temax lands in the area. This Project closed down at the end of November 1983.

(2) Yes.

(a) The farms in the Qudeni/Devondale area are in the process of being handed over to Kwazulu. Forests will be established on these farms, which will create employment opportunities.

(b) At this stage the number cannot be determined.

*Handwritten:* Sibongile Tembahlali 9/5/84 754. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any vacant residential sites in the (a) Shongile and (b) Thembahlile Black townships in Natal were released for the construction of

houses in 1983; if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether the Department still intends to resettle the residents of these townships; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(3) whether persons who have built houses in these townships will be compensated for these houses; if not, why not; if so, on what basis will this compensation be determined?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) (a) Yes. 181.
- (b) Yes. 234.

(2) The matter remains to be considered. (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

(3) Should it be decided to settle these people they will be compensated according to the value of the improvements they have effected. Compensation will be based on the market value of the improvements.

*Handwritten:* National states; institutions/handcraft centres 756. Dr M A BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many (a) institutions for the (i) blind, (ii) deaf and (iii) physically disabled and (b) handicraft centres there in (aa) Kwazulu, (bb) Owagwa, (cc) Labova, (dd) Gazankulu and (ee) Kalmesane at present?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (a) (i) (aa) 2.
- (bb) 1.
- (cc) 2.
- (dd) 2.

(ee) Nil.

- (ii) (aa) 1.
- (bb) 1.
- (cc) 1.
- (dd) 1.
- (ee) Nil.
- (iii) (aa) 2.
- (bb) 1.
- (cc) 3.
- (dd) 1.
- (ee) Nil.

The administration of institutions in national states was transferred to the national states some time ago in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971.

Some of the institutions in national states are administered as educational institutions e.g. for physically handicapped or blind persons, but a welfare service is simultaneously offered under the same roof but in different sections e.g. handicraft. In other cases there exists only one welfare institution (building) as such but two or more welfare activities are offered. These do not necessarily appear as separate institutions in the replies to the question.

*Handwritten:* Reference book/influx control 763. Mr T G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black (a) males and (b) fe-

## Bonn views SF 9/15/84 ED on removals

The German Federal Parliament in Bonn has reiterated its views on the forced resettlement of people in South Africa, says a statement issued by the German Embassy today.

Bonn viewed resettlement as a "particularly repulsive aspect of apartheid". It had repeatedly appealed to the South African Government to grant black South Africans full rights, always making it clear that it did not consider "bantustanisation" a suitable way to achieve peaceful and fruitful co-existence.

The embassy said considerable importance was attached to a report issued by the Catholic Bishops' Conference and the South African Council of Churches report on forced resettlement. — Sapa.



Ex Post 10/5/84 (271) \*\*

# Report tells of tenants' rent arrears

By RAYMOND HILL

PROBLEMS are being experienced in resettling the remaining 28 families still in Willowdene, according to a progress report by Port Elizabeth's Director of Housing, Mr Mick Molyneux.

A copy of the report was submitted to the Northern Areas Management Committee's Housing and Health Committee this week.

About half of the remaining families in the white-proclaimed suburb were "heavily" in arrears with their rent because of unemployment, disabilities and because they had very low incomes or were awaiting State assistance.

Most of the families from the suburb were moved to Bethelsdorp Extension 21.

According to Mr Molyneux, the tenants concerned could not afford to pay the rents or monthly instalments in Bethelsdorp Extension 21 and would have to be re-settled in low-rent houses in other council housing schemes.

After being re-housed, they would have to be allowed to pay off arrears.

Mr Molyneux stated: "Theoretically, they should be or have been evicted. But as the committee is well aware, the whole question of the resettlement of the Willowdene families and the subsequent demolition of the houses, was a very politically sensitive issue."

Mr Molyneux said he was reluctant to evict unemployed and disabled tenants and the arrear rents accumulated.

The time had come for a decision to be made as to whether the tenants concerned were to be evicted or transferred to the northern areas.

The committee recommended that Mr Molyneux's decision not to evict the tenants concerned should be condoned and that they should be transferred to low-rent houses in the northern areas.

# relocated since 1960

Parliament and Politics

# Koornhof: Nearly 2m black people

Cape Town 16/5/78

(271)

By BARRY STREEK

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday conceded that nearly two million black people were relocated in South Africa between 1960 and 1983.

He emphasised, only, 456 860 of these people had been relocated for what could be called ideological reasons.

At a press conference in Cape Town, he strongly disputed claims that 3.5 million black people had been removed by the government since 1960, saying that this figure had been used in a "propaganda" onslaught against South Africa.

The estimated figure for the number of removed blacks in the two-volume report, "Statistics Peoples" published in June last year, and in a booklet published this year jointly

by the South African Council of Churches and the Bishops Conference, SPP calculated that 3 522 900 people of all races had been moved between 1960 and 1980. This total included 834 400 people moved in terms of the Group Areas Act and 730 000 placed in homelands when boundaries were changed, both of which were excluded from Dr Koornhof's calculation.

Dr Koornhof said that although he was not making accusations against the report itself — otherwise we would have left it — it was full of figures oversimplifications and glib generalisations.

He added: "It is a damned (deksels) good propaganda piece against South Africa." He also attacked the "misuse" of the report. However, in response to questions he admitted there had been "an element of force in some relocations" but relocation was now development-oriented and the are trying to get the to move people by force far as this is humanly possible.

Dr Koornhof did, however, say that more people would be relocated in the future but attempts would be made to keep this to the minimum. He could not give an estimate of those subject to future relocations, but thousands have not suffered.

"For thousands it has really led to a better quality of life and better progress in their social and economic circumstances."

"I have never liked relocations myself. The fact is, since 1960, about 18 months ago."

Asked if he accepted there had been changes in government policies on relocations, he said: "There is an evolution of policy. If you are not sure that you are not moving for urbanisation reasons."

He said that the fact matter has been distorted beyond recognition by people with political objectives masquerading as philanthropists.

"In the last few years we have come out of our way when we have to continue with removals government regarded."

people as "superfluous" or "surpluses". The government had spent R10 000 million over the past 15 or 20 years on consolidation of the benefit of black people.

Asked if he accepted there had been changes in government policies on relocations, he said: "There is an evolution of policy. If you are not sure that you are not moving for urbanisation reasons."

*Cape Times 16/5/84*  
**Removal categories**

Political Correspondent *(271)*

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday released his department's tally of the black people it had moved between 1960 and 1983: 1 971 908.

Of these Dr Koornhof was prepared to classify only 456 860 as having been moved for ideological reasons — 194 263 people moved from "black spots" and 262 597 from "badly situated areas" outside the homelands.

Dr Koornhof said many of the balance of 1,5-million people moved voluntarily or were moved because the government wanted to improve their socio-economic circumstances.

The other four categories of removals were:

- Removals within white group areas, including those from old urban areas to new improved ones: 979 034.
- Removals from white areas and black urban areas to independent and non-independent black homelands: 437 321. This includes 23 189 squatters moved from the Western Cape to black homelands.
- Black urban areas included in the homelands: total unknown.
- Action taken by chief commissioners, mainly from rural areas: 48 693.

*Cape Times 16/5/84*  
**Whites 'also suffer'**

Political Correspondent *(271)*

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday that white people had also suffered from forced removals.

He told a press conference he did not want to put an exact figure on the "huge" number of white removals but it could be nearly as many as the 450 000 black people he said had been moved for ideological reasons.

Dr Koornhof said he had received a delegation of eight young white farmers on Monday night who would be affected by consolidation proposals.

"If you see grown men cry because of the sacrifice they are called on to make, then you see this is not easy to deal with," he stated.

"I suffered with them and I have suffered with black people in this process too."

Dr Koornhof was then asked what political action black people could take to oppose removals as the whites involved could try to vote the government out of office while black people could not.

In an apparent reference to homeland governments and the new black local authorities, he said:

"It can only be resolved by commonsense and co-operation in evolving structures that work in practice."

GROUP NO 49 Decentralisation  
 Bell (243)  
 McCarthy (244)  
 Todes (245)  
 Ardington (246)  
 Harries (249)  
 GROUP NO 50 Education  
 Nasson (94)  
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 Nasson (97)  
 \* Smith (98)  
 \* Vermaak and Verwey (100)  
 I Moll (101)  
 GROUP NO 51 Education 2  
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 Davids (102)  
 Short (103)  
 \* Von Kieist ( )  
 Corke (106)  
 GROUP NO 52 Education 3  
 Wedepohl (263)  
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# Koornhof attacks 'biased' SPP report

## Political Staff

THE number of blacks moved and resettled "for purely ideological reasons" by the South African Government since 1960 was closer to half a million rather than the 3.5-million suggested by the Surplus People's Project, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said.

At a marathon three-hour Press conference in Parliament yesterday he attacked the report of the Surplus People's Project (SPP) as being biased, unscientific and unreliable.

The report made glib generalisations, was emotive, slanted, distorted, mischievous and malicious, twisted facts, contained half-truths and some infamous lies, made unfounded allegations and was written with ulterior motives, Dr Koornhof said.

He questioned its authenticity, reliability and veracity, he said.

## Long list

Dr Koornhof, assisted by his officials, then supplied a long list of alternative figures for the various classes of removals mentioned in the SPP report.

He rejected "totally" the idea that he or his department regarded anyone in South Africa as "surplus". All moving of people was a means to an end and not an end in

itself, as was alleged by the SPP.

Various recognisable techniques had been used in the report to put South Africa in as bad a light as possible, including using generalisations, carefully choosing emotive words, and dragging up old ideas.

"This is a very good propagandea exercise against the RSA," Dr Koornhof said.

## Political bias

He slammed the political bias of the report, saying it used as a premise the theory that South Africa was engaged in a class struggle of the capitalist oppressors against the oppressed workers, a theory he rejected.

Dr Koornhof repeatedly said his criticism should be seen as constructive and not destructive.

"I have never liked any removal — and these officials sitting around me can testify to that fact — but this had been distorted by people of political persuasion masquerading as philanthropists."



Dr Piet Koornhof

Dr Koornhof said the problem of removals should be seen in a historical context, starting from the 1913 Land Act and the 1936 Act, which ceded 6.2-million hectares to the blacks. This was what consolidation was about, and consolidation had brought about sound regional government and stability in many areas.

"It has created real opportunities instead of pseudo opportunities, as have been created in other countries."

Where force had been used, it was used often to

persuade minorities within communities who did not wish to go along with majorities.

"Whites have also sacrificed a lot in the process we are discussing," he said.

## See men cry

"Last night we met eight young farmers in the prime of their lives in connection with consolidation proposals.

"And if you see grown men cry because of the sacrifices they are prepared to make, this is not easy to deal with, and I suffered with them and I suffered with the black people too."

He was aware of the reluctance in white and black rural communities to leave the graves of ancestors.

## Subtracted

When he started comparing figures, Dr Koornhof said the total of 3 522 900 people moved, as claimed by the SPP, was wrong.

Firstly, 834 400 coloured and Indian people

moved from group areas had to be subtracted as they were not generally classified as blacks, and the perception was that 3.5-million blacks had been moved.

Of the people moved into improved areas — 979 034 — should be subtracted, plus the squatters moved out of slums, which was 298 315 people. This left 1 411 151.

People whose towns had simply been included in national states should also be excluded, which was 261 058, leaving a balance of 1 195 093.

This is what "ideological removals" should be, according to the SPP's own figures, Dr Koornhof said.

Taking the figure of 189 006 as people who had been moved to nearby towns because of bad socio-economic reasons — a thing nobody questioned should happen — this left a difference of 633 923 people between what the SPP's figures showed as "ideological removals" and his department's figure of 456 860, Dr Koornhof said.

# Positive side to removals

## Parliamentary Staff

THERE were many positive sides to "removals" that often were not considered, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, said. These were:

- Poor living conditions, such as in squatter communities, were improved with the provision of proper services and infrastructure facilities.
- People who were previously squatters received the opportunity to own land in properly planned towns.
- Scattered individual communities were brought together in cohesive communities with the same language, culture and norms.
- It provided larger living areas with greater opportunities for economic activity.

- State assistance could be provided in a more orderly and planned manner.
- It was easier to achieve development potential in areas such as agriculture, irrigation projects and mining.
- Conflict situations where different ethnic groups were mixed were diffused.
- National (volk) aspirations could be met.
- It helped to meet the requirements of fixed borders for the freedom (vrymaking) of individual nations.
- It provided the opportunity to meet the desire of people for fixed boundaries and areas, as well as an inherent need for "togetherness".

# Consolidation 'virtually complete'

## Political Staff

THE consolidation of the homelands, with the exception of Kwazulu, is virtually complete, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, has announced.

And apart from 800 000 hectares, the Government has almost met the 1936 undertaking to give blacks an additional 6.2-million hectares.

All the remaining land, except four farms, was earmarked for Kwazulu.

The consolidation process of "the formation of national states" had meant the removal for "ideological reasons" of 456 860 black people.

Dr Koornhof said he could not say how many

more people would have to be moved to complete the consolidation process.

He was loath to be drawn at a Press conference on whether the report of the commission differed substantially from the 1974 consolidation proposals, but he said there were substantial differences in the number of people who would have been moved in terms of the latest recommendations.

The Government wanted to resolve the issue as soon as possible and he said the 1987 target completion date for buying up land was within the Government's grasp. The remaining land required would cost about R70-million.



## Mogopa verdict

THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein has granted Mr Shadrack More, of the Bakwena Ba Magopa tribe, leave to appeal against a judgment that refused him an order to restrain servants of the Minister of Co-operation and Development from forcibly evicting him and other members of his tribe from the farms Hartebeeslaagte No 82 and Zwartkop in the Ventersdorp district.

*See from 1/15/54*  
*(117)*

■ . . . ■

# Mogopa appeal allowed

27

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

THREE months after the resisting Bakwena tribe from Mogopa, near Ventersdorp, was forcibly moved to Fachsdraal the Appeal Court has granted Mr Shadrack More, a senior member of the tribe, leave to appeal against the tribe's eviction order.

The case could be an important test of the legal position of other "black spots" threatened with removal and listed in a schedule passed by Parliament in 1975.

Mr More is appealing against a Supreme Court judgment that refused him an order restraining servants of the Minister of Co-operation and Development from forcibly evicting him and the rest of the tribe from the two farms making up Mogopa.

Mr More sought an order from the Transvaal Supreme Court after Mr J de Villiers, magistrate and district commissioner for Ventersdorp, served an order on members of the tribe in November last year giving them 30 days to move to Fachsdraal.

Mr More's legal representatives have held that the 1975 schedule does not comply sufficiently with Mr De Villiers' order.

# Koornhof rejects relocation figure

CAPE TOWN — A report that over 3.5 million blacks had been relocated since 1960 was a "damned good piece of propaganda against the country," the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He put the official figure at 1 971 908 and said the Independent Surplus Peoples Projects five-volume report was filled with generalities, glib statements, carefully chosen words, distorted and out of context facts and half-truths.

He told a three-hour press conference his department had conducted a comprehensive study to check the figures which had a specific political purpose in mind.

Official figures gave the number of relocations of blacks within white areas, including removals from old to new and improved areas as 979 034.

Removals from white areas to national and independent states, including resettlement from urban black townships incorporated into these states, came to 437 321.

Actions undertaken by chief commissioners, chiefly from rural areas, affected 48 693 people,

while removals from "black spots" and poorly situated areas amounted to 456 860, to total 1 971 908.

Dr Koornhof, accompanied by his two deputies, Dr George Morrison and Mr Ben Wilkens, and senior departmental officials, emphasised that he was not attacking the report.

Its contents had been used against the government and he had been challenged by the opposition to reply to it.

The report also said a further 1 765 500 people were under the threat of removal, but Dr Koornhof said not even he could say how many people would still be moved.

He rejected the label of "surplus people".

"For us there are no surplus people," he said.

The report had ignored the realities of history — that there were separate groups among blacks.

Dr Koornhof agreed that removals had caused hardship and suffering to many whites as well as blacks, but many thousands more had not suffered and relocations had led to improved socio-economic conditions.

The policy of removals was not a goal in itself, but a means to an end —

the process of consolidation which was not a brainchild of the Nationalist government. It had started in 1844 and progressed "not incorrectly" up to the present.

Consolidation had almost been completed — with only some 80 000 ha to go — and relocation of people was coming to an end.

There was no denying that some removals had taken place with a measure of force, but these cases had invariably involved minorities who had gone against the majority's decision. These sort of situations had been "blown up".

Mention was seldom made of the hundreds of thousands of blacks on white farms who were eager to be resettled on land of their own where there was infrastructure available.

No mention was made of the thousands who had streamed to Kwan-debele of their own will.

On demolition of squatter camps, Dr Koornhof pleaded for "some understanding".

No responsible government anywhere could allow haphazard squatting to develop to the extent that law and order got out of hand. — SAPA.

# Buthelezi hits out at (271) *Mercury 17/5/84* 'ideological removals'

## African Affairs Correspondent

ULUNDI—All removals of black people as well as removals under the Group Areas Act were done for ideological reasons, according to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

He was responding yesterday to a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, that, while nearly 2 000 000 black people had been relocated between 1960 and 1983, only 456 860 of them had been relocated for 'ideological reasons'.

Dr Koornhof said attention should be paid to 'positive' aspects of relocation, but Chief

Buthelezi said the whole system of removals was the cornerstone of apartheid.

The Chief Minister said the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly refused to be involved in this 'callous shunting-around' of human beings.

Whatever land was given to KwaZulu would be used to settle the black people who had nowhere to live.

## Suffering

Chief Buthelezi said the South African Government had kept the farms, totalling 80 000 ha, which the South African Black Trust had bought for consolidation.

It looked as if the authorities were holding

back the land because KwaZulu rejected independence.

He said it was likely that the people of the region would experience even more suffering because the administration had no intention of accepting 'so-called independence'.

The Chief Minister said it was 'naive' of Dr Koornhof to imagine that, once the 80 000 ha of land was handed over to KwaZulu, this would be the end of the land problems of the Zulu people.

The present situation, where 72 percent of the population were allotted 13 percent of the land, could never be an equitable solution.



# Govt's removal figures attacked

CAL Times 19/5/84 (27)

## Political Staff

THE Surplus Peoples Project (SPP) yesterday accused the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, of giving "incomplete, incoherent and misleading statistics" about relocation in South Africa.

It also called on Dr Koornhof to provide reassurances to communities living in fear of removal and accused him of planning the "biggest single removal ever" with the proposed resettlement of the African population of Cape Town in Khayelitsha.

Earlier this week, Dr Koornhof criticized the SPP finding that 3,5 million had already been relocated in South Africa.

At a three-hour press conference, Dr Koornhof also accused the SPP of creating propaganda against South Africa.

In a statement yesterday, the SPP said it was "extraordinary" that Dr Koornhof should have quibbled about the inclusion of Group Areas Act removals in the SPP total.

"These bitterly resented relocations make up nearly a quarter of the SPP total of 3,5 million removals. They are not part of the normal process of urbanization.

"They are quite specifically a part of apartheid policy," it said.

The SPP also said Dr Koornhof had mentioned that just under 50 000 removals had resulted from "action tak-

en by chief commissioners mainly from rural areas" yet the SPP had estimated 1,1 million Africans had been removed from farms.

These removals had been achieved by the abolition of labour tenancy — the system under which black people



Dr Piet Koornhof

provided labour to farmers free or at low wages for part of the year in return for the right to settle on a farm — the determination of the maximum number of black people farmers could accommodate on their land and the pursuit of policies encouraging mechanisation and farm-size increase, both of which lead to a reduced demand for labour.

"This creates a surplus population which can be relocated, evicted or otherwise pressurised to move."

It was clear that government policy was framed to provide incentives for this emigration from farms and "to make sure that people go to the bantustans

rather than elsewhere".

The SPP said the Department of Co-operation and Development had changed its name several times during the past 25 years.

"One thing remains constant however, its habit of issuing incomplete, incoherent and misleading statistics about relocation."

Dr Koornhof had admitted that suffering had been caused by removals but had said this had been limited and that the magnitude of suffering had been matched by the sacrifices of whites.

"This is totally unacceptable. All our evidence suggests that both these propositions are untrue.

"Either the minister is misinformed or he is attempting to justify the unjustifiable by discrediting the SPP's work with quarrels over statistics or 'ideological orientation'."

The SPP had made its reporting and analysis as accurate as it could and it belonged to a long and honourable South African tradition of independent research and commentary.

"It is Dr Koornhof's failure to respect the report on this basis that does South Africa no credit."

It concluded by pointing out that its report was published in June 1983. This had left it wondering why Dr Koornhof and his department had decided to comment on the report at this particular moment, the SPP said.

**Schlemmer study slated as researchers find opposition to Kwazulu takeover**

**New St Wendolin's survey paints a different picture**

**By Barney Mthomboti**  
 An independent survey this week by two University of Natal academics has found an overwhelming majority of residents of St Wendolin's do not want to be incorporated into Kwazulu.

A vast majority of the community believe their situation will deteriorate if they come under the control of the Kwazulu Government. They also do not think Inkatha has contributed to the welfare of the St Wendolin's community.

These findings — the report will be available tomorrow — contradict those produced in a survey by Professor Lawrie Schlemmer's Inkatha Institute last August. The earlier survey found 80 percent of the community was in favour of incorporation.

Professor Schlemmer, who is also director of the Centre for Applied Social Studies at Natal University, told the Sunday Tribune only 23 residents were interviewed in the survey.

Professor Schlemmer said yesterday the two surveys were not comparable. His study had not been confined to St Wendolin's, but looked at broader issues affecting Africans in the greater Durban area.

The survey was not designed for the purposes of incorporation. It could not resolve the problems of incorporation.

favoured, 81 percent felt their situation would worsen should they be incorporated and an overwhelming 96,7 percent said Inkatha had not helped the residents at all. Only one person among the 300 interviewed believed Inkatha

had helped residents at all. The researchers emphasised that the survey should not be used to imply the community has reached a decision on incorporation.

other outsider, to translate opinion polls into concrete decisions. Rather, it is up to the people of St Wendolin's to debate the issue among themselves and come to a democratic decision.

The two researchers lash out at the Inkatha Institute survey, saying the institute is not a disinterested party.

Independent, and are perceived by respondents to be uninterested parties." Another violation was that at the time of the institute's survey, the community was under threat of removal. It was crucial that surveys be set within specific political

contexts. They are also concerned that the results of the August 1983 survey were presented more than eight months later in a manner which might suggest that they are as applicable now as then.



□ St Wendolin's — surveys done here

This week's survey was conducted by Michael Smithie and Paul Wellings, of the Department of Town and Regional Planning and the Development Studies Unit, under the auspices of the Built Environment Support Group. They found 89 percent of the residents were against incorporation (only 10,7 percent are in

S. Africane 20/5/68 (271)

# Koornhof accused of juggling removals figures

By Dominique Gilbert

DR Piet Koornhof is shifting the South African population around for ideological reasons as if they were figures in a mathematical game. But he forgets that his "incorrect" figures represent 1.2 million people who have suffered.

This is the opinion of Black Sash president Sheena Duncan, after Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, this week refused an estimation by the Surplus People's Project (SPP) that 3.5 million people had been relocated in the past 13 years.

"He's become a master mathematician and is juggling inadequate figures that represent human suffering," said Mrs Duncan.

Admitting for the first time that nearly two million black people had been removed, Dr Koornhof also admitted that many people had suffered but said thousands had not.

"I detect cynicism in these remarks. It's absolutely incredible, it's like saying six million Jews died in the holocaust," she said.

"How many of the thousands of black people shed tears and pleaded with him not to be moved? For him now to say he was visited by eight young white farmers who are also suffering is

a sordid exhibition of his insensitivity."

Palos of the division of justice and reconciliation of the South African Council of Churches, who also worked on the project, said the Minister's figure that only 455 890 people had been relocated for "ideological reasons" was intended to mislead Parliament and the public.

"I repudiate that statement harshly. He has forgotten about all the other categories of people that have been moved because of an ideologically motivated policy," said Mr Palos.

"In 1979 in Washington he said that the SPP report was dead. In fact, over the past three years prosecutions

on pass laws have nearly doubled. Then he attacked the removals and wept and said there would be no more. Many people have since been forced to go."

He said Dr Koornhof omitted to refer to the Government's extension of homelands policy while making his calculations and left out several categories of the removals like the approximate 1.1 million farm labourers who were relocated in terms of the Labour Tenant Policy.

Dr Koornhof also claimed this week that the SPP report was a "damned good propaganda piece against South Africa."

Mrs Duncan said the project aimed at exposing the truth in this country and



Piet Koornhof

"only the actions of Dr Koornhof's Government make for the so-called propaganda."

In his marathon Press conference earlier this week Dr Koornhof said figures in the SPP report, saying: "There were half-truths, quarter-truths and 10 percent truths."

**Cheap specs catch House's eye**

By Peter Mann, Political Correspondent

**SOUTH AFRICANS** may soon be able to buy cheap reading glasses at large department stores — as a result of a court ruling by the Strand T. Tribune's COLLEEN SHEARER.

The Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said he was awaiting the opinion of the Medical and Dental Council.

The council, in turn, had referred the matter to the Ophthalmological Society.

"If we get confirmation that the Ophthalmological Society is not opposed to it, and the Medical and Dental Council lend their approval, then I have no objection," he said.

"The principle is that if people can get cheaper glasses this way they deserve to get them."

The Tribune campaign had been raised in Parliament by two FFP members, Dr Marius Barnard, party spokesman on health, and Mr Peter Gastrow (Durban Central).

# Debt record

ce Hopwood

Dun's Gazette publisher says South Africans rely on credit as way of life

Not only has Dun's Gazette recorded the number of judgments of the Supreme Court, but it even more in these cases.

"This year looks just as bleak as each month it

purchase instalments for consumer goods last year jumped by 63 per cent to R31-million," said Mr Mankoff.

It is the highest figure that Dun and Bradstreet, the publishers of the authoritative *Dun's Gazette*, have ever recorded for South Africa.

gets higher and higher in January, the months of the year when the biggest debts are repaid.

"It's very clear that the consumer is living on credit as a way of life as he borrows more to compensate for his lower disposable income which has been cut away by in-

flation and growing taxes. Mr Mankoff's comments come at a time when South African consumers are preparing for a shopping spree before the increase in general sales tax on July 1.

Look around at their acquisition of the television set, electrical appliances, their car, and think they are better off. But more and more of them are facing staggering debt problems.

"If you did a survey of the people appearing on the court rolls every day, they would certainly think they were better off 20 years ago. Perhaps they did have less consumer items but they weren't being subpoenaed or having their goods sequestered or having to worry about their debts.

"The consumer has been hit by recession, a significant inflation and a jump in taxes in a relatively short time so the financial health of the consumer is probably worse off than it was 20 years ago."

means for the benefit of hire

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27/1

## Parliament and Politics

# Bloodshed warning from Shangaans

**Political Staff** has been warned by the Gankulu Legislative Assembly that there could be bloodshed if it goes ahead with a plan to transfer Shangaan-landed land to the

established a mission station called Kurruent.

In a memorandum, the assembly said it had learnt "with the utmost disgust" of the government's intention to incorporate the Ongedacht farm into Venda.

The memorandum, handed recently to the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Ben Wilkens, said the assembly wanted to "register its outright rejection of this diabolical move".

The assembly also said "the people of Gankulu are tired of being shunted around and packed together in already overpopulated areas in the name of 'separate development'".

Shangaan community of Ongedacht "is neither prepared to be nor to be removed from the farm during the first half of the last century when the Swiss missionaries arrived in the Transvaal. They had es-

ablished a mission station called Kurruent. The Kurruent community was one of the first in the Northern Transvaal to receive Western religion and education.

Apart from the church and school buildings, most of the residents had built modern houses and had constructed a small dam for their stock.

The people are therefore not prepared to hand over these improvements to the Venda Government. The Shangaan must suffer the consequences of removal and of a new life in a new barren environment."

The assembly also registered "its abhorrence and indignation to Pretoria's remorseless policy of removing Shangaan communities and tribes from their place of birth, paving way for the settlement of the central government's beloved children, namely the Venda."

"The removals have caused our people to lose thousands of hectares of residential, grazing and arable land, as well as their property. "The removals have also caused the loss of chieftainship, human and family disruptions. "Because of Pretoria's



Mr Ben Wilkens

caused untold sufferings for our people. Shangaan chiefs and their chiefs were "forcibly removed" from their original area.

"These removals have caused our people to lose thousands of hectares of residential, grazing and arable land, as well as their property. "The removals have also caused the loss of chieftainship, human and family disruptions. "Because of Pretoria's

forced to leave, which was "just" across a spirit "lies unoccupied to this day". "Because of this unexpected gift of land, the Vendas dubbed the area 'Giveshandane', meaning a free gift".

The memorandum also listed 42 farms which it had been taken from the Shangaan people. In an interview, the Chief Minister of Gankulu, Nisanwisi said although Mr Wilkens, who travelled to the homeland as captain, Gyaan, had said he could give no undertakings, the assembly's

often one-sided decisions of forcibly removing Shangaans from their land in favour of Vendas, Gankulu has now lost confidence in the government of the Republic of South Africa. "This state of affairs may eventually lead to bloodshed between Vendas and Shangaans," the memorandum said. In the following six pages, it listed chieftainships and farms which had been taken away from Shangaan people. It said the people being "packed together in even smaller areas".

This list contained the names of 31 chiefs who had been "forcibly removed". One of these, Mcoewen, and his people had been "dumped" in place called Mameburi which had become "a slum". The people had been "packed" into Mameburi like sardines, yet the land they had been

forced to leave, which was "just" across a spirit "lies unoccupied to this day". "Because of this unexpected gift of land, the Vendas dubbed the area 'Giveshandane', meaning a free gift".

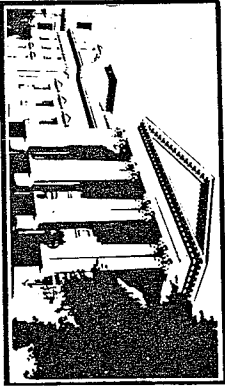
The memorandum also listed 42 farms which it had been taken from the Shangaan people. In an interview, the Chief Minister of Gankulu, Nisanwisi said although Mr Wilkens, who travelled to the homeland as captain, Gyaan, had said he could give no undertakings, the assembly's

supported the assembly's belief that there would be bloodshed if Ongedacht was transferred to Venda. "There could be very well be bloodshed if the government goes ahead with the move."

He also said a number of Shangaan areas had been incorporated into Lebowa. Professor Nisanwisi, who has firmly rejected independence for the homeland, criticized the government's policies. Officials administering the area which has left

## Parliament and Politics

# Crayfish, perlemoen controls possible



Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Crayfish and perlemoen sales to diners could be limited to specially-licensed sea food restaurants.

This possibility was raised yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, during debate on his department's budget.

Mr Wiley said the move was being considered to reduce the sometimes "exorbitant" crayfish prices in local outlets and to deal a further blow to the black market trade.

The idea would be to give certain hotels and restaurants "sea food licences" to serve crayfish and perlemoen. Restaurants serving crayfish and perlemoen without these licences could only have sold limited their supplies on the black market and would be prosecuted.

Mr Wiley said the opening of the Kreef Route in the Western Cape of brought nearer the ideal of the greater availability of some of South Africa's greatest popular seafoods.

Officials administering the new permit system had for the first time an indication of private catches with the exception of the black market.

Then I'm going to dig a grave next to Saul, and

□ **BEAUTY MKHIZE: Strong woman**

ask the police to shoot me the way they did to him.

After they've shot me they can just drag me into the grave. They don't need to bother with a coffin.

"If only I can lie next to Saul, I'll be happy."

Mrs. Mkhize was proud of her husband's attempts to prevent the forced removal of the community, and in many ways she is continuing his work.

Although her position as a widow still in the official mourning period precludes her from taking any official position, she is the person to whom the people come with their problems.

Currently living on the Mkhize farm are Iyapi and Tabita Sibanyoni, the parents of Zofenia, a young herdsman who died at the Dirkiesdorp police station last May.

"What else could I do," Mrs Mkhize asked quietly.

In front of her is a huge heap of building materials which she intends using for repairing and renovating her home.

Alongside her is the neatly tended family graveyard in which Saul Mkhize was buried. It is surrounded by newly

## QUOTE

□ I'm going to write to Dr Piet Koornhof and tell him that if we must leave Driefontein I want to know in advance. Then I'm going to dig a grave next to Saul, and ask the police to shoot me the way they did to him.

After they've shot me they can just drag me into the grave. They don't need to bother with a coffin. If only I can lie next to Saul, I'll be happy.



□ **The Sibanyonis — son died at the police station**

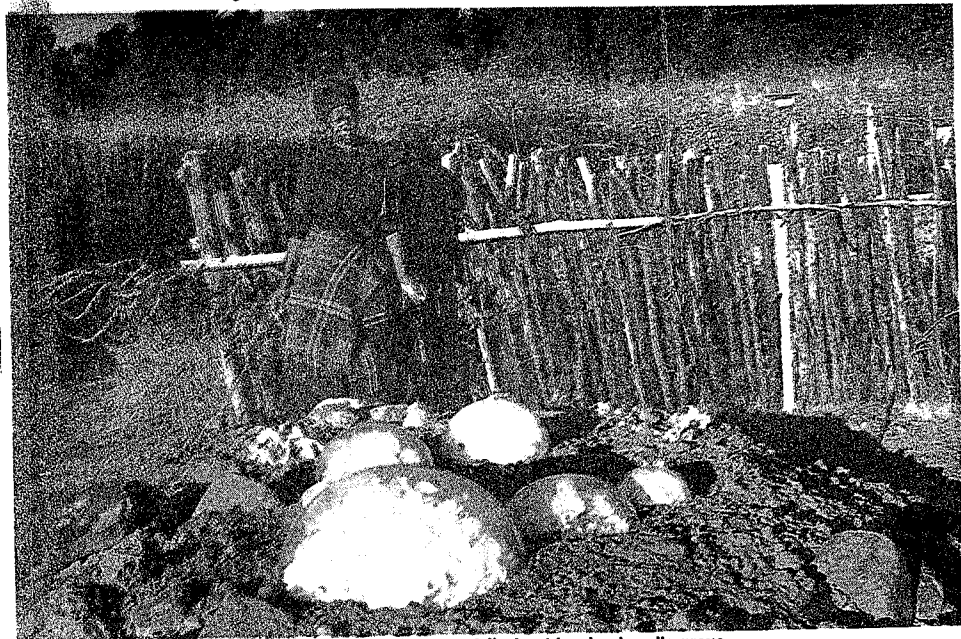
planted flowers and a fence that has been carefully maintained to keep out animals.

Behind her is the family home, constructed from stones carved by Saul Mkhize's grandfather after he gained freehold title to the land.

The maintenance of the area is clearly the result of long and painstaking hours of work - all of which has been done by Mrs Mkhize.

Even if influx control legislation did not forbid her seeking work in Johannesburg, she would not leave her threatened home. "If I go, who would there be to look after it?"

Tell me when I have to go, Dr Koornhof, then I'll dig my grave and ask the police to shoot me like they did my husband, says Mrs Mkhize



□ Beauty Mkhize pays tribute at her husband's grave

# 'Bury me beside Saul'

By ARLENE GETZ

"ALL I want is some advance warning — then I can dig my own grave."

Strong words, certainly, but they come from a strong woman.

Beauty Mkhize is the widow of Saul Mkhize, the Driefontein community leader who was shot dead by police as he was about to address a residents' meeting during the Easter weekend last year.

Her life changed dramatically the day the blast from a policeman's shotgun slammed into her husband's chest, but Mrs Mkhize has borne her problems with dignity.

But there is bitterness, bitterness at this month's acquittal of Constable J A Nienaber, the Dirkiesdorp policeman who shot Mr Mkhize, and bitterness at a government which wants to move her and thousands of other Driefontein residents from their long-standing homes.

"I'm going to write to Dr Koornhof," she told the Sunday Tribune at last week's religious ceremony to commemorate the anniversary of her husband's death.

"I'm going to write and tell him that if we must leave Driefontein I want



S. Express 29/11/84 (271)

# Mogopa people are putting down frail roots once again

IS IT going to be third time lucky for the people of Mogopa?

They've been uprooted by police from their ancestral home - Mogopa - in one of the world's most publicised removals.

They've lived in hot metal shacks in a place some call a desert - Pachsdraai.

And now some have moved themselves to a new life, starting from little or nothing in a strange place - Bethanie, outside Brix.

The moves all happened in just three months.

"We're happy here now. It'll never be like Mogopa, but it's much, much better than Pachsdraai," says Dora More whose family was among the 200 families who were moved against their will to Pachsdraai in February after they had lost the battle to retain the land they had bought in 1911.

Pachsdraai - their 'promised land' - was dry and dusty. The people said it was too hot and arid and the government had not provided them with toilets or adequate shelter. They said they preferred to be with their chief in Bethanie.

With the help of church organisations and the Black Sash they undertook to move to Bethanie.

"It was very hard moving. When we first arrived it poured with rain every day. We just had to stay under a piece of tin until the rain stopped and then we started putting this house together," says Mrs More.

She is 66, her husband, Jeremiah, is 83. His daughter, Pauline, says it is only now, after the 'traumatic' removal from their solid three bed-roomed house at Mogopa, that he's beginning to show his age.

Her parents received R2 000 from the government for their family home. Now they live in a shaggy structure of corrugated iron held together by the old doors and windows that they managed to salvage from their Mogopa

By SARAH CROWE

home before the bulldozers arrived.

It is the third 'home' they have had since arriving in the Bethanie area about two months ago - one in Bethanie while they waited for the chief to allocate land, and two temporary homes in Berseba, 10 km outside Bethanie. Now they're saving to build a permanent house which they can start when roads have been marked up.

## Voluntary

The people of Mogopa, once united, are now divided - 100 families are in Berseba, 20 families in Modikwe (just outside Berseba), 80 families in Bethanie and 180 families who moved 'voluntarily' last year, in Pachsdraai.

Their new home is still no paradise. There are no toilets and no taps - the nearest water is about 200m away and it costs R1.50 a tank which lasts about three days. Many of the people are too old

to walk to the water hole.

On the day they were taken from Mogopa, government trucks removed only the people and their goods. Those who themselves transported their animals to Pachsdraai were forbidden by the chief there, Mr Jacob More, from taking them to Bethanie.

Mrs More says: "This is our new home now, and we just have to pray that everything will be alright."

Things are already beginning to improve, - a Johannesburg company has offered to sponsor the installation of taps and they have also been promised toilets. But without the help of relatives, the church and other organisations, the people of Mogopa might not have survived the removal.

"There's nothing we can do. We just have to make do with what we've got here. There's nowhere else to go now. But this place will never be home for me," said one of the tribesmen.

● There are still 1 000 000 or more people waiting to be removed from government-decreed 'black spots'.



● Mr and Mrs Jeremiah More with their grandchildren - moved from Mogopa three months ago

(6) whether these threats have been investigated; if not, why not; if so, with what results?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) Yes.  
(2) Yes. During May 1984.

(a) An increase of approximately 100%, eg to increase a rental of R60,14 to R125 per month.

(b) 1 June 1984.

(3) No, the application was incomplete and has been returned.

(4) Yes. Tenants allege that the lessor informed them verbally that the rentals are to be increased and that they are obliged to sign an undertaking that they will vacate the flats on 1 June 1984.

(5) Yes. Tenants allege that the lessor informed them verbally that the provision of water and electricity will be ceased with effect from 1 June 1984.

(6) No. Tenants have been requested to make notes of all irregular incidents to serve as evidence when the alleged threats are investigated.

Onsok: resettlement area  
23/5/84  
271

\*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the Government intends establishing a resettlement area at Onsok, if so, (a) how many persons does the Government intend resettling there, (b) where will they be moved from and (c) (i) why and (ii) when will they be resettled?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) Yes, if necessary.  
(a) The precise number is unknown.

(b) From disjoint areas, if this should appear necessary.

(c) (i) In order to enable the inhabitants to arrive, if such a need should arise, to join their own comparators.  
(ii) Unknown at present.

Magopa: compensation

\*14. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 295 on 12 April 1984, what was the (a) lowest and (b) highest amount paid in compensation for land to persons who were moved from Magopa and held title to land prior to being moved;

(2) whether the land at Magopa has been sold by the Government; if so, (a) when and (b) to whom; if not, what steps will be taken in respect of this land?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) (a) and (b) No compensation in respect of land was paid to individuals as the land belonged to the tribe. The Minister of Co-operation and Development held the land in trust for the Bakwena-Ba-Magopa tribe.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) The Department of Community Development expropriated the land at Magopa and will dispose of it.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is compensation paid to the tribe for that land?

\*The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I replied previously that 420 heads of families received R1 208 268 in compensation. That compensation was for improvements made on the land. The question which the hon mem-

ber has now put is in relation to land. My reply is that it is tribal land, that it was held in trust and that the tribe received the compensation land at Pagsdrat. I hope the position is now clear to the hon member.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, what is the position in regard to the members of the tribe who refused to go to Pagsdrat, who were included in the ownership of the land and who went elsewhere?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the information at my disposal is that the compensation for land has been provided for the tribe at Pagsdrat. If the hon member is seeking further information, I suggest that she puts a further question on the Question Paper to enable me to investigate the position further, as I have no other information at my disposal at the moment.

Vaal Dam

\*15. Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(1) Whether he intends releasing water from the Vaal Dam; if so, (a) what quantity and (b) when;

(2) whether this water will be intended for (a) use by irrigation farmers and (b) other purposes; if so, (i) for what other purposes and (ii) what percentage of the normal water quota of such irrigation farmers will this water represent?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:**

(1) Yes.

(a) 400 Million cubic metres.

(b) As and when required.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) Urban and Industrial use.

(ii) 25 Per cent of the normal quota.

Sterkfontein Dam

\*16. Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(1) (a) What maximum quantity of water, expressed in cubic metres per second, can be pumped from the Tugela River to the Sterkfontein Dam and (b) how much electrical power, expressed in kilowatt-hours, is required to pump this water;

(2) whether this quantity of water can be supplied daily at a constant rate until 1 October 1984; if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:**

(1) (a) 11 cubic metres per second.

(b) 53 516 000 kilowatt-hours per month.

(2) Yes, provided no breakdowns occur.

Cookhouse Tunnel: canal

\*17. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

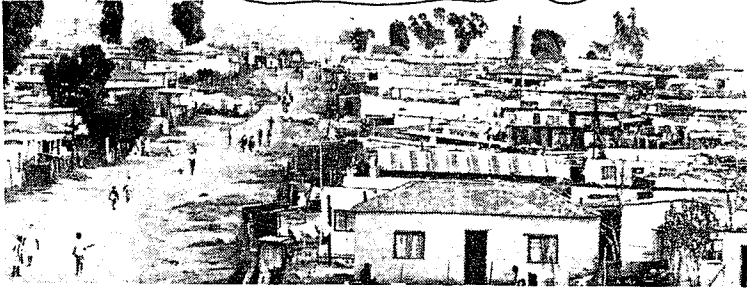
(1) Whether a high-level canal from the exit of the Cookhouse Tunnel to the Little Fish River was to be built; if so, (a) when were the plans for the canal finalized, (b) what was the nature of these plans and (c) what was the intended purpose of the canal;

(2) whether construction on the canal was commenced; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether the canal was completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the total cost involved; if not, (i) why not, (ii) (a) what portion of the canal



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SHANTY TOWN: Some of the residents of Leandra are to be resettled in the homelands.

# Families desperate

THE 116 families facing a threat of forced removal from Leandra are desperate following this week's top level meeting to decide whether they should stay or move.

Until yesterday, they had not been told of the outcome of the meeting held on Monday between local community councillors, officials of the Highveld Development Board and the chief magistrate of Evander.

The chairman of the Leandra Community Council, Mr Johannes Mlotshwa, refused to

comment except to say that he would invite The SOWETAN to a public meeting he would be addressing soon.

But Mr Abel Nkabinde, chairman of the Leandra Action Committee (LAC), vowed that even if the decision was that the families should leave, they would resist. "If there are people who are conniving with the Government in its attempt to remove our people to bantustans they do not know, I can swear now that they are wasting time because we are not going to move," he said.

## Houses

He added that 720 houses have been built for residents who are presently living in a shanty town. He said more than 720 families have been declared illegal and are to be moved.

On Sunday, a prayer meeting attended by some civic leaders from Soweto was held to pray for a favourable outcome of Monday's meeting.

# Raid plai

THE Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) has announced plans to hold public meetings throughout the country this week to "highlight the presence" of this week's security Police raids on offices and the homes of its members.

At least 41 people were affected by raids on AZAPO offices and homes throughout the country, AZAPO's central committee said in Johannesburg yesterday.

At a news conference, publicity secretary Muntu Myeza told reporters information about the affected people was still reaching AZAPO's national office in Johannesburg. He appeared most of them were office bearers though the homes of a few ordinary members as well as members of the Azanian Student Movement (ASM) were visited by Security Police.

Mr Myeza said where the meetings still to be arranged.

A statement issued by the executive committee denounced the raid as evidence of the South African Government's "political hypocrisy in the international world and the people in the country."

The Government prepared to "extend olive branch" to the

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# Resettlement blamed for congestion in hospitals

*Disputed  
24/5/84*

*(27)*

*(10)*

BISHO — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ntandazo Pityi, blamed the congestion of Ciskei hospitals on the dumping of people in Ciskei by the South African Government.

He was speaking during the health budget vote.

He said the dumpings were causing an upswing in the cost of drugs, vehicles and so on. More doctors, nurses and other personnel had to be employed because of these people being driven away from South Africa.

Mr Pityi said the greatest cause of starvation was inadequate land. He said the resettled people had no land to grow vegetables, or to keep at least a milk goat.

He said the Minister of Health, Dr H. C. Beukes, had told the House about a sum of R3 million set aside to treat TB.

An in-depth study at three resettlement areas revealed that the life of the rural poor was dominated by sheer survival. The cause was the land question and that these people had been driven away from employment opportunities by the laws of the Republic of South Africa.

Mr Pityi said the report of the in-depth study revealed that in Oxtan, near Sada, 61 per cent of the respondents had lost one child or more, and 30 per cent had lost three children or more. Oxtan was a resettlement area.

"Is this not a ploy to reduce black population?" he asked.

"How many times have we read about population explosion? First it was thinly disguised that it was directed at all the inhabitants of South Africa but as recently as Tuesday it was nakedly directed to blacks by the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, who follows fast on the similar suggestions from the other Afrikaner diehards."

Mr Pityi said that Mr Hayward had said that if blacks did not reduce their population growth South Africa was heading for catastrophe, not in terms of food but water. — DDR.

# No compensation for Magopa villagers

*C.M. (Trans 24/5/58)* Political Staff (271)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The people moved from the Magopa village in the Western Transvaal will not be paid compensation for their land, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

"No compensation in respect of land was paid to individuals as the land belonged to the tribe."

Replying to a question tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFF Houghton), he also said 420 heads of households at Magopa had been paid R1 208 268 compensation for improvements to the land.

## Compensatory land

However, the land had been tribal land, which had been held in trust, and the tribe had received compensatory land at Pachsdraai.

Asked by Mrs Suzman what the position was in regard to members of the tribe who had refused to go to Pachsdraai and had gone elsewhere, Dr Koornhof said compensatory land had been provided for the tribe at Pachsdraai.

Mrs Suzman said afterwards that the people who had refused to go to Pachsdraai had "clearly been left high and dry".

"This is one of the ways the government is forcing them to settle in the area chosen by the department."

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

# Forced removal policy creating poverty — PFP

ARGUS Provincial Staff 25/5/86 271

INSTEAD of fighting poverty by providing homes and jobs for South Africans, the Government was "resettling" millions of people at enormous cost, Mr Frank van der Velde (PFP Wynberg) said in the Provincial Council.

## 'Resettled blacks better off'

Provincial Staff

BLACK citizens of independent homelands could not "come and do as they like in this country", Mr S M Greeff (NP Outshoorn) said in the provincial council.

Defending National Party removals of blacks to resettlement areas, Mr Greeff denied that these were "forced removals".

He added: "We concede that sometimes action had to be taken against minorities who did not wish to co-operate with the majorities."

### "DEVELOPMENT"

The Government was giving blacks their own homes in properly planned towns and cities where it was easier to "provide the development potential for agriculture, irrigation and mining areas".

Mr Greeff said blacks were better off after being "resettled" by the Government.

"People who were formerly squatters now have their own homes and properties in properly planned towns and cities."

The Government was not winning the hearts and minds of people by supplying much-needed housing for those who had none. Instead, it was creating increasing poverty and deep-seated bitterness by continuing a policy of forced removals.

Mr van der Velde was introducing a motion "that this council abhors the continued forced removals of people for ideological reasons".

A "sick indictment" of the ideological policies was that in debates on the subject the National Party quibbled about the numbers involved and not the justification or morality of forced removals.

### "OBEY THE LAW"

Mr C J Veldtman (NP Durbanville) moved an amendment to the PFP motion in which a call was made "on all population groups to obey the laws of the country in order to ensure an orderly society; and, where relocations are still to be made, to give their co-operation so that this may be done in an orderly manner and with the least possible disruption to all involved".

In a division, the PFP motion was rejected and the NP motion approved by 36 votes to 10.

FRIDAY, 25 MAY 1984

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

## Strike craft: servicemen

\*1. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any members of the ship's company of strike craft are national servicemen undergoing their initial training; if not, why not; if so, (a) what percentage of the ship's company consist of national servicemen and (b) at what stage of their training do they commence sea-going service;
- (2) whether such national servicemen complete the balance of their initial training period in strike craft; if not, (a) why not and (b) what measures do they complete the balance of this training period?

## The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) It differs from craft to craft, at present from 4.2% to 12.7%.
- (b) On completion of their basic and specialist training.
- (2) Yes.

(a) and (b) fall away.

*Howland Q. 6.1. 1335*  
 Police: accommodation 25/5/84  
 \*2. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether single members of the South African Police are required by regulation to make use of police barrack accommodation; if so, in terms of what regulation;
- (2) whether such members may apply for

Mgwali area, 25/5/84

\*4. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What is the total population of the Mgwali area in the Eastern Cape;
- (2) whether any Black persons hold freehold title to land in this area; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) when and (ii) by whom was freehold title first granted to them?

## \*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) 7 489 persons.
- (2) No. The land belongs to the South African Development Trust and is occupied in terms of the traditional rental system.

\*5. Mr K M ANDREW—Education and Training—Reply standing over.

*Howland Q. 6.1. 1337*  
 \*6. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning the allocation of residential or commercial sites in Soweto, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;
- (2) whether there have been any (a) problems or (b) delays in allocating these sites to developers; if so, (i) why and (ii) what is the nature of the problems or delays;
- (3) whether any steps are being taken in respect of these delays; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) what results?

\*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) No. The allocation of residential and

business sites is a function of the Local Authority.

- (2) and (3) The Department of Co-operation and Development is not aware of any serious problems or any extraordinary delay with the allocation of sites.

The Development Boards, developers and the Department of Co-operation and Development are constantly involved in negotiations aimed at streamlining procedures in regard to development and any problem identified is addressed without delay.

If the hon member is aware of a problem or complaint in this regard and informs me of the particulars the matter will be investigated.

\*7. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What was the total revenue generated through all channels for the Black townships of (i) Langga, (ii) Nyanga and (iii) Guguletu in respect of the (a) 1982-83 and (b) 1983-84 financial years; (b) in what manner was each specified amount of this revenue generated and (c) what was the total expenditure on (i) administration and (ii) development schemes in respect of each of these townships.

- (2) how much of this amount was spent on (a) the building and/or renovation of (i) schools and (ii) houses, (b) the building and/or maintenance of roads and drains, (c) the provision of electricity, including street-lights, and (d) any other specified amenities and services?

\*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

The financial year for the development boards was adjusted to coincide with the

# Council row over removals

Cape Times 25/5/84

By HILARY VENABLES  
ILLNESS in Crossroads was the result of the "persecution of Cape Town's black population" and must not be exploited as a "stunt" to subject the people of the squatter camp to forced removal, Mrs Di Bishop, Progressive Federal Party MPC for Gardens, told the Provincial Council yesterday.

Mrs Bishop, speaking in support of a private member's motion by Mr Frank van der Velde of Wynberg abhorring "continued forced removals of people for ideological reasons" was subjected to a barrage of interjections from National Party members during the unruly debate.

She drew particularly heavy verbal fire from the NP when she reminded the council that Anne Frank had died of typhus "after a forced removal to Belsen due to her race".

"She was nevertheless murdered, and her death is on the conscience of all those who voted for Adolf Hitler," she said.

Mr Van der Velde said that although the health situation in Crossroads left a lot to be desired, infant mortality statistics among blacks in Cape Town, including those in the squatter camp, were far below the national average.

"So let's not talk

about removing health hazards," he said.

Referring to Khayelitsha, Mr Van der Velde said the PFP welcomed the building of houses for those who did not have any, but was against removing people — already adequately housed — for ideological reasons.

"The policy of forced removals is methodical, removal by removal, destroying the possibility of a peaceful future for South Africa," he said.

Both Mrs Bishop and Mrs Molly Blackburn (PFP Walmer) described in detail the paths and misery they had witnessed in resettlement camps they had visited.

Mr S M Greeff (NP Oudtshoorn) said in contrast that "resettlement" had improved the lot of many by giving them their own houses and providing them with an infrastructure and basic necessities.

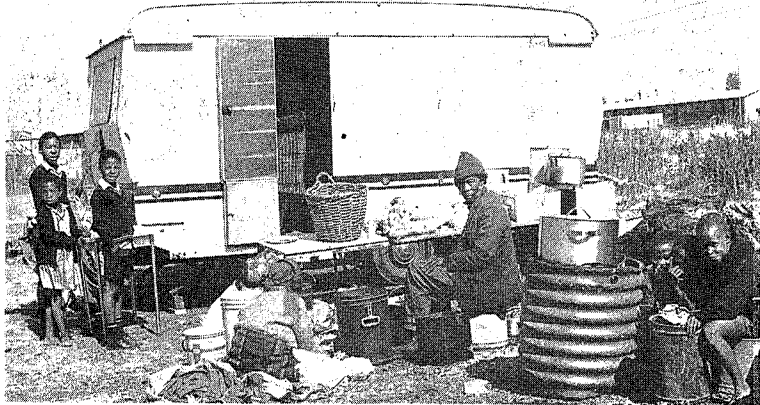
It had also brought scattered families together, created areas with greater economic potential and greater opportunities and made conflict between "ethnic groups" easier to control and eliminate, he claimed.

The motion was defeated and an amendment calling on all population groups to obey the laws of the country and to co-operate "where relocations are still to be made" was adopted after a division.

28/5/84



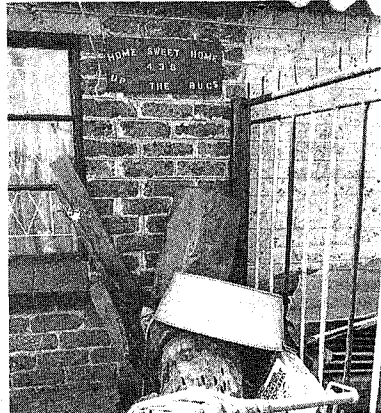
Mzimhlophe residents survive in appalling conditions. Most were resettled after their shacks in the Kiptown area were demolished in 1977.



Living in an old caravan is considered a luxury in the slum settlement. But it has its drawbacks too. All cooking has to be done outside, no matter what the weather.



Almost buried among the belongings stacked in their 25 sq.m. room, Mrs Annah Ramokhubedu and her bedridden husband are sharing the room with nine others.



The Mzimhlophe transit camp is one of the worst slums in the country — but, to the dwellers who have nowhere else to go, it's "home sweet-home."

# Mzimhlophe, where home is a hell in transit to despair

(271) ~~Star~~ Star 28/5/84

Dusty roads, heaps of garbage, blocked toilets, broken windows and an almost intolerable odour add up to home for 25 000 forgotten slum-dwellers of the Mzimhlophe transit camp.

Most have been officially in transit since 1977, and are likely to be for years to come.

Their mood finds expression in some of the graffiti in places like the local creche where one reads "DON'T (you) LOVE ME?"

Most of the families were resettled in the transit camp after their shacks were demolished in 1977 in the Kliptown area by the West Rand Administration Board (now the West Rand Development Board).

## FATAL BURNS

The families had been promised better houses elsewhere in Soweto. But nothing happened until Wrab "dumped" them in the hands of Diepmeadow Town Council when the new local authority was introduced in January.

It was in this village of shacks that two children were recently burned to death when they were trapped in a tiny corrugated iron room with no windows.

A frail 62-year-old resident who has lost hope of ever reaching Wrab's promised land, Mrs Annah Ramokhubedu, says: "I think even hell is better."

She and her ailing husband are sharing a 25 sq m room with nine relatives.

The next room is occupied by a family of 10 which has to go through hers to get in and out.

"The other family tramp on us when we are asleep," she said.

A young woman nurs-

in a tiny room she was sharing with her husband and four other children was overcome by grief and despair when The Star visited her.

She refused to give her name or allow reporters to enter her room because it was customary not to admit visitors before the baby was 10 days old.

"What hurts me most is that the people who are sharing the room next door were forced to walk through our room only minutes after I had given birth. I'm feeling very bad about it," she sobbed.

When we visited one of

The Star recently visited one of the worst slums in the country, the Mzimhlophe transit camp in Soweto. Story by Revelation Ntoula and pictures by Juda Ngwenya.

the two improvised creches on a cold morning we found 42 children aged three or four sprawled on the cement floors.

Wind was blowing into the dilapidated room through holes in the walls, windows and doors. All that appeared to be giving some comfort was an old coal stove in one corner of the multipurpose room.

The children do not have toilets on the premises and use chamberpots on the open stoep. There is no running water and there are no playgrounds.

"But we do our best under these bad conditions to keep the children happy," said Ms Nontombi Mjele, head of the creche.

They are supported by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches which provides everything from food to wages.

"God alone knows how we have been able to keep going for so long without any other assistance," said Ms Mjele.

Recently the Diepmeadow Town Council announced it was trying to find some money for the rehousing of the shantytown dwellers, but the people of the Mzimhlophe transit camp view the promise with scepticism after seven years of fading hope.



In an effort to keep the biting winter cold at bay, children gather around a brazier in the open veld near their Mzimhlophe transit camp home.



reply to my question too seeing that he has in fact replied on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence.

\*The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the question in respect of which I asked the hon member's co-operation by requesting him to put the question to the hon the Minister of Defence personally, is more of an administrative nature. I am of the opinion that to reply to that question himself, the question to the hon member for Witbank put to me is in regard to the Government's point of view. As a member of the Government I have no problem in telling the hon member what the Government's attitude is. That is the difference between the two questions and that is where the difference in approach lies as regards replying to them.

\*Mr. J. H. HOON: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, what is the Government's attitude in regard to the fact that members of the House of Assembly bandy the names of officers of the Defence Force across the floor of the House?

\*The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of the incident to which the hon member is referring.

\*Mr. J. H. HOON: But...

\*The MINISTER: The hon member should give me the opportunity to reply; I cannot reply when he gets excited.

I am not aware of the debate or the incident referred to by him, but it is a general rule here in the House that officers of the Services are treated in the House with the necessary respect.

\*11. Mr. J. H. HOON—Defence—Reply standing over.

Central business districts: cinemas

\*12. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether cinemas in central business

districts are to be opened to members of all race groups; if not, (a) to members of which race groups will they be closed and (b) for what reasons?

\*The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

This matter as well as the recommendations of the Strydom Committee in this regard have been referred to a Select Committee of Parliament and no details can therefore be furnished at this stage.

(271) *Howand*  
*Inanda Dam*  
*2015/84*  
\*13. Mr. P. C. CRONJE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(a) When is the construction of the Inanda Dam due to be completed, (b) when will retention of water commence and (c) when, under normal conditions, is it anticipated that the dam will be full?

\*The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries):

(a) December 1988.

(b) April 1988.

(c) March 1989, provided normal conditions prevail.

*Howand*  
*A. G. 1412*

Black Administration Act: proclamations

\*14. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any proclamations issued in terms of section 25 of the Black Administration Act, No. 38 of 1977, have been found to be in conflict with the provisions of section 1 of the National States Constitution Act, No. 21 of 1971; if so, (a) how

many and (b) in what year was each such proclamation issued?

\*The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) One.

(b) Proclamation R. 121 of 1982 issued on 28 June 1982. This Proclamation was subsequently declared null and void in the case of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and others versus the Government of Kwazulu (1983 (1) SA 164 AD).

\*15. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

\*16. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN—Posts and Telecommunications—Reply standing over.

\*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the hon the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications I ask that the reply to Question No 17 stand over.

\*Mr. A. B. WIDMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's non-reply, in view of the fact that an hon member is entitled to only three oral questions on any question day and in view of the fact that there are already three questions in my name for next Wednesday, 6 June, may I ask whether the reply to this question which now stands over can also be given on that date?

\*Mr. SPEAKER: Question No 17 of today will be treated as a Question standing over.

\*Mr. W. V. RAW: Why don't you ask your Whips?

*Howand*  
*2015/84*

\*18. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any White persons have

been moved for consolidation purposes; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any of these persons received any compensation; if not, why not; if so, what total amount in compensation had been paid to them as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

\*The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The required particulars are not being kept in the form of a special register. The South African Development Trust concluded approximately 5 700 transactions during the period 1975 to 1983. Should it be accepted that the 5 700 transactions were represented by approximately 5 000 White families, it could be argued that approximately 25 000 White persons were affected. The White landowners who sold their land to the Trust settled elsewhere at their own expense.

(2) The South African Development Trust pays compensation to all persons who sell their land to the Trust. The following amounts, which include compensation to Black landowners, were spent during the period 1975 to 1983:

1975/76: R64 873 238  
1976/77: R35 346 912  
1977/78: R37 207 061  
1978/79: R45 860 312  
1979/80: R51 258 541  
1980/81: R76 131 030  
1981/82: R61 236 727  
1982/83: R50 630 083

*Howand*  
*A. G. 1414*

\*19. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Community Development:

Group Areas Act

RBM 31/5/84 (271)

# Black farmers' plea to the queen

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

LEADERS of Kwa Ngema, a small black community threatened with relocation, have written to Queen Elizabeth and to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, pleading with them to intercede on their behalf and to dissuade the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, from going ahead with plans to remove them.

Timed to given maximum publicity to their cause... on the eve of talks at a luncheon on Saturday between Mr Botha and Mrs Thatcher, the letters were released for publication yesterday.

Situated in the Eastern Transvaal near the border

with Swaziland, Kwa Ngema, a large farm, which, as the letter to Queen Elizabeth notes, was given to the Ngema clan by King Edward VII in 1904 when the Transvaal was still a British colony.

"We believed this land was ours forever," the seven-man Kwa Ngema Committee say in their letter to Queen Elizabeth on behalf of the 160 families who live there today.

"Accordingly we have made our homes here, developed the land, built schools and lived in peace. Now the South African Government wants us to move away.

"We love this land of ours. It has two rivers and very good rich soil. We own tractors and we plough maize and

beans and often sell our surplus. We also own large herds of cattle and they are fat and healthy."

The letter points to fact of great significance in African culture: "Our ancestors are buried here and we are able to tend their graves."

It notes that three sites have been offered by Pretoria as alternative places for the community to settle at, but rejects them because they are too stony and situated inside "black homelands," a fact which the community fears may lead to loss of rights.

The official reason given for the threatened removal is the building of a dam which, authorities say, will flood

Kwa Ngema. The community's leaders, however, dispute this reason in their letter to Queen Elizabeth.

"Maps of the dam show it will only flood a small portion of our land. The small number of people affected are quite happy to move elsewhere inside our farm Kwa Ngema.

"We believe the South African Government may be using this as an excuse to get our land, as well as to remove us blacks from a white area."

The letter goes on to accuse Pretoria's officials of refusing to deal with Kwa Ngema's elected leaders. Instead, it says, they dealt with a "sell out" and, when he died

in February, they ignored them altogether.

In a separate letter to Mrs Thatcher, the chairman of the Ngema Committee, Mr Mose Ngema, gives the background to removals as a whole.

He notes the division of South Africa in white-designated land and "black homelands," with the land set aside for whites accounting for 87% of the total and that reserved for blacks comprising only 13%.

"The cornerstone of the policy of forced removals is that blacks who own land in 'white' South Africa must be moved to the 'homelands' and thereby lose their South African citizenship," he says.

# Removal tribe sends a plea to the Queen

271 S far 1/6/84

The people of kwaNgema, threatened with forced removal to a homeland, have appealed to Queen Elizabeth to raise their plight with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, during his visit to England.

"We write with urgency for we are not sure how much time we have," said a letter signed by the seven-man committee of the 160 families presently living near Wakkerstroom in the Eastern Transvaal. "The Government may go ahead with this removal at any moment."

Mr Botha will meet British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher tomorrow.

In the letter, the Queen was given details of the people's resistance to forced removals.

## DEED FOR LAND

A copy of a deed signed on June 21 1904 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal was attached to the letter. The committee said the farmland was given to them in the name of Queen Elizabeth's great-grandfather, King Edward VII.

"We believed this land was ours forever. Accordingly, we built our homes here, developed the land, built schools, and have lived in peace. Now the South African Government wants us to move away from here.

"We love this land of ours. It has two rivers and very good rich soil. We own tractors, and we plough maize and beans, and often sell our surplus. We also own large herds of fat and healthy cattle. Our ancestors are buried here, and we are able to tend to their graves."

The people are not sure where the Government intends to resettle them, though Oshoek, Lochiel (both near the Swaziland border) and Babanango have been mentioned.

"Lochiel is rocky and there are already people living there. We do not wish to disturb them," said the letter. "Oshoek is far worse. It seems to us that it is being carved out of rocky mountain-side."

They said the feared great hardship and loss if moved to one of these places.

The reason given by the Government for the removal was that a dam was being built in their area. They welcomed the dam which would help them greatly. They said the Government "may be using this as an excuse to get our land, as well as to remove us blacks from a white area".

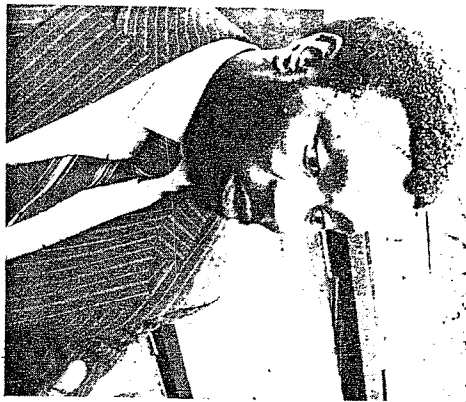
"In recent months we have not even been allowed to hold meetings to discuss the situation. Before, the Government would not deal with the democratically-elected kwaNgema committee. Instead, they dealt with a discredited community member whom we did not support.

"He died in February. Since then we have not seen the Government officials nor heard from them. This means the Government might move us without negotiating with us.

"We appeal to you to raise the matter with your government and that of South Africa."

"Please, will you, or your Prime Minister, ask the Government to leave us in peace. Since England gave us this land, how can South Africa take it away?"

# From Tembisa to Buckingham Palace



MOSES NGEMA, chairman of the Ngema committee. A letter to the Queen.

**DEAR QUEEN ELIZABETH,**  
 We are writing to you as representatives of the Ngema community. We live on a farm situated in the Eastern Transvaal of South Africa. It was given to us in 1904 by the Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal in the name of King Edward VII, your late great-grandfather. We believed this land was ours forever. Accordingly we have made our homes here, developed the land, built schools, and have lived in peace. Now the South African Government want us to move away from here.

We love this land of ours. It has two rivers and good, rich soil. We own tractors and we plough maize and beans and often sell our surplus. We also own large herds of cattle and they are fat and healthy. Our ancestors are buried here, and we are able to tend their graves.

We are not sure where the Government intends us to go. The places that have been mentioned to us are Oshoek, Lochiel and Babanango. All are in homelands and both Oshoek and Lochiel are near the Swaziland border. Lochiel is rocky and there are already people

This is the letter the Kwa Ngema community sent to the Queen of England, putting their case into historical perspective. It's a desperate plea to the monarch who first granted them their land.

living there. We do not wish to disturb them; Oshoek is far worse. It seems to us that it is being carved out of the rocky mountainside. There is not even proper soil at this place. We fear that if we are to be moved here, or anywhere else, we will suffer great hardship and loss. What will happen to the houses we have built over the years? Where will our many cattle graze in these barren places? How will we be able to grow or sell maize on such

soil? Most importantly, will we still be able to get our passes registered for work in urban areas if we are to be moved into the homelands? These are all questions that worry and disturb us. The reason that has been given for the removal is that a dam is being built in our area. This is indeed true. But we welcome the dam. It will help us greatly. Maps of the dam show that it will only flood a small portion of our land and the small numbers of people affected are quite happy to move elsewhere inside our farm Kwa Ngema. But, as we said, the dam will not affect the majority of our people. We believe that the South African Government may be using this as an excuse to get our land, as well as to remove us blacks from a white area.

At the moment we are suffering because of this. In recent months we have not even been allowed to hold meetings to discuss the situation. Before that, the Government would not deal with the democratically-elected Kwa Ngema committee; instead they dealt with a discredited community member whom we did not support. He died in February.

**R1 500,00 PER MONTH FOR YOU!!!?**

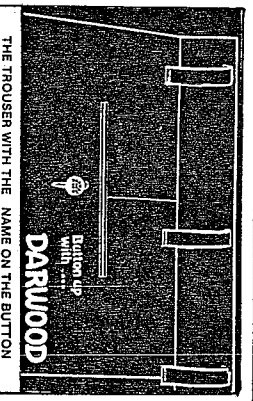
We URGENTLY require Men and Women of all races in every Town, Township and District of the Country, Homelands and National States as Franchise Officers. **FULL OR PART TIME**  
 No previous experience required - Training given in your Locality.

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 Address: .....



**DARWOOD**  
 THE TROUSER WITH THE NAME ON THE BUTTON

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Mdantane**  
**Lawyer Freed**  
 \*\*\*\*\*

FORMER Mdantane magistrate attorney Xolile Qekha has been removed from public violence, in connection with the 10 inflammatory speeches by Mr. Tlokle Jafar in March. The State further alleged speech was calculated to incite a revolt against the Ciskei Government.



# KwaNgema's desperate plea . . .

# DEAR QUE

3/6/84  
city press  
(271)

**A DRAMATIC LETTER of appeal to the Queen of England to stop the forced resettlement of a small Eastern Transvaal community is on its way to Buckingham Palace.**

The embattled KwaNgema community, neighbours of the Driefontein people whose leader Saul Mkhize was shot dead by a cop last year, have also sent a letter of appeal to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Queen Elizabeth's great grandtather, King



**KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH:** Decree in his name.

Edward the Seventh, gave the Ngema clan 5 077 morgen of land near Wakkerstroom in 1904, and now the KwaNgema community is asking her in a letter to intervene to stop their removal.

"Since England gave us this land, how can South Africa take it away?" KwaNgema community leaders say in their letter to Queen Elizabeth.

They have asked Mrs Thatcher — who is due to meet Prime Minister P W Botha for lunch on Saturday — to persuade him "to leave us to continue our peaceful, productive life in KwaNgema and to stop all the forced removals of black people from their homes".

Queen Elizabeth and Mrs

By **HOWARD BARRELL**

Thatcher are certain to receive the letters before Mr Botha's arrival in Britain.

Observers believe the letter from the Ngema clan and the issue of ongoing forced removals could be a major embarrassment to Mr Botha as he tries to convince European leaders he is trying to slowly dismantle apartheid.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, acting in the name of King Edward the Seventh, granted the use of the land to the family of the late patriarch, Stuurman Ngema, "for services rendered in battle" to British forces during the Boer War.

The deed, signed by the Lieutenant Governor, says:

"In the name and on behalf of His Majesty Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India . . . I, the Lieutenant Governor

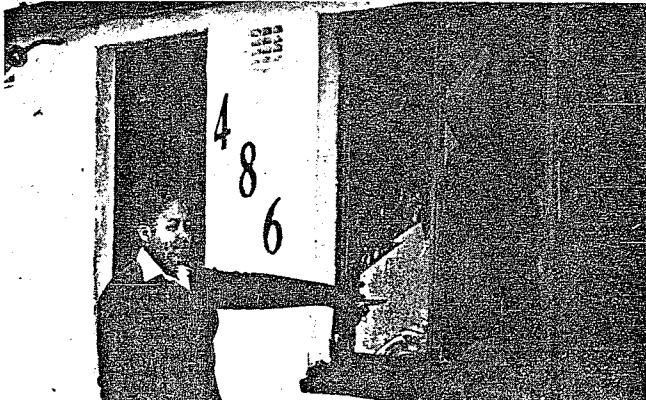
hereby reserve for the occupation of the Commissioner of Native Affairs in trust for the heirs and successors of the late Stuurman, during good behaviour, a certain piece of land . . . Kaffir Locatie Number 410 in the district of Wakkerstroom".

The Deed also states that the Native Affairs Commissioner "shall have no power to transfer, lease, mortgage or otherwise encumber" the land given for the use of the Ngema family.

The Ngema people charge in their letter to the Queen that the Government is using the construction of a dam in the district as an excuse to move them. They say they "welcome" the dam, which will help their farming, and cover only a small portion of their land when full.

They say that if they are moved to Oshoek, Lochiel or Babanango — as the Government apparently plans — "we will suffer great hardship and loss".

"Your Majesty," writes the Ngema community, "we hope that you will receive our plea with compassion and help us with all speed in any way you can".



# Suicide hits council

**FOUR** petrol bombs were hurled in the house of Diepmeadow councillor M J Khumalo early yesterday morning, causing extensive

By **KHUL**

was destroying a bedroom.

a's desperate plea . . .

# R QUEEN

By HOWARD BARRELL

1) appeal to top the small community is Palace.

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QUEEN ELIZABETH: Letter on its way.

Kwa Ngema's letter — Page 4

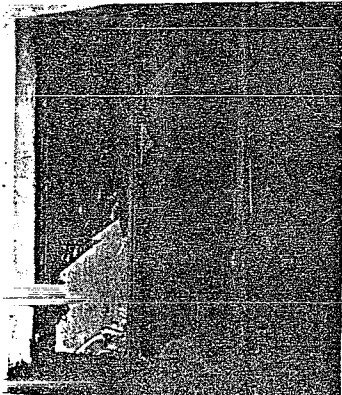
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By KHULU SIBIYA

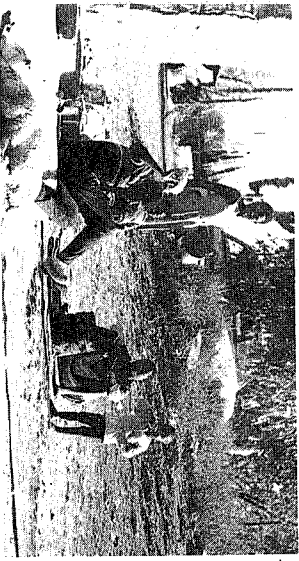
was destroyed, as well as a bedroom suite and curtains.

of his father's involvement in Inkatha and the council. "My father told me he was expecting this to come at any time. I suppose this is the price one has to pay for working within the sys-

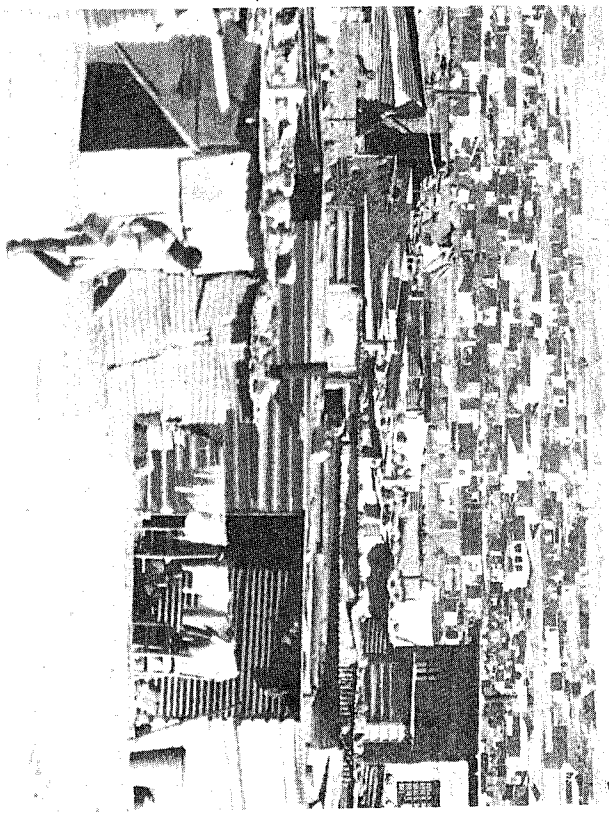


(107/11A) (84A) City Press 3/6/84

# Where the darker must leave and the lighter must stay



● Children of the remaining families at Luckhoff in the Free State



● Bochabela — the sprawling rural slum east of Bloemfontein where the families have been moved





# THE HORROR MOVIE THAT IS REAL LIFE FOR BOCHABELLA'S PEOPLE

SHACKS and shanties are common in South Africa, but the size of Bochabela gives this arid metropolis of misery its own special quality.

First sight of the sprawling slum gives one the impression of a massively overdone movie set. Inevitably to depict, unpalatable to something of the past — or perhaps of the southerly — but there that any horror one might experience is delayered by the feeling that this cast of thousands will surely go home tonight for a shower and a sleep before coming back on set that people. But when one is there, one notices actually, a life-shaping soccer by day and, by night, a fireside dance and song, a cheerful harmonica, laughter, and beers in quart bottles.

What human spirit still lurks there? In late 1979, the Bophuthatwa authorities, which with Sotho reservationists (the Bantustans), the homeland township that serves Bloemfontein ekkm away.

The Sotho people say the Bophuthatwa government closed their schools and clinics and that they were forced to move to Sotho

The South African Government settled about 93 families in Over-desolate area known as Over-wacht.

It is later renamed Bochabela but an embarrassing name for a resettlement camp.

Since the beginning of 1980 Bochabela has become a resettlement site for thousands of black people moved by the government.

Then it rains or that anything grows in Bochabela. But there is a clinic there — and other people.

There are now about 240,000 people there, equivalent to three of the Free State of newly-built box houses and tin toilets stand in wait for new arrivals to Bochabela.

The happiest man there is Mr. Daniel Ntshi.

Headmaster and former chairman of the Luchhoff community council, he has the first man to move from the small, south-western town of Co-operation and Development, began "negotiations" with him to move 94 black families

to Bochabela.

Mr Ntshi used to be headmaster at Luchhoff where there were 40 teachers. He is now in charge of 10 — including two department heads.

He was given R9,000 compensation to build a R63,000 house on one of his three plots at Bochabela. He could never have done this at Luchhoff, he says.

Mr Ntshi says he thinks the people he used to "represent" at Luchhoff don't see eye-to-eye with Mrs Paulina Selah. One of his in a populus (doll house) across the valley from where Mr Ntshi's plots, with running water and electricity, stand in splendid isolation.

Mrs Selah is "family" by marriage of Mr Ntshi. She refuses to talk about Luchhoff as she lived with her four children in a four-room house. They now share a three-room box house 240km away from her family's graves at Luchhoff.

"I was born there and I grew old there. She doesn't want to be in Bochabela but she has no option. Her brother and his wife, Mr Jan

and Mrs Elizabeth Selah, live with their children in a four-roomed house at Bochabela.

They left behind a house with three bedrooms, a visitor's room, two passages, a kitchen, a porch and a concrete path to the gate.

They do not know if they will receive compensation but hope they do because they didn't dismantle their home before they left, as were the others did when the doors and told to take it in them.

Mr Ntshi, the people refusing to move would not mention Mr Ntshi's name, though one woman urged the elders, who were gathered to relate their story, to do so.

"The community councillors were the first to move," was all they would say of him.

Was all this necessary for the new constitution to get the vote? They could "go and vote" when they came, the black people would even "go and vote" in their homeland elections but it was not necessary for them to move, the elders said.

Why didn't the government just leave them living together?

decided that the black area at Luchhoff should not disappear" but it was the wish of those people who were away from Luchhoff should move closer to their places of employment.

He said most blacks in Luchhoff did not work there.

Mr Kriel said Bochabela was "the closest black area to Luchhoff for the people to move".

He did not know who jobs the people were doing in or near Bochabela.

Mr Kriel said that he was concerned that there had been an argument standing between this department and the people Luchhoff.

"I am surprised if they have had any impression that they have to move. Anyone who wants to stay or return is free to do so."

# ALL VOLUNARY, SAYS KRIEL

MR HENRIE Kriel, chief commissioner of Co-operation and Development for the Free State, said the people of Luchhoff who were moved 240km to Bochabela in the past five weeks did so "very much on a voluntary basis".

He said those who did not want to move could stay and those who wished to return were welcome to do so.

He "strongly denied" that the people had been told they had to move or that there had been threats.

He said "legally married" couples could get Group Areas permits to live together if one was black and the other coloured.

Compensation was still being worked out on the basis of valuation of village homes.

In 1980, the department decided that the black area at Luchhoff should not disappear" but it was the wish of those people who were away from Luchhoff should move closer to their places of employment.

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RDM 5/16/84 (27)

# Removals: PW challenged

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE statement by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha in Europe this week, that blacks in South Africa were persuaded rather than forced to move, was challenged yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, and Mr John Kane-Berman, director of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Botha told a Press conference in Switzerland: "We do not force people to move to new homes. We try to convince them (to move in their own interests)."

Bishop Tutu, who has often been accused by the Govern-

ment of presenting a false picture of the situation in South Africa while overseas, said yesterday: "What did they do at Mogopa when they forced 300 families to move at gunpoint. Is that not forced removal?"

Bishop Tutu referred to the 456 860 people who have, on the admission of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, been moved for "ideological reasons". He wanted to know whether they, too, had not been subject to forced removal.

"What would he (the Prime Minister) say if he lived in Pageview and was told he had to move to Lenasia.

Would he say he had moved voluntarily?"

He asked whether the demolition of churches, schools, clinics and water supplies at Mogopa was carried out to enable them to move "voluntarily".

Mr Kane-Berman said: "The Prime Minister's remark is misleading to say the least. There is plenty of persuasive evidence that the authorities have compelled people to move from white-designated areas to the homelands."

He said: "If the Prime Minister genuinely believes that the Department of Co-operation and Development persuades rather than coerces

people to move, perhaps it is time for a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the entire issue in detail."

In a recent report, Ms Aninka Claasens, of the Black Sash, analysed the nature of "voluntary removals" in South Africa.

The Department of Co-operation and Development was under a standing instruction to persuade people to move, she said, citing a 1982 circular insisting that people earmarked for removal should be treated with "human kindness at all times".

But, she added, persuasion gave way to direct and indirect pressure and, ultimately, to coercion, if "sweet talk" was unsuccessful.

# Govt firm on removals

Sowetan 7/6/84 (271)

**RESIDENTS** of Huhudi township who have resisted forced resettlement for the past 14 years have been informed by the Government that they are to be moved to Bophuthatswana.

Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy-Minister of Co-operation and Development has informed the residents in a letter that it is the Government's long-standing policy to resettle residents of urban black townships

in nearby "national states wherever practicable".

The letter is a response to one written to the department by the Huhudi Civic Association last year, in which the Government was informed of the residents' intention to be allowed to remain in Huhudi and not to be resettled 55 km away in Pudimoe.

A concession was later made in 1981 that families with proper dwellings be allowed

and those without, be resettled in Pudimoe on a "voluntary" basis.

The Northern Cape Administration Board has recently reported that it would be economically more feasible for all Huhudi families to be resettled in Pudimoe.

## Priority

This matter, according to Dr Morrison's letter, is being given priority attention "and you may rest assured

that whatever decision will be taken will again be in the best interests of all concerned".

Reacting to the letter, the Huhudi Civic Association (Huca) said it was not surprised by the Government's standpoint as it was no different from that given to people of Driefontein, District Six, Crossroads and many other places.

A report on the latest developments will be given at a mass rally to be held on Sunday.

RAM 7/6/84 (271)

THE people of KwaNgema — a beautiful and bountiful farm near Piet Retief — are under threat of forced removal. They wrote to Queen Elizabeth last week only because they say they have been unable to talk to the South African authorities.

For months the community has sent letters and telegrams to officials in Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-Operation and Development in an attempt to discuss their pending removal from the land they have occupied for 80 years.

Very few of these have been answered.

In May they sent their latest letter to Dr Koornhof, pointing out it was the Government's stated policy to negotiate with communities that were to be moved.

It asked him to issue the necessary directives to his officials to implement this policy.

The Government, however, had chosen to deal with a deposed leader of the KwaNgema community, Mr Gabriel Ngema.

The department told the community that Mr Ngema — "their chief" — had agreed to move and the community were obliged to follow him.

However, the community had rejected Mr Gabriel Ngema and voted in Mr Moses Ngema as their head.

Last December, the committee invited officials to attend a community meeting to find out who their leaders were.

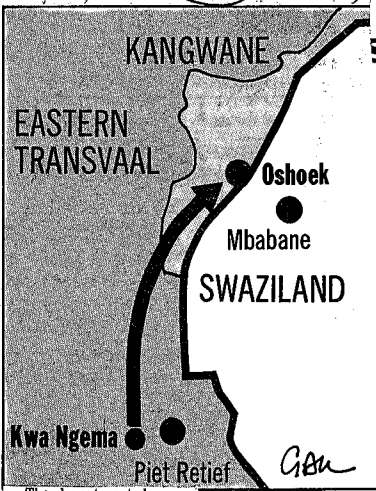
The officials did not attend the meeting, but were sent a full list of those who attended — representing about 75% of the community — and who unanimously endorsed Mr Moses Ngema's committee.

When Mr Gabriel Ngema died last year, Government attempts to uphold his "leadership status" led to a bizarre confrontation at the graveside.

Officials went to his funeral and tried to talk his family into burying him at Lochiel, the place to which they are to be moved.

Had the burial taken place at Lochiel, it would have been an important step in the Government's attempts to get the community to move there. However, the family refused and Mr Gabriel Ngema was buried at KwaNgema.

After his death, the Ngemas wrote once again to the Department of Co-operation and Development to say there was no longer any reason why the Government should not recognise the committee as the representative leaders of the community.



The department, however, replied that a new leader would have to be appointed out of the family of Mr Gabriel Ngema "in accordance with custom".

Negotiations on the removal would be conducted with this new leader, the department said.

This "custom", however, was the invention of the department. The KwaNgema committee has always been elected and has never been considered hereditary.

The argument is still going on. The Government refuses to recognise the elected committee and no negotiations are taking place.

The people of KwaNgema, however, are fearful that their removal is imminent. Numbers have been painted on their doors... a sure sign the community does not have long to go.

KwaNgema is one of a cluster of three communities under threat of removal, allegedly because a dam is being built in the area. The other two are Driefontein — which sprang into world headlines last year when the community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, was shot dead — and Daggakraal.

The people of KwaNgema welcome the new dam. They say there will be enough land left on the farm to accommodate everyone and the extra water will be valuable.

They believe the real reason they are being moved is that they are a "black spot", one of the few black-owned areas still remaining in the 87% of the country which has been declared "white".

They have been told they may choose between resettlement camps in Oshoek, Lochiel and Babanango. At the moment, a camp is being built in Oshoek and the

community fears they will be forcibly moved as soon as the camp has been completed.

Both Oshoek and Lochiel are in Kangwane, which means that if the proposed land deal with Swaziland goes through, the people of KwaNgema could find themselves in a foreign country.

It is easy to see why they are so opposed to moving. KwaNgema — or "Kaffir Lokasie" as it is named on maps — is a large, fertile and scenic farm.

It is an underpopulated area, with small houses dotted far apart on the picturesque hills of the Eastern Transvaal.

The land was given to Mr Stuurman Ngema for services rendered during the Anglo-Boer War and most of the people living there today are descendants of Stuurman. The title deed today is in the name of the family as a whole.

During most years, the extended family of Ngemas grow more maize and beans than they can eat, although they have cultivated only a small portion of the farm.

In good years, each of the 150 families sell 20 or 30 bags of maize to the local co-operative.

They own about 16 tractors and many cars. They have built a school and have hired teachers to live there and educate their children.

Faced with the possibility of living in an overcrowded and arid resettlement camp, they are determined to stay.

"It is better to die than to leave this place. If they come and want us to move, I might as well gather all the people together and tell them to bring machineguns to shoot us," Mr Moses Ngema said.

There is little likelihood the Government will succeed in convincing the Ngemas to change this attitude, especially since they are not negotiating with them at the moment.

# KwaNgema — the community that would rather perish than uproar

ANTON HARBER Political Reporter

This is an edited version of the letter sent to Queen Elizabeth

Dear Queen Elizabeth,

We are writing to you as representatives of the Ngema community. We live on a farm given to us in 1904 by the Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal, in the name of King Edward VII, your late great-grandfather.

We believed this land was ours forever. Accordingly, we have made our homes here, developed the land, built the schools and have lived in peace.

Now the South African Government wants us to move away from here.

We love this land of ours. It has two rivers and very good rich soil. We own tractors and we plough maize and beans and often sell our surplus. We also own large herds of cattle and they are fat and healthy.

Our ancestors are buried here and we are able to tend to their graves.

We are not sure where the Government intends us to go. The places that have been mentioned to us are Oshoek, Lochiel and Babanango. All are in homelands.

We fear that we will suffer great hardship and loss.

What will happen to the houses we have built over the years? Where will our many cattle graze in these barren places? How will we be able to grow, or sell maize on the poor soil in these places? Most importantly, will we still be able to get our passes registered for work in urban areas?

The reason that has been given for the removal is that a dam is being built in our area. This is indeed true. But we welcome the dam.

We believe that the South African Government may be using this as an excuse to get our land, as well as to remove us blacks from a white area.

At the moment we are suffering because of this. In recent months we have not even been allowed to hold meetings to discuss the situation. Before that, the Government would not deal with the democratically elected Kwa Ngema committee.

This means that the government might move us without negotiating with us, or holding proper discussion. This is against the policy even of our government.

Your Majesty, we are writing to you to inform you of our plight in the hope that you can somehow intercede for us with the South African Government.

We feel sure that you will understand and sympathise with us. We appeal to you to raise this matter with your Government and that of South Africa.

We are aware that our Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, will be in England in June. Please will you or your Prime Minister ask the South African Government to leave us in peace? Since England gave us this land, how can South Africa take it away?

Yours in gratitude,  
The KwaNgema Committee.

... he said: ... tance and struggle.

KOM 8/16/84 (27)

# 116 families in Leandra limbo

Political Reporter

ONE hundred and sixteen families in Leandra township in the Eastern Transvaal are waiting for a decision from the Department of Cooperation and Development to know whether they can stay or must move to KwaNdebele.

Threats to force them to move are being opposed by the Leandra Action Committee (LAC), which says that the Peri Urban Board promised in 1973 to build houses for everybody in Leandra.

A new township is being

built in Leandra, but officials have said that only those with Section 10(d), a, b or c rights can stay in the new township.

Only 712 houses were built for the 18 000 people of Leandra and the LAC believed the new township was being used to force many of them to go to KwaNdebele.

According to Mr M A Nkabinde, chairman of the LAC, the authorities were not giving any of the new houses to pensioners, unmarried people or those with Section 10(d) rights.

He also said yesterday that

the R35 rental for the new houses was excessive since they had no electricity.

Mr Toby Verwey, the director of finance of the Highveld Administration Board, said the problem had been discussed at a meeting two weeks ago. The question of the 116 families had been referred to the Chief Commissioner, Mr Willie van Niekerk, for a final decision on whether they could stay in Leandra.

Mr Van Niekerk was unavailable for comment yesterday.

ISSUE OF THE WEEK (contd): FORCED REMOVALS

From P1

The ugly face of apartheid

071D Star 9/6/84

His original ship of the tongue may have been closer to the mark. A report compiled by the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference lists several methods the Government uses to resettle people. These include people moved so that communities can be ethnically pure, "persuasion" by removing facilities such as schools or clinics, intimidation by threatening people if they do not move they will not be compensated if they have to be forced, and, ultimately, brute force.

The case of just one family serves to highlight what is involved in being "convinced" to move to greater pastures. Mrs Dora More (65) was one of the hundreds involved in the celebrated removals from Mogopo earlier this year. She and her 85-year-old husband were forced to move to Paardstrand in February after losing the battle to retain the land their family bought in 1911.

Horrified by the hot, dusty and arid conditions they found there they fled to Bethanie, near Brits, where their chief had settled.

They left a solid three-bedroom home at Mogopo for which they were compensated R2 000. At Bethanie they had to construct their own shack from iron using the doors and windows they were able to salvage from their Mogopo home after the bulldozers came.

Now there are no toilets, taps or roads. The nearest water is 200 m from their home.

National Party spokesmen say that removals are sometimes justified in the South African context, that people must be resettled if the system is going to work. People are moved to areas with better facilities and employment opportunities, they say. Many people would testify that all too often this is not the case.

that people, like Mrs More, are turfed out of established family homes and thrown into almost bare veld, without even basic facilities.

The Progressive Federal Party Southern Transvaal Removals Committee chairman, Mr R V Carlisle, recently said in Sandton that removals were the greatest moral issue of our day.

"The issue is as fundamental as the Holocaust. If not as final in its solutions," he said.

One of the ugliest features of removals has been unvarnished greed or whites seeking only material benefits, he said.

At the site of one forced removal in the Transvaal earlier this year, Mr Carlisle said, the local white farmers turned up in droves to buy livestock and other odds and ends at bargain prices. White, terrified, blacks, were

forced on to the trucks, a "carnival atmosphere" prevailed among the bargain hunters.

Most of all the farmers want the blacks' land. They generally get it cheaply. And in Natal a new interest in getting blacks out of black spots has emerged. Of 35 black spots so far investigated by the Surplus Peoples Project, 30 have coal deposits, said Mr Carlisle.

"Nowadays when people are removed they can expect a small tin hut, a latrine and a site (no agricultural land). In some areas (Overwatch) the address is a lavatory number. What is left behind in the old community is destroyed."

Stories of misery and suffering, such as Mr Carlisle's are national and strong. Even if they were not representative of the hundreds of thousands who experienced resettlement they

are the stories which "highly make the newspapers and which come to the attention of the world."

They will also be the stories remembered when the history of South Africa is written. Properties are expropriated in any civilised society to make way for a road, airport or some other communal installation.

In a free society fair compensation is adequate protection because it allows the affected people to move anywhere they can afford to.

In South Africa people who have to be moved should also be properly encouraged by offering them freedom of choice of an alternative and fair compensation.

The Government has learned at first hand what the world really thinks about such things. It knows what is said in South Africa. It can count on domestic and international pressure to mount against removals, particularly when the colourists and Indians take their seats in Parliament a few months from now. For official reports

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The Star REVIEW Saturday June 9 1984

## PERSONALITY OF THE WEEK: CHRIS BUTCHER

### HE has ridden in a noddy in the Colorado ski resort of Aspen. It was not a budding brooco he rode, but a wild bull international for England against the Springboks in Port Elizabeth last week.

He almost missed the final training session before his first rugby international for England against the Springboks in Port Elizabeth last week.

He has taken a "dive" in a junior international. What sort of fellow is Chris Butcher, rebel and bell-ringer of John Scott's 1994 England team?

He's a lot like most half-raisers — a sort of Errol Flynn character who finds being deadly serious about life a bit of a bore. He's the sort of person many will hold up as the example of a reprobate, but secretly envy.

Undisciplined, he is also loyal to a fault — as just these two tales illustrate.

It's the morning before the first test at Rest Examinus Stadium. The rest of the England team has left their hotel for a beachfront workout. Looking like some startled, wild-eyed creature he comes tearing

into the hotel lobby. He looks about him. No one in sight. Just a rather frazzled-looking tour manager, RTU president Ron Jacobs.

Jacobs points towards the beach. "That way," he barks, "patch of grass down there somewhere."

Sometime later, presently in a kombi find him wandering in Happy Valley, on the opposite side to the beach, completely lost. They load him up and rush him to the scene of the training.

What coach Dick Greenwood said, if anything, is not recorded. Then there was the time he was playing for England under 23 in a junior international against Rumania. His best friend, Andy Dunn, was on the bench. Unlike the talented Butcher, to have played for England at this level would have meant the world to Dan.

Butcher knew it.

"Don't worry, Andy," he told his friend. "I'll see you get your cap."

He did. In the second half he fagged an injury and an eternally grateful Andy Dunn came in to win his junior international cap. Less conventional than that, it's difficult to get it.



## NEWS

### SUMMARY

#### SUNDAY

● The British barque Marquis, taking part in the "tall ships" race between Bermuda and the Canadian town of Halifax, is swamped by a freak wave in the notorious "Bermuda Triangle" and sinks. Nine of the ship complement of 28 are rescued, but the remaining 19 — including a 15-month-old baby — are pronounced missing, presumed drowned.

● Allan Heyl, last surviving member of the Stander gang, makes contact with the London representatives of a South African magazine publishing company.

#### MONDAY

● Floods and landslides in Taiwan leave 28 people dead.

#### TUESDAY

● The Matrimonial Property Bill is introduced in the South African Parliament. If passed, the Bill will make husbands and wives married in Community of Property joint administrators of their estate, and will remove the clause that makes a wife a legal minor in financial affairs.

● The death toll in faction fighting in the Umbumbulu region of Natal rises to 66.

#### WEDNESDAY

● Queen Elizabeth, Presidents Reagan of America and Mitterand of France, together with other political figures and heads of state, gather in Normandy, France, in order to commemorate D-Day — the 40th landing of Allied forces on the beaches of France.

● Zola Budd, with a new world junior time for the 3 000 metres, qualifies for the British Olympic team during a meeting at Crystal Palace, London.

● The death-toll in last week's methane gas explosion at water works in Lancashire, England, rises to 15.

#### THURSDAY

● Democratic candidate Walter Mondale passes the 1 967 delegate-mark necessary for his nomination as Democratic candidate in this year's American presidential elections. After primaries in several states — most notably in California and New Jersey, Mondale has more than 2 000 delegates committed to voting for him as candidate.

9/6/89

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By Michael Shafto

**HE** has been called a "Blond Andy Ripley". It is a description that flatters neither of them. For Chris Butcher is every bit as much an original as the England and British Lions player of the 1970s was, and in a completely different and individual way.

If they are similar it is in their refusal to conform. But they are rebels of a much different kind.

Whereas Ripley was the sort of burning incense sticks, cross-legged in contemplation gun type — and in looks a John Lennon clone in granny-glasses — the 25-year-old Hartbequins footballer presents a much different image.

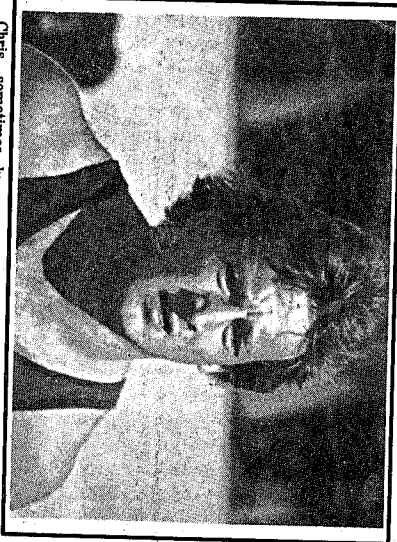
It's more the laidback Saintry Simon Templar image, as created by that master of 1940s escapism, Leslie Charteris.

A cavalier who flirts convention and is outspoken to a fault, Butcher is likely to settle for the more voluminous designs of Durban after the tour, though there have been frantic calls for the fringe. No 8 to consider offers from the Cape, Eastern Province and Johannesburg.

In spite of denials to the contrary, there's little doubt he has sometimes been the despair of the management on England's current tour of South Africa, and has certainly been told off at least once.

But there can be no doubting his courage and commitment on the pitch itself, and it is this that probably saved his hide. There are reservations however, about whether he really has what it takes — that total, unswerving dedication — to reach the top, and the consensus is that, at 25, the next 12 months will tell.

# Laidback rebel



Chris, sometimes known as "Surfer Joe" or the less complimentary "Beach Bum", is one of three rugby-playing brothers — John is a wing with Hartbequins and is thinking of trying to qualify for a Scotland cap next season, and David is a prop with London Scottish.

Six weeks before the tour hardly anyone gave him so much as a chance of making the England team. Now, just over two months later, it looks as though — given that vital dedication factor — he could become a permanent fixture in the England team for years to come.

He is certainly not your conventional, backside-kissing, wide-eyed, rugby is the be-all and end-all of my life type. Indeed you can't get much further from that than Butcher. Witness his re-

marks on being picked for this tour.

*"The majority of No 8s in England are good, tight players. My style is less tight — more unconventional — I like to play an open game, to break and run with the ball... Frankly, I'd not really expected to be chosen — the England selectors don't usually go for the unconventional."*

For sheer exuberance he must at times have threatened to mind coach Dick Greenwood dead. Watching himself in video replays, he cheers himself on. Then he'll ask for a sequence to be stopped and replayed. "This is no good if it's not taken seriously." Greenwood told one of these video sessions.

Butcher looked mortified, his expression conveying he was tak-

ing it extremely seriously — and, strangely, say those who know him best, he was probably doing just that. He is an extrovert. That is something he is stuck with. It doesn't make him any less sincere.

From a comfortable background, Butcher was born in Karachi, sent back home to boarding school and first began playing rugby as an 11-year-old as a prop!

He has had the maximum of enjoyment out of a game that he has never allowed to dominate his entire lifestyle. After a suspension while playing for Quins against Metropolitan Police, he decided that to "go west" mightn't be a bad idea. So he went to the Colorado ski resort of Aspen for a bit of "high altitude" rugby.

Then it was on to Hawaii, where he also did a bit of deep-sea fishing to pay for necessities like beer and food.

He has been a debt-collector in Dubai in the Middle East, and a labourer working the Australian eastern seaboard from Sydney to Brisbane.

His best and most loyal friend on John Scott's tour of these past four weeks has been the ex-England, England and British Lions flanker, Peter Winterbottom. The blond-haired flanker has trouble sometimes in believing Butcher is completely real. On the field of play itself, the two play with such total commitment and vigour they are like combatants in arms. You get the feeling they would do just about anything short of dying for each other.

That's hardly Butcher's style. Much too melodramatic! — *Mike Shafto is The Star's sports editor.*

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# More may be forced to move

By ANTON HARBER

RESIDENTS of Huhudi, a township near Vryburg, have been told that they may all be forcibly removed to Pudi-moe, which is 55km away in Bophuthatswana, because it is "economically more feasible". This would reverse a previous undertaking by the Department of Cooperation and Development only to move those who lived in condemned houses and to leave those who lived in "proper dwellings".

Yesterday, the Huhudi Civic Association (Huca) challenged the Department of Cooperation and Development to give details of the survey that concluded that the move may be "economically more feasible".

Huhudi has been under threat of removal since 1968, but in 1981, the Department announced that residents who had "proper dwellings" would be allowed to stay there.

Residents first heard of the plan to move all 1 500 families to Pudi-moe in a recent letter from the Department.

The letter said it was Government policy to resettle residents of black townships in nearby "national states" where possible.

They were considering reversing the 1981 decision because a report had shown that it may be "economically more feasible" to move all Huhudi families.

It said priority attention was being given to this matter and residents could rest assured that whatever decision was taken would "be in the best interests of all concerned".

Huca said in a statement yesterday that they would continue to resist "this brutal inhuman forced removal".

They said they had seen how the "voluntary" removal of the people of Mogopa had taken place "literally at gunpoint".

They accused the Department of Cooperation and Development of trying to use rent hikes and high service charges in Huhudi to force people to move to Pudi-moe.

# Removal letter rejected

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city press  
10/6/84

HUHUDI RESIDENTS have vowed to continue to resist their threatened removal and have slammed a ministerial letter to them on their resettlement to the township of Pudimoe in Bophuthatswana, 50 km away.

Residents of the township outside Vryburg are expected to meet at a mass rally on Sunday to plan their on-going resistance.

"We have lost confidence in the courts. We appreciate the might of the South African Defence Force. The Church has gone to extremes to instill love into this "Christian" Government's heart, but to no avail. But history has proven that no oppression lasts forever," the Huhudi Civic Association, which is leading the resistance, has declared.

"We strongly believe ours is a just struggle, and we will continue to resist this brutal, inhuman forced removal program."

Huhudi leaders have been stunned by a letter received recently from the office of Deputy Co-operation and Development Minister George Morrison.

Morrison's office says that "whatever decision" is taken on the removal,

## CP Reporter

the people of Huhudi can "rest assured" it will be "in the best interests of all concerned".

The letter says the decision to remove the Huhudi people was first taken in 1968 but that, in 1981, the "concession" was made that families living in "proper dwellings" could stay and only those "without proper houses" would be moved to Pudimoe "on a voluntary basis".

This change was apparently a response to white businessmen who feared a loss of black buying power.

But, says the letter, the Northern Cape Administration Board has now recommended again that all the people be resettled at Pudimoe, saying this would be "economically more feasible".

Huca has responded that it has heard "this kind of response being given before".

## Resistance to Vryburg removals

# 'Volunteers' of Magopa cited

(271) Stan 11/6/84

### Own Correspondent

**KIMBERLEY** — Residents of Huhudi in Vryburg will continue to resist the Government's forced removals programme despite an assurance by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George Morrison, that it would act, in the best interest, of the residents.

Mr Mahlomola Jono Khasu, secretary-general of Huhudi Civic Association (Huca), said his organisation had written two letters to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in August and September 1983, asking him to intervene on their behalf in the removal programme.

### PUDIMOE

Huhudi people were to be rehoused in Pudimoe, a Bophuthatswana resettlement area.

Mr Khasu said: "We recently received a reply from Dr Morrison in which he stated that it was Government policy to resettle residents of urban black suburbs in nearby national states wherever practicable."

According to the letter, it had been decided in 1968 to resettle all Huhudi families in Pudimoe and retain Huhudi on a hostel basis only.

### ASSURANCE

In 1981 a concession was made that families living in proper dwellings would be allowed to remain, but those without adequate housing would be rehoused voluntarily in Pudimoe.

According to a recent report by the Northern Cape Development Board, it may be economically more viable for all Huhudi families to be re-

settled in Pudimoe.

Priority attention was being given to the matter, the letter stated. "Rest assured that whatever decision is taken will be in the best interest of all concerned."

### CHARGES UP

"You will no doubt appreciate that site and service charges will, if necessity have to be raised, according to increasing costs, and that these charges are by no means levied on a profit basis."

Mr Khasu said that this kind of response to their letters had been expected. "We have personally experienced how voluntarily the people of Magopa were removed."

"Because we strongly believe in the justness of our cause, we will continue to resist this inhuman forced removal programme," he added.

# Resettlement not purely ideological <sup>11665</sup> <sub>12/10/84</sub> Morrison <sup>271</sup>

IT WAS NOT Government policy to resettle people purely for ideological reasons, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said in the Assembly.

Most resettlements took place to improve the living conditions of people and the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, had ordered that only development orientated resettlements take place, Dr Morrison said in reply to debate on the second reading of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

"It is not Government policy to resettle people only for ideological reasons. In most cases, resettlement takes place to improve the living conditions of the people," he said.

Asked by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) how the removal of the people of Mogopa in the Western Transvaal had contributed to their development, the Deputy Minister said the reason for the move had frequently been explained in Parliament.

## COULD NOT KEEP PACE

Dr Morrison added that at present, resettlement could not keep pace with the ground bought for this purpose in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals.

Quotas set for the purchase of land for consolidation purposes in each province would continue to be exceeded but it was impossible at this stage to say to what extent.

Dr Morrison said R70-million was still earmarked for land purchases in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals. Another 80 000ha still had to be bought, mostly in Natal, while additional purchases could cost up to R600-million.

Outlining progress achieved so far in consolidation, the Deputy Minister said action with regard to Ciskei and Venda had been completed with the exception of a few adjustments.

## "PLAYING SAFE"

Proposals for the consolidation of Bophuthatswana were being considered, while those relating to Qwa Qwa had been made known in May.

The purchasing of land for KwaNdebele's consolidation was enjoying precedence, while the commission dealing with Kwazulu's consolidation had been ordered to submit its plans.

Proposals for Gazankulu and KaNgwane would also soon be submitted, Dr Morrison said.

The Government had introduced new legislation concerning the consolidation of the homelands because it was "playing safe" and wanted to avoid the possibility of another Ingwavuma case, Dr Morrison added.

He criticised Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) for having called the Bill "obnoxious" and for having "cast a slur on the department."

Last week Mr Swart referred to what he called the Bill's "Ingwavuma clause," which would call on Parliament to "legislate for a lie."

According to the clause, he said, any of the Government's consolidation proclamations which had not been preceded by consultations with the parties concerned would be deemed to have been preceded by consultations.

Mr Swart said the Government was trying to avoid "burning its fingers" in another Ingwavuma-type case, where the proclamation to hand part of Kwazulu to Swaziland was declared null and void by the Appeal Court.

Dr Morrison said the Ingwavuma case "only illustrates a certain lack and deficiency in our legislation which we are putting right."

While the Government had consulted on Ingwavuma before consolidation, he said, the court had decided that these negotiations could not be interpreted as consultations.

It was problematic that there was no clear-cut definition of the word "consultation" as this meant the Government could be faced with other court cases similar to the Ingwavuma one. - Sapa.

Soweto 13/6/84 27

# Squalid deal

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

SCORES of families resettled in the Fred Clark squatter camp last year are paying between R35 and R80 a month in rent to the Soweto Town Council, although they have no refuse removal or working sewerage facilities.

In interviews with The SOWETAN yesterday, the families said their toilets had been blocked for several months and that some people relieved themselves in the open veld nearby.

A pensioner, Mr Kondanani Nkhanda, said the toilet system in the area has been in a state of disrepair since he arrived there last year.

"We actually help ourselves in the open veld or go to neighbour-

ing townships to use toilets. Everything is just a mess. Water is usually cut from the ablation block and drinking taps.

"And after all that, we are still expected to pay very high rentals," said Mr Nkhanda.

Mrs Esther Kgatle said residents in the area were plagued by council police raids for those who are in arrears with their rental and for those living in the area illegally.

There is overcrowding in most of the shacks where six to seven people sometimes share one small tin shack. Some families complained that this was threatening

their children's health.

Mr Isaac Buthelezi, deputy mayor of Soweto, said the council had discussed the issue at its monthly meeting and that after an investigation, attempts would be made to improve conditions.

The council's deputy Executive Officer, Mr J Jacobs, confirmed that families were paying R35 a month, and higher, depending on the type of house. He also said complaints about blocked toilets have been received by the council.

"We are trying our best to improve the place while the people are temporarily accommodated there," he said.

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SOWETHAN, Wednesday, June 13, 1984

# Leandra families want the truth



**MR. ABEL NKABINDE:**  
Legal threat.

**THE LEANDRA Action Committee (LAC) intends taking legal action to force the authorities to inform residents who have been threatened with forced removal whether or not they are still to be removed.**

The anxiety of 116 Leandra families to know their fate follows a meeting held three weeks ago where the Government was to say whether or not it would still carry out its removal threat.

despite objections from the families. Mr. Abel Nkabinde, chairman of LAC, accused the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Community Council of Leandra of subjecting Leandra people to mental torture by refusing to tell them what their fate was.

"How do people go into a meeting where they discuss our people's fate and thereafter refuse to speak to them to let them know what is going on. We have been waiting for more than three weeks to know what transpired in a meeting held by council members and government officials.

been told to leave the area for Kwa-Ndebele homeland, on the grounds that they have no legal right to remain in Leandra. However, many families contend that they have no ties with KwaNdebele and that they were not prepared to go there.

Mr Nkabinde also accused the Community Council of working hand in hand with the Government in its attempt to force them to leave what they consider to be their rightful homes.



South Africa as well as in Zimbabwe and if the hon member is interested in particular products he is at liberty to submit a written question indicating those products, when it will be possible to furnish him with a more specific reply.

**Rolled steel products**

\*4. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

- (1) Whether Iscor has submitted an application to the Board of Trade and Industries on rolled steel products; if so,
- (2) whether Zimbabwean goods or products are referred to or included in the application; if so, (a) why and (b) in what manner;
- (3) whether, in respect of trade between the Republic and Zimbabwe, (a) the balance of Trade in general and (b) the balance of trade on (i) rolled steel products and (ii) products manufactured from steel is in the Republic's favour; if not, why not;
- (4) whether the South African steel industry requires the same degree of protection from the Zimbabwean industry as it does from such industries in other foreign countries; if not, what is the nature of the difference;
- (5) whether there are any quota agreements between the Republic and Zimbabwe in regard to rolled steel sections and wire; if so, what is the nature of these agreements;
- (6) whether he is in a position to state whether Iscor has discussed this application to the Board of Trade and Industries with counterparts at industry level; if not, why not; if so,
- (7) whether discussions of this nature took place; if not, why not;
- (8) whether any members of the Cabinet

have been informed of this application by Iscor; if so, which members of the Cabinet;

- (9) whether these members of the Cabinet supported the submission of this application; if not, why not?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (1) No, an application for an increase in the duties on various iron and steel products has, however, been submitted to the Board of Trade and Industries by the South African Rolled Steel Producers Co-ordinating Council. The application was published as Notice 150 of 1984 in the Gazette dated 2 March 1984.
- (2) Zimbabwean goods or products were not specifically mentioned in the application. The application is for protection of the South African industry against imports from all countries supplying iron and steel products to the South African market.
- (3) (a) Yes.
- (b) (i) and (ii) Yes.
- (4) The reply to the question should be evident from the investigation by the Board of Trade and Industries, which has not yet been completed.
- (5) No, but negotiations are taking place with a view to the conclusion of such an agreement. At present a marketing arrangement on an industry-to-industry basis exists between South African and Zimbabwean wire manufacturers.
- (6) and (7) As indicated in (1) the application was submitted by the South African Rolled Steel Producers Co-ordinating Council and all members of the Council should have knowledge of the application.
- (8) and (9) As will appear from the reply

to question (1) the application was not submitted by Iscor.

Mr A SAVAGE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware that there are many industries, industries located on the coast, that, because they have to buy their steel from Iscor, are becoming quite unviable and uneconomic whereas they could be highly economic if they could use imported steel?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I take note of the hon member's supplementary question. The hon member is welcome to submit further representations in this regard for consideration.

\*Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his Department plans to erect any new colleges of education for Coloured persons, if so, (a) where will they be sited, (b) when is construction due to commence in each case and (c) what is the total estimated cost involved?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes.	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Kuils River	Provisionally November 1986	R36 2 m
	Worcester	Provisionally January 1987	R37.3 m

New colleges of education or the replacement of existing colleges at Oudshoorn, Mitchell's Plain, Paarl, Johannesburg, Durban and Atlanta are being planned but information on possible construction dates or estimated cost is as yet not available.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether his department this year or recently has had any discussions with the Cape Provincial Admin-

istration about using teacher training college facilities that are only partly used or are completely unused in various parts of the Cape Province?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of such discussions.

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 2 May 1984, the magistrate in Swiutheim received any representations from any residents of the Mgwali area on or about 30 May 1984; if so, what was (a) the nature of the representations and (b) his response thereto;
- (2) whether the said magistrate had any discussions with (a) any member of the Eastern Cape Development Board and (b) any other Government official in connection with Mgwali; if not, why not; if so, (i) with whom, (ii) when and (iii) what was discussed;
- (3) whether any steps are being taken by any member of his Department or any other Government official in connection with Mgwali; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) by whom?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, on 23 May 1983.

(a) A request that assistance be given because sites were allegedly being allocated illegally to strangers by headmen.

(b) That discussions with the Department of Co-operation and Development be arranged and that, if necessary steps will be taken to arrange discussions with Ciskei.

*Blissman*  
Colleges of education 13/6/84  
1589

271  
Mgwali area 36/84  
1590

- (2) (a) No.  
(b) Yes.

(i) The local representative of the Department of Co-operation and Development at Stutterheim and the Commissioner, East London.

(ii) On 23 May 1984.

(iii) Problems in respect of the alleged wrongful allotment of sites.

- (3) No, but if necessary the Ciskeian authorities will be approached about the matter.

Mgwall area

\*7. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 4 on 25 May 1984, how many (a) tenant farmers and (b) squatters were there in the Mgwall area at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OFF-LAND AFFAIRS:**

- (a) The Department of Co-operation and Development has no record of any tenant farmers.

X (b) Approximately 6 400.

Details/sponsors payment of rent/service fees R. Co. 1,591

X *Howard* 1/3/84  
\*8. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department makes any concessions in regard to overdue rent or service payment in respect of the families of Black (a) detainees, (b) prisoners serving sentences in terms of security legislation and (c) prisoners serving criminal sentences; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the concessions made in each case?

\*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a), (b) and (c) Rental and service charges in respect of urban Black areas are payable to the Development Board concerned and not to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Section 44(5) of Act 4 of 1984 makes provision for a Board to grant an indulgent rental remission of a portion of the scale of rental or service charges. Section 44(5) of Proclamation R.233 of 1963 likewise makes provision for remission in case of and indulgent resident of a town on South African Development Trust land.

The only consideration is therefore the needness of the people concerned, not the cause of the condition.

Lady Slipper mountain: communication equipment

\*9. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether Escom has a communication mast on the Lady Slipper mountain in the Whieldip range in the Eastern Cape; if so, how many antennae are there on this mast;

(2) whether all the equipment on the mast belongs to Escom; if not, to whom does it belong;

(3) whether this equipment was authorized; if not,

(4) whether Escom has taken any steps in respect of (a) the use of unauthorized equipment at this site and (b) any other matters relating to this equipment; if not, why not; if so, what steps in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes. There are six antennae on the mast.

(2) Yes.

- (3) Yes. The equipment was installed under a licence obtained from the Department of Post and Telecommunications and on land licensed by the Department of Environment Affairs.
- (4) Falls away.

Pietermaritzburg: employee murdered

\*10. Mr. G. B. D. MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether a female employee of his Department was murdered in Pietermaritzburg on or about 16 May 1984; if so, (a) on what date, (b) at what time, (c) where and (d) in what circumstances;

(2) whether she was on duty at the time;

(3) whether his Department has taken or intends to take any steps regarding employees as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

**THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:**

(1) Yes, a Postwoman;

(a) on 16 May 1984,

(b) shortly before 06h00,

(c) at the corner of Longmarket Street and Club Lane about 50 metres from the Pietermaritzburg post office, and

(d) while she was on her way to work, an assailant tried to snatch her handbag from her but she refused to let go whereupon she was fatally stabbed;

(2) No. Her normal duty was to have commenced at 08h00 on that particular day but she had volunteered to perform paid overtime duty from 06h00 and she was on her way to the post office for this purpose;

- (3) to ensure an acceptable standard of service to the public some sections of the Post Office in the Cape and Natal have special duties are not possible without causing serious public dissatisfaction. At Pietermaritzburg a scheme for the installation of an additional 600 private post boxes in order to reduce the need for early sorting of mail for street delivery has been receiving attention for some time and not as a result of the incident referred to. The boxes will be installed during the course of this year, after which the possibility of the staff coming on duty at a later hour will be investigated. The hon. member Mr. Schutte brought this tragic case to my notice on 16 May 1984 and a report on all the circumstances surrounding this incident is awaited.

Pietermaritzburg: transport for employees

\*11. Mr. G. B. D. MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether Post Office employees in Pietermaritzburg who start or finish work before dawn or after dark are provided with departmental transport; if not,

(2) whether his Department makes arrangements to ensure that public transport is available to such employees; if not, why not; if so, what arrangements?

**THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:**

(1) No;

(2) no, since it is not in the Department's power to make such arrangements. As regards the provision of transport for the staff by the Department itself as a condition of their service, I may mention that in common with most other comparable employers the Department does not do this as a general rule on account of its impracticably high and prohibitive cost. Many members of the

—applications set down for formal hearings, and —applications set down for consideration in camera.

(b) In the case of the first two reasons given under 2(a), the dates must still be determined. In the case of the last two reasons the hearings will take place between 9 and 13 July 1984.

(3) A hearing has taken place at Oudtshoorn and Pretoria.

**Strategic Fuel Fund Association/Konoll (Pty) Ltd**

\*20. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 133 on 17 February 1983, who are the present (a) shareholders and (b) directors of (i) the Strategic Fuel Fund Association and (ii) Konoll (Pty) Ltd?

**THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:**

- (a) (i) Authorized and issued share capital:
  - As nominees for the Industrial Development Corporation—
  - P F Jaeger . . . . . 1
  - Kindoo Nominees (Pty) Ltd . . . . . 1
  - P F Jacobs . . . . . 1
  - M MacDonald . . . . . 1
  - K L Kingma . . . . . 2
- (ii) Issued share capital:
  - Industrial Development Corporation . . . . . 494
  - Konoll . . . . . 500

Industrial Development Corporation	494
Konoll	500
	1 000

(2) Falls away.  
 (21) Kwangema community  
 0 5/1 1604  
 13/6/84  
 \*22. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(b) (i) Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs:  
Dr D C Neethling;  
Mr S J P de Plessis.

Department of Industries and Commerce:  
Mr C F Scheepers.

Industrial Development Corporation:  
Mr M MacDonald;  
Mr D R Vorster.

(ii) Mr A J van den Berg;  
Mr M MacDonald;  
Mr K L Kingma.

**Tralinger High School, Zonnebloem**

\*21. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department intends to take any steps in respect of the Tralinger High School in Zonnebloem; if so, (a) what steps, (b) why and (c) when;

(2) whether, as a result of such steps, the (a)(i) teachers are to be transferred to and (ii) pupils are to be accommodated in other schools and (b) building is to be used for other purposes; if so, (aa) to which schools are the teachers to be transferred, (bb) in which other schools are the pupils to be accommodated and (cc) for what other purposes is the building to be used?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:**

(1) No, if the hon member's question relates to the possible closing of the school.  
 (2) Falls away.  
 (21) Kwangema community  
 0 5/1 1604  
 13/6/84  
 \*22. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding the Kwangema community as a result of letters sent by the said community to the Queen and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):**

No, however, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs learnt of this communication to the Queen at a press conference in Switzerland when a media representative asked a question based on it. The matter was also raised in the United Kingdom by the British Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs explained the background in broad terms to her.

He indicated that further details would be furnished on the basis that South Africa does not acknowledge interference in its internal affairs, but that it would be in South Africa's interest to give the facts to Governments genuinely interested in the actual circumstances.  
 The rest of the question falls away.

**Kwangema community**

\*23. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Kwangema are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(2) whether the Department has held discussions with the Kwangema community regarding the proposed movement, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;

(3) whether the or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Kwangema community, if so, (a) when and (b) what

was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

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

(1) to (3) In terms of the consolidation proposals adopted by Parliament in 1975, the Ngeema community must be relocated on land that has been purchased for this purpose.

Apart from other considerations the building of the Hey's Hope Dam will cause flooding of part of the area that these people now occupy.

Consultations with the community took place on 18 May 1981, 28 February 1982, 24 June 1982, 12 November 1983 and 23 December 1983.

The community, comprising 1 820 individuals, remain divided on the issue. Talks aimed at finding an acceptable solution will be continued.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is it not a fact that a small portion of the land presently occupied by the Kwangema people will be affected by the building of the dam?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is true that a portion of this land will be taken up by the dam. It will not be the biggest portion. It is also true that in the coming season this dam will be full and it is therefore essential that these people are moved in their own interest.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is there any available alternative land to which these people can be moved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, there is only the portion which belongs to the Black people. The other land belongs to white people in the vicinity. Part of the talks revolves around the problem that we have to find land to which these people can be moved. We would like the help of the official Opposition in this regard. They should not only put a spoke in the wheels of these negotiations.

Mr D J N MALCUMMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Ministers reply, can we tell us whether the people whose land is not to be flooded by the dam are also to be moved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have already replied that the area consists of two portions. In terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals as adopted by this Parliament, a portion of the land will be flooded, while the students of the other portion will be shifted to another area in terms of the consolidation proposals. However, it is essential that we consult the people concerned and have their co-operation. That we are doing. We have also done that in the past.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, is it not correct that they have not been negotiating with the elected members of that community? Secondly, before moving them to KANgwane, will they consult with the KANgwane authorities?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member must keep in mind that in terms of the Black tribal system there are elected chieftains, with whom we also talk. That is the official way in which the government usually deals with those people. We are prepared to talk to such people. However, if one should go along and talk to anyone who pretends to have been elected by the people one will find oneself in trouble. As far as the second part of the hon member's question is concerned, the position is that we consult with everybody, including the KANgwane authorities and all other National states involved in this move.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does his answer also include the removal of the two adjacent tribes, those living at Drietfontein and at Daggakraal?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, Daggakraal is not adjacent to the area. I want to ask the hon member to table a question if she wants that information. I want to put it to the Official Opposition that it has chosen this time, while the hon the Prime Minister is away overseas, to raise

this question. It is very interesting that they are making a big effort at this moment to pursue this question, while not accepting what I have said that there are two portions involved. The first is that in terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals certain legislation was adopted by Parliament. Further, as they relate to that area, have not yet been tabled. There may, therefore, be a change or it could remain the same. It is not official at this moment. The second point is that there is a dam involved in the issue. Why does the official Opposition now, at this moment, want to make an issue of the matter?

Public lending rights

\*24. Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

- (1) Whether he has considered introducing a system of public lending rights in the Republic; if so, with what details; if not,
- (2) whether he will consider introducing such a system; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (1) No.
- (2) Representations in this respect may be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Copyright Law whose recommendations will then be considered.

Business interrupted in accordance with Standing Order No 42.

Toll roads

\*25. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department recently advertised toll roads; if so, (a) why, (b) in how many publications and (c) on what dates were the advertisements carried;

(2) whether his Department intends to proceed with this advertising campaign; if so, (a) what media will carry these advertisements and (b) what is the anticipated total cost of this campaign?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) To inform the public of the advantages attached to the use of toll roads.
- (b) In two publications.
- (c) On 7 and 8 June 1984.

(2) No, not with regard to the Tshikama ma project in respect of which the cost of the campaign amounted to R9 369,000.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

\*26. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

With reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 30 May 1984, what is the distance by road between the Koesterfontein farm school and the farm schools at (a) Magaliesburg and (b) Khududipadi?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) 10 kilometres
- (b) 4,8 kilometres.

\*27. Prof N J J OLIVIER—Community Development—Reply standing over.

Schools materials/text books

\*28. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 8 June 1984,

any schools have had to delay implementing school syllabuses as a result of inadequate supplies of materials and text books; if so,

(2) whether school inspectors require schools to report with syllabuses indicative of whether the requisite materials and text books are available;

(3) whether, as a result, any teachers have purchased the requisite materials and text books from their own funds; if so, at how many schools;

(4) whether his Department will reimburse teachers for these purchases; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the total estimated cost involved;

(5) when is it anticipated that these schools will receive these materials and text books?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) No, because teachers can continue with part of the syllabus for which text-books and materials are available.

(3) No, not as far as the Department is aware.

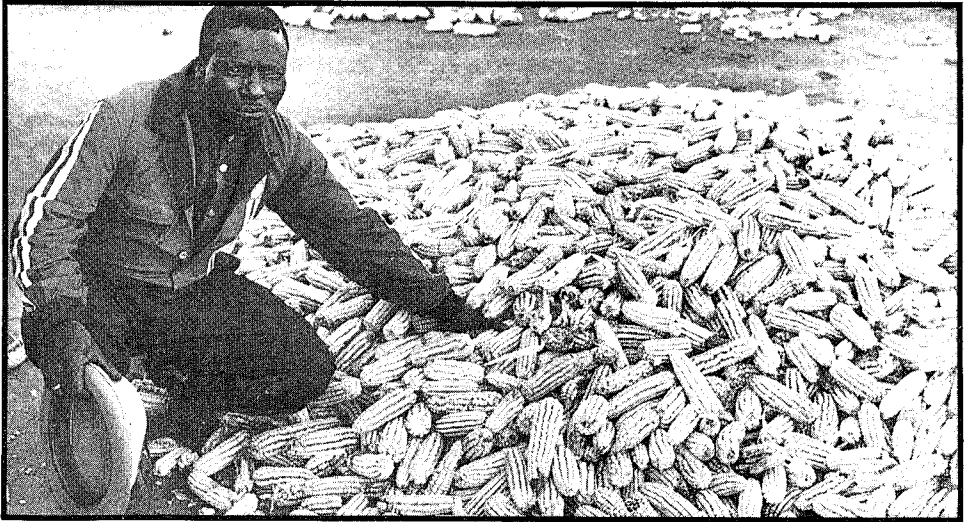
(4) Falls away.

(5) As soon as the suppliers can execute the outstanding requisitions. In the meantime the Department is pressuring the suppliers to deliver at the earliest possible date.

*Homestead 9.6.1.1610*  
\*29. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 8 June 1984, the administration of the Athlone Training College in Paarl was ap-

**FORCED REMOVALS**



Farmer Mr Ezrom Ngema — with some of his ruined produce.

Govt will snatch royal gift  
in forced resettlement plan

*271 Star 13/6/86*



Children grinding maize — will they still be on the farm next year?

# Letter of appeal to the Queen from a stricken people

We are writing to you as representatives of the Ngema community. We live on a farm given to us in 1904 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, in the name of King Edward VII, your late great-grandfather.

We believed this land was ours forever. Accordingly, we have made our homes here, developed the land, built schools and have lived in peace.

We love this land. It has two rivers and rich soil. We own tractors and plough maize and beans and often sell our surplus. We also own large herds of fat, healthy cattle. Our ancestors are

buried here and we are able to tend their graves.

We are not sure where the Government wants us to go now. The places that have been mentioned to us are Oshoek, Lochiel and Babanango.

All are in homelands. Lochiel is rocky and there are already people living there. Oshoek has no proper soil.

We fear that if we are to be moved anywhere, we will suffer great loss.

We believe the South African Government may be using the construction of a dam in our area as an excuse to get our land and remove us blacks

from a white area.

Maps of the dam show that it will only flood a small portion of our land and the small numbers of people affected are quite happy to move elsewhere inside our farm, kwaNgema.

Your Majesty, we are writing to you to inform you of our plight in the hope that you will sympathise with us. Since England gave us this land, how can South Africa take it away?

We write with such urgency for you are not sure how much time we have. The Government may go ahead with this removal at any moment.

## From page 6

ing in kwaNgema "for a long time". He has a tractor which he and his children use to cultivate the land. When the climate is good, he harvests an average of 150 bags every year.

He said: "This year it was a different story. We ploughed only in a small area because we do not know what is going to happen to us. We said: 'What will happen if we plant huge crops and the Government comes and forces us off our property?'. This year most of us have not worked like we usually do. I got only between 30 and 40 bags."

The authorities have warned that kwaNgema and the neighbouring villages of Driefontein and Daggakraal will be flooded when a new dam, Heyshope, is completed. Villagers were dismayed at the prospect of kwaNgema being inundated by the dam waters which would "then jump mountains to the other areas, which are miles apart".

The community has said it welcomes the dam and wishes to stay and enjoy its benefits on the land that will not be flooded.

Mr Moses Ngema, chairman of the elected KwaNgema Committee, remarked: "The dam goes through the black places, but not through the white areas that are our neighbours."

The community feels that the Government is using the dam as an excuse to get them off their land.

But in spite of the resolute stand of the leaders, signs of disunity are beginning to show among the 160 families on the farm. All are landowners

— there are no tenants.

This first came to the fore when the community deposed community representative Mr Gabriel Ngema in March 1982 after it was claimed he had been in collusion with the Government. Residents then elected a 10-man committee, which the Government refused to recognise.

Another division surfaced when the Government brought buses to the farm to ferry people to see the promised land. It is said a sizeable number of people, including most of the local school-teachers, boarded the buses. People on the farm speak in low tones, some would like to move, while the overwhelming majority under the leadership of Moses Ngema won't budge.

There was a small respite for the villagers when Gabriel Ngema died suddenly four months ago. Some residents, mostly the elderly, said Gabriel's death was a divine punishment for having shown Stuurman's grave to officials, who measured it, possibly with the intention of exhuming it for reburial in a resettlement camp.

"We chose Gabriel as a watchman for our land, but he thought everything belonged to him," said old man Alfred. "His was a role of being a watchman, the same as being a security guard at a firm. I don't remember a single case of a security guard selling a firm. But even that role of being a watchman he no longer had. The title deed does not say 'Gabriel's farm', but says 'Ngema Family'."

It is the refusal by the Government to recognise the committee as the re-

presentatives of the kwaNgema community that is a constant source of anger and frustration. After Gabriel's death, the committee informed the Department of Co-Operation and Development that there was no reason for the authorities not to recognise it.

The Government, however, still refuses to recognise them, and it is rumoured in kwaNgema that Gabriel's younger brother, Mr Cuthbert Ngema, is being groomed to succeed him.

A ruffled serenity, which could evaporate at a moment's notice, continues to prevail in the area and residents say they believe the Government is about to swoop on them.

## BLACK SASH

This suspicion is also fuelled by a report by the Black Sash, which says it is concerned that force is about to be used in areas that have held out against "voluntary" removals.

"The Ngema people were moved twice in the last century — once from a place, Stuurmansraantjies, near Piet Retief, and once from a place called Stuurmanskraal, near Utrecht. These places are now 'white areas' although nobody farms them. If the Ngema people are moved again, their village will remain a ruined monument on the banks of the Heyshope dam and they will join the millions struggling to survive in South Africa's resettlement camps," said the report.

● The kwaNgema community has been told to choose between resettlement camps in Babanango (kwaZulu), Lochiel and Oshoek (both in kaNgwane).

# KwaNgema: land of hope may be lost to its people

271

Star  
13/1/84

**"I won't move from the land of my forefathers" is the refrain at kwaNgema farm. the people told SOL MAKGABUTLANE of the Government's plans to remove the community from the land bequeathed to it by King Edward VII. JUDA NGEWNYA took the photographs.**

The old man's eyelids fluttered spasmodically as he tried to adjust his myopic sight. Trembling and barely audible, he declared solemnly, but with unnerving conviction: "I won't move from the land of my forefathers."

His words are a refrain that echoes throughout the Eastern Transvaal farm of kwaNgema, over which hovers an ominous cloud — the prospect of forced relocation by the Government.

## BOUNTIFUL VILLAGE

The speaker was Mr Alfred Ngema, who, at 90, is the oldest resident of the bountiful village that nestles on the picturesque landscape.

He is the grandson of Mr Stuurman Ngema, to whom the farm was given in 1904 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal on behalf of England's King Edward VII. This was after the Anglo-Boer War, in which Stuurman Ngema had fought gallantly on the side of the British.

In recognition of his efforts, Ngema was allocated the land, measuring 4 350 ha, to be inherited by his "heirs and successors for his good behaviour".

Ngema had been offered monetary compensation for his actions, according to his grandson,

but he declined and opted for land instead. After being given the farm, he went about setting up the foundations of a community that would, on May 23 1984, send an impassioned letter to the Queen of England informing her that the land they got for helping England was now being wrested from them.

And last week a sickly Mr Alfred Ngema reminisced about the good old days when villagers lived in self-sufficiency and opulence before being ordered to vacate their farm.

"I don't want to go because this is where I was born. My grandfather, Stuurman, lived and died here and he put his son in his place to look after this land of his people. That is why we won't leave."

## UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Although farmers in kwaNgema produce several thousand bags of maize and beans a year, the yields were low this year as many were uncertain about their future and did not know if force would be used in the end to move them.

The farmers' sentiments were summed up by Mr Ezekia Sithebe (69), who had been farm-



Mr Alfred Ngema — paternal head of kwaNgema.

To page 7

- (1) Whether the recently made an offer to certain Western powers in regard to the sale of the administration of South-West Africa, if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) to which powers and (d) what is the purport of the offer;
- (2) whether he consulted any persons and/or bodies before making the offer; if so, (a) whom and/or which bodies and (b) what was the response of these persons and/or bodies;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER:**

- (1) The hon member is referred to the statement by The Honourable the Prime Minister on 31 January 1984 in this House in connection with South West Africa. The Government's standpoint is reflected in this statement. This standpoint has been conveyed to all governments concerned.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

**Mr F J LE ROUX:** Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I do not think the hon the Prime Minister is right at the beginning of the year that South West Africa would be offered to one of the five Western powers. That is what the question is about.

**The ACTING PRIME MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, I again want to refer the hon member to the statement made by the hon the Prime Minister in this House on 31 January 1984. He must just read it carefully.

**Mr T LANGLEY:** Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I just want to draw his attention to paragraph 2 of the question, in which it is asked whether the hon the Prime Minister consulted any persons and/or bodies before making the offer, and also who and which bodies were consulted and what the response of those persons and/or bodies was. The hon the Acting Prime Minister did not reply to that question. This is a very serious question, but the hon the Acting Prime Minister

is just sitting there with a big smile on his face. [Interjections.]

**THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER:** Mr Speaker, I admit that it is a very important question and the reply of the Acting Prime Minister is just as important. [Interjections.] I also refer that hon member to the statement made by the hon the Prime Minister in this House on 31 January 1984. [Interjections.]

*Ministers' Hansard*  
 211  
 Stockenström  
 13/6/84  
 \* Mr E R MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether a request has been made to his Department by the Coloured community of Stockenström for alternative land in lieu of land being expropriated from them; if so, what was the response of his Department;
- (2) Whether his Department accepts the responsibility for moving this community; if not, (a) why not and (b) whose responsibility is it?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Representations in connection with alternative land were submitted to the Department of Internal Affairs by the Rev J M Marat of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church of Stockenström. The representations dealt with the retention of the congregation and it was indicated that the near Port Elizabeth or Humansdorp congregation is anticipated in land I myself have received representations from

— the national Secretary of the Freedom Party of South Africa, in which it was requested that a Kat River area be declared a Coloured settlement;

— the leader of the Labour Party of South Africa, for the retention of

the Kat River area for the Coloureds; and

— Mr D F N Bailey, who requested on behalf of the Kat River Coloured community that the valuation of properties by the Department of Co-operation and Development be discontinued until it have met a delegation of the community, unless I could give the assurance that I could offer to the respective church congregations alternative land surrounding their churches elsewhere.

On 24 October 1983 I wrote to all the above-mentioned persons and bodies and suggested that they liaise among themselves in order to form a delegation to meet with me. I offered to travel to Port Elizabeth, East London or even Queenstown for such a meeting and requested that a few dates be submitted to me. Up to now I have received no reaction to my suggestions.

- (2) (a) No, the Department of Internal Affairs is not involved with the resettlement of communities, but can, where it appears necessary, offer assistance to resettled persons under its welfare and farmers' assistance schemes.
- (b) I wish to refer the honourable member to the reply of the hon the Minister of Community Development to Question No 21 on 25 May 1984 in which the hon Minister indicated that the matters being investigated.

*Hansard*  
 211  
 13/6/84  
 \* Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 1 June 1983, satisfactory reply has as yet been achieved at teachers' in respect of male and female staff members on post levels one and two; if not, why not.

- (2) whether any steps have been taken to rectify the matter; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING** (for the Minister of National Education):

(1) and (2) The position as set out in my reply to Question No 1 of 1 June 1983 remains unchanged. Further phasing in of salary parity for fully qualified educators, including partly between the salary scales for males and females at post level two, which is the lowest level of teaching staff posts at technicians, is now under consideration, and an announcement will be made in the near future.

*Hansard*  
 189  
 13/6/84  
 \* Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

- (1) Whether the Government is moving away from import control in favour of tariff protection; if so,
- (2) whether any provision or exception has been made in regard to goods manufactured in Zimbabwe; if so, (a) what provision or exception and (b) why?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:**

- (1) Yes.
- (2) The provisions of the Trade Agreement of 1964 between South Africa and the then Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) apply. Article 12 of that agreement provides, amongst others, that with limited exceptions quantitative import restrictions shall not be imposed upon the movement between South Africa and Zimbabwe of goods produced in the two countries.

(a) and (b) In terms of the agreement certain circumstances may under import restrictions be imposed on goods produced in



Sawlan 14/6/84 (271)

# KwaNgema loses fight

**THE GOVERNMENT** plans to go ahead with the removal of about 260 families from the KwaNgema area near Piet Retief in the south-eastern Transvaal, despite resistance and protests from residents which have included calls on the British Prime Minister and the Queen to intervene.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said in Pretoria yesterday the families were being removed from the area to make way for a dam which is being constructed on the

Assegai River, and indicated that there was no likelihood of a change of heart on the part of the Government.

He said that negotiations on the issue were still in progress and that the matter had not yet been finalised, but the Government planned to continue with the removal.

Mr Nel said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, at their recent meeting that he would provide her with further details

Replying to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) Mr Nel said the matter of KwaNgema had been raised at the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's meeting with Mrs Thatcher earlier this month.

Neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Minister had been aware that the KwaNgema community had written to Mrs Thatcher and Queen Elizabeth until the issue was raised at a Press conference in Switzerland and, later, by Mrs Thatcher.

# Removals <sup>271</sup> of people *stan* to continue

● From Page 1. *14/6/84*

said that further removals could be expected, while the Deputy Minister claimed such removals were not carried out for ideological reasons.

But when the Government spoke of consolidation, that in itself was an ideological reason for the removals.

● Sapa reports that Government plans to go ahead with the removal of about 260 families from the kwaNgema area near Piet Retief, despite protests, including calls for the British Prime Minister and the Queen to intervene.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Louis Nel, said in Pretoria yesterday that the families were being removed to make way for a dam on the Assegai River.

He said negotiations were still going on, but the Government planned to go ahead with the removals.

● See Page 4, World section.

# Forced removals are to continue

(271) Star 14/6/84

The Government is planning many more removals of people — even though the Prime Minister's European tour has shown that this policy is detested by the leaders with whom he talked.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said in the Assembly in Cape Town yesterday that many resettlements were under consideration and decisions still had to be taken by the Government.

The issue of forced removals was raised by opposition speakers during the third-reading debate on the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, told Mr P W Botha during his visit of her "particular concern at the practice of forced removals".

In Bonn, the West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, appealed for an end to violations of human rights — such as forced removals — and the Vatican reaffirmed its stand against apartheid.

Forced removals was an issue with which European journalists confronted Mr Botha — to his increasing annoyance — more than any other.

In Berne he said: "We do not force people to move to new homes, we coerce them."

But, after a few seconds of fumbling to find another word, he corrected himself and said the Government "convinced" people to move.

Reacting to opposition criticism of forced removals, Government speakers said "resettlements were essential for homeland consolidation, but they gave assurances that this would be done by negotiation."

Mr Casper Uys (CP, Barberton) asked, in an interjection, what would happen if agreement was not reached.

Dr Morrison replied: "We do not want to cross bridges before we get there."

Rejecting the Progressive

Federal Party's arguments, Dr Morrison said the "boring story of forced removals" was being exaggerated to such an extent that it negated the truth. The Government's aim was to bring about "meaningful consolidation".

Dr Morrison said no black homeland would be forced to take independence. This had always been the Government's policy.

Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Beaufort West) said earlier statements from the Government side about future removals were "disturbing".

Government members had

● To Page 3, Col 8

CPK: TmB  
14/6/84  
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# 'Black spot' briefing by Nel

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The decision to resettle the people of Kwangema, in the Eastern Transvaal, had been made before it was known that a dam would flood part of their land. Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday.

Until now the people of Kwangema have been told they had to move because of the dam. However, they believe the real reason is that Kwangema is a "black spot", a black-owned piece of land in "white" South Africa.

Addressing a press briefing in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Nel said there were 260 families in Kwangema, of which approximately 170 lived in the basin area of the dam. "If not for any other reason, these people who live in the basin of the dam must move."

"There is a difficulty in that there is resistance to the removal."

Mr Nel said the Department of Co-operation and Development was "endeavouring to come to an agreement with the community".

However, there had been problems because of the death of their leader, Mr Gabriel Ngema.

● There has been a lengthy dispute over who is the representative leader of the Kwangema community. Mr Gabriel Ngema, was ousted as leader, but the Department of Co-operation and Development insisted on continuing to deal with him.

After his death, the department insisted he be replaced by a member of his immediate family.

They have refused to deal with the elected chairman of the Kwangema committee, Mr Moses Ngema.

# KwaNgema removals will go ahead — Nel

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

THE Government would be going ahead with the removal of the people of KwaNgema, in the Eastern Transvaal, Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, said yesterday.

Mr Nel also revealed that the decision to settle them had been made before it was known that a dam would flood part of their land.

Until now, the people of KwaNgema have been told they had to move because of the dam?

Mr Nel, however, has now confirmed their belief that the dam was not the real reason for their removal.

The KwaNgema people believe the real reason is that KwaNgema is a "black spot", a black-owned piece of land in "white" South Africa.

They recently wrote to Queen Elizabeth and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, asking for the matter to be raised during Mrs Thatcher's meeting with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Addressing a special Press briefing in Pretoria, yesterday, Mr Nel said the removal would "definitely be in the interests of the people of KwaNgema".

He said the decision to move them "to the Swazi area" had been made before the dam was planned, but the dam had now complicated the removal.

"There are 260 families in KwaNgema, of whom approximately 170 live in the basin area of the dam.

"If not for any other reason, these people who live in the basin of the dam must move.

"There is a difficulty in that there is resistance to the removal," he said.

Asked if the Government would meet and negotiate with the leaders of KwaNgema, Mr Nel said he had every assurance from the Department of Co-Operation and Development that "they are endeavouring to come to an agreement with the community".

"However, there had been problems because of the death of their leader, Mr Gabriel Ngema, he said. No new leader had been appointed yet.

There has been a lengthy dispute over who was the representative leader of the KwaNgema community.

Mr Gabriel Ngema was ousted as leader, but the Department of Co-Operation and Development insisted on continuing to deal with him.

After his death, the department insisted that he be replaced by a member of his immediate family.

They have refused to deal with the elected chairman of the KwaNgema committee, Mr Moses Ngema.

Mr Nel said the removals would never have become so emotional an issue if they were seen in their full perspective.

And CHRIS FREIMOND reports from the House of Assembly that it was confirmed in Parliament yesterday that the planned removal was raised by the British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, when she met the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, on his European tour.

The Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, gave this information on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, in reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North).

In an effort to resolve the situation the KwaNgema people also wrote recently to Queen Elizabeth.

Mr Du Plessis said Mr Botha and Mr Pik Botha learnt of the letters at a recent Press conference in Switzerland, when it was raised by a journalist.

"The matter was also raised in the United Kingdom by the British Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr Pik Botha) explained the background to her in broad terms," Mr Du Plessis said.

He added that Mr Pik Botha had indicated to Mrs Thatcher that further details would be supplied "on the basis that South Africa does not acknowledge interference in its internal affairs, but that it would be in South Africa's interest to give the facts to governments genuinely interested in the actual circumstances".

In reply to a related question by Mr Soal, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens said the people of KwaNgema had to be "relocated on land that has been purchased for this purpose" in terms of land consolidation proposals adopted by Parliament in 1975.

## Parliament and Politics

# Thatcher asked about removal

*Cape Times 14/6/84 271*

### Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The planned removal by the government of the people of Kwangema near Piet Retief to the Kangwane homeland was raised by the British Prime Minister, Mrs (Margaret Thatcher, when she met the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on his European tour, it was confirmed in Parliament yesterday.

The Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, said this on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in reply to a question by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North).

The 150 families at Kwangema have claimed they have been unable to communicate satisfactorily with the Department of Co-operation and Development in regard to their threatened removal.

They recently wrote to Queen Elizabeth of England and Mrs Thatcher,

asking for their help.

Mr Du Plessis said Mr Botha and Mr Pik Botha learnt of the letters at a press conference in Switzerland when the matter was raised by a journalist.

"The matter was also raised in the United Kingdom by the British Prime Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mr Pik Botha) explained the background to her in broad terms," Mr Du Plessis said.

### Interference

He added that Mr Pik Botha had indicated to Mrs Thatcher that further details would be supplied "on the basis that South Africa does not acknowledge interference in its internal affairs, but that it would be in South Africa's interest to give the facts to governments genuinely interested in the actual circumstances".

In reply to a related question by Mr Soal, the Deputy Minister of De-

velopment and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said the people of Kwangema had to be "relocated on land that has been purchased for this purpose" in terms of land consolidation proposals adopted by Parliament in 1975.

Apart from "other considerations" one of the reasons for the move was the building of Hey's Hope Dam which will cause flooding of part of the area where the community now lives, he said.

"The community, comprising 1 820 individuals, remain divided on the issue. Talks aimed at finding an acceptable solution will be continued," Mr Wilkens said.

In reply to further questioning by members of the PFP, Mr Wilkens acknowledged that only a minor portion of the land occupied by the community would be flooded by the dam, but in terms of consolidation plans they would all have to be moved.

# Kat River removals still undecided

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The future of the Kat River coloured community in the Stockenstrroom district still hangs in the balance following a statement yesterday that the government has not yet reached a decision on their fate.

The issue of the possible removal of the roughly 7 000 residents of the area was still being investigated, the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said in reply to a question from Mr



MR. BADENHORST

Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany).

Asked whether his department accepted responsibility for moving the community, Mr Badenhorst said the department was not involved with the residue, but could where it appears necessary, if persons under its welfare and farmers' assistance schemes.

Speaking on behalf of the minister Mr F. W. de Klerk, Mr Badenhorst said his department had received representations from the coloured community at Stockenstrroom requesting that

they be provided with alternative land in lieu of land being expropriated from them.

The request, made by the Rev J. M. Maart of the Dutch Reformed Church on behalf of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, indicated that the congregation was interested in land near Fort Elizabeth in the Hantam district.

Mr De Klerk had also received a number of representations from coloured leaders requesting that the community should not be moved.

● The national secre-

tary of the Freedom Party of South Africa had requested that the area be declared a coloured settlement.

● The leader of the Labour Party of South Africa had asked for the retention of the Kat River region for coloureds.

● Mr D. F. N. Bailey had requested on behalf of the coloured community that the valuation of properties by the Department of Co-operation and Development be discontinued until Mr De Klerk had met a delegation on of the community — unless he could give the assurance

that he could offer to the respective church congregations alternative land surrounding their churches elsewhere.

On October 23 last year Mr De Klerk had written to these individuals suggesting they liaise among themselves in order to form a delegation to meet him.

Mr De Klerk had offered to travel to Port Elizabeth, East London or Queenstown for such a meeting but had received no reaction to his suggestion, said Mr Badenhorst.

Mr Moorcroft later ac-

used the government of "refusing to accept responsibility" for the fate of the Stockenstrroom community.

"This is a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs as the community has been in a state of limbo for three or four years now.

"Surely it is not beyond the department to make a decision now." Mr Moorcroft said that Rev Maart had complained to him that he was not getting any response from the department to his representations on the coloured community — DDC.

# Govt holds fire over Mgwali allegations

THE ASSEMBLY — The government did not intend taking any direct steps regarding allegations that headmen at Mgwali were illegally allocating sites to squatters entering the area, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said yesterday.

However, the Ciskeian authorities would be approached about the matter "if necessary." Mr Wilkens said in a reply to a question from Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany).

Speaking on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Wilkens said that the area The Department of

Co-operation and Development had no record of the number of tenant farmers in the area.

Mr Moorcroft later said the established community of Mgwali "is a well established area" but that the government would not accept, were they did not accept, were admitting squatters into the area.

These residents were also upset that government officials were seeking and heeding the opinions of the recently arrived squatters rather than those of the old established members of the community, he said. — IC.

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# Many more will be removed by Government

MANY more removals of people under the Government's policies are in the pipeline, according to Government speakers in the Assembly.

Reacting to Opposition criticism of forced removals, they said the resettlement of people was essential for homeland consolidation but gave assurances that this would be done by negotiation.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr George de V Morrison, said many such resettlements were under consideration and decisions about them still had to be taken by the Government.

He said negotiations would be held with the communities to be affected in order to obtain their agreement.

Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) asked by

way of an interjection what would happen if agreement was not reached.

Dr Morrison replied: "We do not want to cross bridges before we get there."

### Boring

Rejecting the Progressive Federal Party's arguments, Dr Morrison said the "boring story of forced removals" was

being exaggerated to such an extent that it negated the truth.

The Government's aim was to bring about "meaningful consolidation"

"Fellow-travellers" of the PFP such as the Black Sash and the United Democratic Front (UDF) were making it difficult for the Government to resettle people in an orderly

manner.

Dr Morrison said no black homeland would be forced to take independence. This had always been the Government's policy.

The issue of forced removals was raised by Opposition speakers during the third reading debate on the Laws and Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill.



15/6/84  
D. Dispatik  
**Mgwali teachers  
refuse transfer** (27)

EAST LONDON — A Mgwali teacher has defied a Department of Education transfer order to Peddie and is back at her old school.

The department has promised to comment today on the case of Mrs Irene Gija and Mr T. Sam who had refused to accept the transfers.

Mrs Gija had been transferred in March but had refused to take up her new appointment.

She said she returned to the Mgwali school a month ago after a long illness and had not heard from the depart-

ment since.

Mr Sam said the department had told him they no longer regarded him as a teacher because he had not accepted the transfer.

He had not been paid since March.

Both teachers said they felt their transfers were aimed at ending their support for the Mgwali Residents' Association.

The association is fighting the proposed removal of Mgwali residents to Frankfort in Ciskei. — DDR.

(27) ~~(28)~~ D. Despatch 15/6/84  
Sebe: oppose removals

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe has called on Port Elizabeth township councillors visiting Ciskei to follow the policy of the government in not agreeing to "evil operations like removals."

He was welcoming the councillors in the National Assembly.

He said the councillors were looking at development projects in Ciskei and their visit had put light into certain

dark corners and this would make their work much easier.

President Sebe said they should stand firm where they were being made units in the chess game.

He said there had been an announcement that a large township was being built in Port Elizabeth to uplift the blacks.

According to reports he had received, these houses had no doors and

he asked how the authorities could claim they were uplifting people when they did not provide doors.

President Sebe said the visit should also be taken as a pointer to a very complex programme for urban blacks.

He knew that senior cabinet ministers had been appointed by the South African Government to go into the question of urban blacks. — DDR.

can only be taken when the investigation in respect of the proposed council for standards, evaluation and certification referred to in paragraph 4.5.5 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the RSA, has been completed.  
 Howard Q. 61.1635  
 Certain persons declared a listed community  
 15/6/84  
 Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, has been declared a listed community; if so, when;
- (2) whether this person is still a listed community, if not, when was this name removed from the list;
- (3) whether this person is resident in the Republic at present; if not, (a) what are his whereabouts at present, and (b) when did he leave the Republic if so.
- (4) whether he will furnish any further particulars in regard to this person; if not, why not; if so, (a) where is this person resident at present, and (b) by whom or what concern is he employed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (2)-(4) Fall away.  
 Howard Q. 61.1635  
 Westcott Hospital, Pretoria  
 15/6/84  
 Dr. W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:†
- (1) Whether (a) White and (b) non-White patients are treated at the Westcott Hospital in Pretoria; if so, what categories of (i) White and (ii) non-White patients;
- (2) whether any patients are treated in this hospital by order of Attorney-

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) Yes;
- (b) Yes;
- (i) Leprosy
- (ii) Leprosy and psychiatric;
- (2) no;
- (3) falls away.

Westcott Hospital, Pretoria

†17. Dr. W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether any (a) complaints were lodged and/or (b) charges were laid with the South African Police in connection with alleged assault at the Westcott Hospital in Pretoria; if so, (i) what was the nature of the alleged offences and (ii) on what dates did these offences occur;
- (2) whether the South African Police has investigated these complaints and/or charges; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.
- (i) and (ii) Complaints of the alleged theft of a television set, a firearm, cooking oil and a motor car battery were lodged with the Police on 1, 5 and 13 January and on 15 April 1984 respectively.

(2) Yes. The investigations have not yet been completed.  
 Westcott Hospital, Pretoria  
 Howard Q. 61.1637  
 Mr. P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether any (a) complaints have been lodged and/or (b) charges have been laid with the South African Police since 1 January 1984 in connection with alleged assaults of Whites by non-Whites in the vicinity of Westcott Hospital in Pretoria; if so, what are the particulars of each of the complaints and/or charges;
- (2) whether the South African Police has investigated the complaints and/or charges; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. Four complaints of alleged rape and one of alleged robbery in which cases the victims were threatened with knives were lodged with the South African Police.
- (2) Yes. The investigations have not yet been completed.  
 Hanudt community  
 15/6/84

†19. Mr. P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the residents of Hanudt are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;
- (2) whether his Department has held discussions with the Hanudt community regarding the proposed movement; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representation from the Hanudt community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) to (3) The matter will be discussed on 31 August 1984 with all the interested parties.  
 Howard Q. 61.1638  
 Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act  
 Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many persons resident within the prescribed area of Pietermaritzburg qualified for rights under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1945, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

11 844 as at 31 May 1984.

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

- (1) Whether residents of the Black township at Luekhoff in the Orange Free State were resettled recently; if so, (a)(i) why, (ii) when, (iii) on whose authority and (iv) where were they resettled; (b) how many (i) families and (ii) individuals were involved; (c) how many of these residents are employed at Luekhoff and (d) what is the distance between this township and the resettlement area;
- (2) whether facilities have been provided for them at the resettlement area; if not, why not; if so, what facilities;
- (3) whether any compensation has been paid to them; if not, why not; if so, what compensation.

can only be taken when the investigation in respect of the proposed council for standards, evaluation and certification referred to in paragraph 4.5.5 of the White Paper on the Provision of Education in the RSA, has been completed.

*Handwritten: Howard Q. 61.1637*  
\*15. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, has been declared a listed communist; if so, when;
- (2) whether this person is still a listed communist; if not, when was his name removed from the list;
- (3) whether the person is resident in the Republic at present; if not, (a) what are his whereabouts at present and (b) when did he leave the Republic if so.
- (4) whether he will furnish any further particulars in regard to this person; if not, why not; if so, (a) where is this person resident at present and (b) by whom or what concern is the enquiry?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
DER:

*Handwritten: Howard Q. 61.1637*  
\*16. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:†

- (1) Whether (a) White and (b) non-White patients are treated at the Westfort Hospital in Pretoria; if so, what categories of (i) White and (ii) non-White patients;
- (2) whether any patients are treated in this hospital by order of Attorney-

General; if so, what categories of (a) White and (b) non-White patients;

- (3) whether any security measures are taken at this hospital in regard to such patients; if not, why not; if so, what security measures?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) (a) Yes;
- (b) Yes;
- (i) leprosy
- (ii) leprosy and psychiatric;
- (2) no;
- (3) falls away.

*Handwritten: Westfort Hospital, Pretoria*  
\*17. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether (a) complaints were lodged and/or (b) charges were laid with the South African Police recently in connection with alleged theft at the Westfort Hospital in Pretoria; if so, (i) what was the nature of the alleged offences and (ii) on what dates did these offences occur;
- (2) whether the South African Police has investigated these complaints and/or charges; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes;
- (i) and (ii) Complaints of the alleged theft of a television set, a firearm, cooking oil and a motor car battery were lodged with the Police on 1, 5 and 15 June respectively, and on 15 April 1984 re-

- (2) Yes. The investigations have not yet been completed.

*Handwritten: Westfort Hospital, Pretoria*

\*18. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether any (a) complaints have been lodged and/or (b) charges have been laid with the South African Police since 1 January 1984 in connection with alleged assaults of Whites by non-Whites in the vicinity of Westfort Hospital in Pretoria; if so, what are the particulars of each of the complaints and/or charges;
- (2) whether the South African Police has investigated the complaints and/or charges; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes. Four complaints of alleged rape and one of alleged robbery in which cases the victims were threatened with knives were lodged with the South African Police.
- (2) Yes. The investigations have not yet been completed.

*Handwritten: Howard Q. 61.1637*  
\*19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the residents of Huhudi are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;
- (2) whether his Department has held discussions with the Huhudi community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;
- (3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representation from the Huhudi community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

- (1) to (3) The matter will be discussed on 31 August 1984 with all the interested parties.

*Handwritten: Howard Q. 61.1638*  
\*20. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many persons resident within the prescribed area of Pietermaritzburg qualified for rights under section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No 25 of 1962, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

11 844 as at 31 May 1984.

*Handwritten: Howard Q. 61.1638*  
\*21. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether residents of the Black township at Luthokoff in the Orange Free State were resettled recently; if so, (a) (i) why, (ii) when, (iii) on whose authority and (iv) where were they resettled; (b) how many (i) families and (ii) individuals were involved; (c) how many of these residents are employed at Luthokoff and (d) what is the distance between this township and the resettlement area;
- (2) whether facilities have been provided for them at the resettlement area; if not, why not; if so, what facilities;
- (3) whether any compensation has been paid to them; if not, why not; if so, what compensation.

(4) whether the residents of this township were consulted on the move; if not, why not; if so, what was their response;

(5) whether the Southern Orange Free State Development Board was involved in the move; if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) The continued existence of the Black Town at Luckhoff is not economically justified.

(ii) Since February 1984.

(iii) The Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(iv) At Boshabelo.

(b) (i) 61.

(ii) 265.

(c) 3.

(d) 230 km.

(2) Yes, houses consisting of 3 or 4 rooms which were purchased by them.

(3) Not yet, but valuations were recently completed and the compensation will probably be paid during July 1984.

(4) Yes, they requested to be resettled.

(5) Yes, only in respect of the valuations and the compensation to be paid.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, will he tell us what transport facilities there are to get workers from the new settlement area at Boshabelo back to Luckhoff and at what cost?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I do not have that information at my disposal.

I therefore suggest that the hon member put her question on the Question Paper.

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: Mr. Speaker, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he give us an indication of the criteria on which it is decided when a Black township is no longer economically viable?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, ordinary economic norms are applied and in terms of those norms. . . .

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: What are they?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Ask the hon member for Hlonghlon if you do not know.

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: I am asking the hon the Deputy Minister. He should know.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Well, I do not know either. [Interjections.] If the hon member wants a reply to that question, he must put it on the Order Paper.

List compiled by certain person

\*22. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether a certain South African official who was seconded to an independent Black state, and whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, (a) compiled, (b) had in his possession and/or (c) had access to a list of the names of other similar officials holding a particular political view; if so, (i) what is the name of this official, (ii)(a) by whom and (b) on whose instructions was the list compiled, (iii) for what purpose (aa) was the list compiled and (bb) is it kept and (iv) what is the political view of these officials;

(2) whether any steps (a) have been taken and/or (b) were or are envisaged against certain officials on account of this list; if so, what steps.

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) (a), (b) and (c). This information is not known to me. The rest of the question falls away.

Mara post office

\*23. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:†

(1) Whether his Department intends to transfer the Mara post office to another authority; if so, (a) to which authority, (b) when and (c) why;

(2) whether it is the intention to replace the staff of this post office; if so, (a) by whom, (b) when and (c) why; if not;

(3) whether it is the intention to take any other steps in respect of the staff of this post office; if so, (a) what other steps, (b) when and (c) why?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications):

(1) Yes.

(a) The Postal Administration of the Republic of Venda.

(b) with effect from 1984-08-01, and (c) because the land on which Mara is situated has ceased to be a part of the Republic of South Africa and is now a part of the Republic of Venda;

(2) yes.

(a) by Venda Post Office staff.

(b) with effect from 1984-08-01, and

(c) to comply with current practice;

(3) falls away.

Handwritten: *Handbook 5/16/184*  
Sautbrack 5/16/184

\*24. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 8 on 6 June 1984, the Management Board of Sautbrack has been informed by his Department of details of the assistance to be provided to them by his and other Government Departments; if not, (a) why not, and (b) when will they be informed, if so, (i) when, (ii) in what manner were they informed and (iii) when is work at Sautbrack and Zoar due to commence?

\*The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) No, because full details of all the assistance to be rendered by other State departments have not yet been finally ascertained. The Department is keeping contact with other departments involved in the matter and some of its officers are monitoring the course of events at Sautbrack. The departments concerned will themselves no doubt liaise with the Management Boards from time to time.

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

Sautbrack/Zoar

\*25. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Internal Affairs to Question No 8 on 6 June 1984, his Department has commenced repairing (a) Government buildings, (b) schools and (c) houses at Sautbrack and Zoar; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when will repairs commence; if so, (aa) when, (bb) when is it anticipated that these repairs will be completed in each case and (cc) what is the total estimated cost involved?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

# kwaNgema still awaits reply from Queen

271  
Star  
15/6/84  
By Sol Makgabutlane

The people of kwaNgema — the Eastern Transvaal "black spot" — who are threatened with forced resettlement, have not yet received replies to letters sent to No 10 Downing Street and Buckingham Palace.

The kwaNgema community sent urgent pleas to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Queen Elizabeth on May 23 asking for help in their opposition to the South African Government's attempts to relocate them.

When the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, met Mrs Thatcher in London, she questioned him about the position of the kwaNgema community, and also read him the letter the community had sent.

The community believes their forceful removal is imminent because the Government is unwilling to negotiate with their committee, led by Mr Moses Ngema.

The Government initially dealt with a discredited community member, Mr Gabriel Ngema, who favoured relocation.

After Mr Ngema died in February, the kwaNgema committee requested a meeting with the Government — but had no success.

This has brought fears to the community that blitz raids might be carried out to take them forcibly to Oshoek or Lochiel (both in kaNgwane), or Babanango in kwaZulu.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, this week reiterated the Government's intention to relocate the kwaNgema community. He said negotiations were still going on, but the Government planned to go ahead with the removals.

The Star's London Bureau reports that news that the forced removal is to proceed, despite the impassioned appeals made to the Queen and Mrs Thatcher, has been received with shock.

A Downing Street spokesman said Mrs Thatcher had expressed her concern about the kwaNgema people to Mr Botha during their talks at Chequers.

Until yesterday she appeared confident that her appeal would have the effect of shelving the forced removal.

# Carnegie poverty inquiry enters its last stage

15/6/84 Stew  
271  
~~Stewart~~

CAPE TOWN — The final phase of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into poverty and development in Southern Africa is under way.

The Carnegie director, Professor Francis Wilson, has just returned from a two-week tour of overseas cities.

"I spoke to some interesting people, saw fascinating projects and have come back with a lot of ideas. We are girding our loins for a 15-month period of consolidation, and this has certainly added momentum to the

inquiry," Professor Wilson said in Cape Town today.

He spent some time in New York discussing future plans for the inquiry with members of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Professor Wilson gave seminars on poverty in Southern Africa at Yale University in the United States and at the Institute of Economics and Statistics at Oxford University in England.

As a result, a joint University

of Cape Town-Oxford University research project on the link between education and employment is being considered.

He also held talks with the Director of the World Development Institute, Professor Paul Streeten, and members of the Development Studies Institute at East Anglia on the need for more extensive development studies programmes.

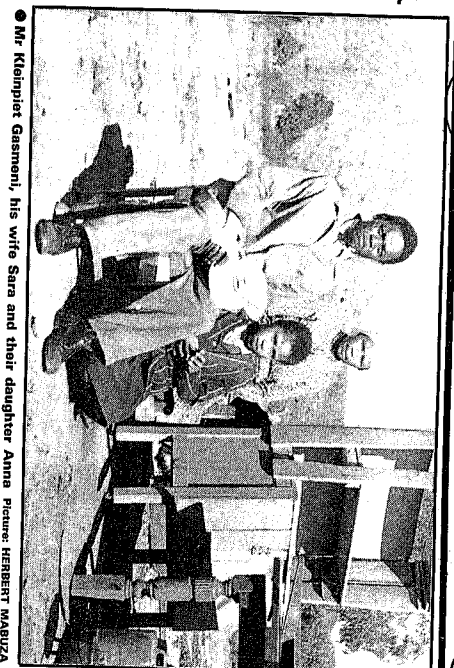
For more than two years professionals, community workers and academics from universities throughout Southern Africa have been researching the causes and consequences of poverty in the sub-continent.

It is hoped that over the next few months the Carnegie Inquiry will produce a series of books. Professor Wilson will write a summary report on the most significant research findings.

"Members of the Carnegie inquiry will be travelling all over Southern Africa over the next 15 months discussing strategies to combat poverty and underdevelopment in Southern Africa."

(1271)

# Outside in the cold: A family whose house has just been destroyed



Mr. Klempat Gasmeni, his wife Sara and their daughter Anna. Picture: HERBERT MAEUBA

## The officials who broke it down say nobody is forcing the family to leave

ON Thursday, the coldest day of the year, as the Prime Minister's aircraft was touching down to a red-carpeted welcome home in Cape Town, government officials were breaking down Mr. Klempat Gasmeni's house in the south-western Free State town of Luchkoff. Mr. P. H. Bodea had assured four that "there is no 'forced removals' in South Africa.

The government "invited" people to move, he said. Gasmeni, his wife Sara and their daughter Anna were visited before 7,000 men were called of the Sunday Express State Development Board and told to move their possessions out of the house by 1.30pm when the men would begin breaking it down. "I don't understand why the 'rent arrears' was the reason.

### Convinced

Black people in Luchkoffs township — which is to be proclaimed a coloured area after being an integrated black and coloured village for 10 years — said this week

**BY GRAHAM WATTS**  
REPORTING FROM LUCKHOFF, A COMMUNITY NOW BEING RESETTLED

Other members of the community who owed the board more in site and service fees than did Mr. Gasmeni were less cooperative than he: they owned their own houses, they said.

But in terms of the new proclamation, it will no longer be possible for black people to own houses in what is now a coloured township.

At a court, officials from both parties said the board could not force the board to visit residents and telling them to sell their homes.

### CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF TOWN IS NOT ECONOMICALLY JUSTIFIED



Horace van Rensburg... Minister should know

THE 265 black people living in the Free State town of Luchkoff had asked whether he could give an indication of the criteria used when it was decided a township was no longer economically justified, Dr. Morrison replied.

He said the 61 families had bought houses consisting of three or four rooms at Boeshaaba, better known as Overwecht.

Asked whether the black residents of Luchkoff had been consulted about the move, Dr. Morrison said: "Yes, they had to be resettled."

He also said he "continued existence of the black town at Luchkoff is are free to move back to Luchkoff," he said.

### Not forced

When the Sunday Express first visited Luchkoff two weeks ago...

not economically justified?"

Asked afterwards by Mr. Horace van Rensburg, FPP MP for Bransfontein whether he could give an indication of the criteria used when it was decided a township was no longer economically justified, Dr. Morrison replied: "Ordinary economic norms are applied."

Dr. van Rensburg: "What are they?" Dr. Morrison: "Ask the bank trade Member for Houghton if you do not know."

Mr van Rensburg: "I am asking the honourable Deputy Minister who should know." Dr. Morrison: "Well, I do not know

either."

In reply to another question, the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Pen Kotzé, said his department was taking steps to separate black and coloured residents of townships in the north, "because it is the government's duty to afford each population group an opportunity to be established as a fully-fledged community."

Asked if his department had received any requests from black and coloured township residents, Mr. Kotzé replied: "No, no town black inhabitants but indeed requests from coloured leaders."



17/6/84

Mr Gasmeni was being "convinced" to "resettle".

They had heard of eviction for rent arrears, but not of a house being broken down for that reason.

Mr Gasmeni's house belonged to the board, so it was easier to get at, they said.

would be able to take up the "offer" of buying their own houses at Bochabela (the giant resettlement area, also known as Overwacht, east of Bloemfontein and 250km away).

If not, when they eventually did move, they would have

stayed in Co-operation and Development in the Free State. Mr Hennie Kriel, repeatedly said the people of Luckhoff were not being forced to move.

Those who want to stay, may stay. Those who have already moved to Bochabela

Bochabela. Accepting Mr Kriel's statement as correct, there should have been no further visits by his officials to any of the residents at Luckhoff.

But the villagers painstakingly detailed what they alleged were acts of intimidation, victimisation, half-truths and administrative edict that added up to one thing they were being forced to move.

Mr Kriel again insisted this week that people were not being forced to move and that those who had moved could move back.

He said it was not practice to break down someone's house for being in arrears with his rent. There must have been some other reason for the house being broken down, though he was not familiar with the case.

He said that if, as the Sunday Express had learned, development board officials had made residence in Luckhoff dependent on people having jobs, then that was wrong.

It was also wrong to prevent anyone returning unless he or she had a job.

Mr Kriel said, however, that officials from his department had visited former Luckhoff residents at Bochabela and found them to be happy.

Mr Kriel said he did not believe the condition of the people who moved would be worse — in fact they would be better — than before.

He conceded, however, that, in terms of the proclamation, they had no choice about having to sell their houses. Also he assumed they would lose their section 10 (Urban Areas Act) rights in Luckhoff.

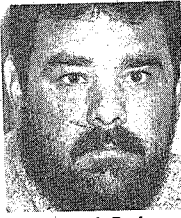
Those who wanted to stay would have to rent property from coloured people to whom they would first have to sell. And they would live on group areas permits issued under conditions laid down by the Minister.

He did not know what conditions the Minister would set, but he was certain the people had no reason to be concerned that they would not be given such permits or that they might be taken away at any stage.

### ● AGENDA OF INTIMIDATORY TACTICS

THE remaining villagers of Luckhoff this week, poured out details of alleged intimidation, victimisation and administrative measures they believe are designed to force them to leave their homes:

- All the villagers spoken to said the one thing that stuck in their minds after the first meeting in January — addressed by Department of Co-operation and Development officials from Bloemfontein — was that they "must move to Overwacht otherwise the tractors would come and knock down our homes".
- Many of those who moved soon after the meeting had done so because the women had signed forms while their husbands were at work.
- They were told by an official at a second meeting in April — after many people had already moved to Bochabela — that if they had got the impression that they had to move, it was the department's mistake.
- Between the two meetings officials were telling people to move to Bochabela.
- Mr Charlie Thulo and Mr Johannes Gram were visited on separate occasions by the local development board official, Mr Danie Beukes, and



● Mr Danie Beukes

- told that if they did not move, their houses would be bulldozed while they were still inside (Mr Beukes denied these allegations).
- M4 Jan Koroloso said Mr Beukes came to his house this week and offered him a cheque for R150 for his house because he said he had to sell it. Mr Beukes promised he could stay in the house, but Mr Koroloso did not trust him.
- Mrs Annie Tronk (aged at least 82), was told her son in Bloemfontein had been approached by board officials and had agreed to sell her house. They gave her a R100 cheque for it. She did not know if her son had agreed to the sale.
- Last week a black official

of the local development board told Mr Johannes Mabote that "the boss" (Mr Beukes) had said Mr Mabote must move out of his house because it was to be broken down. Mr Mabote went to Mr Beukes after the Sunday Express had spoken to Mr Beukes on Thursday. Mr Beukes told Mr Mabote he had "never said such a thing".

● Mr Pieter Gasmeni (Mr Kleinpiet Gasmeni's father) said he had worked for the development board for nine years. He had been told to move to Bochabela even though he had a stable job and did not want to leave Luckhoff.

● Mr George Hlaahle, who qualifies to live and work in Luckhoff, has been offered a job in the area but Mr Beukes refuses to register him. It is understood it is policy not to allow any new registrations in Luckhoff.

These detailed allegations were put to Mr Beukes. His department chief in Bloemfontein, Mr M P D Spies, allowed him to respond to only one — concerning the threat to bulldoze people's houses. Mr Spies asked for the allegations and said they would be answered.

Removal  
attorneys  
slam Goyt

By Sol Lane

The credibility of assurances that removals were preceded by negotiations has been questioned by attorneys acting for the kwaNgema community.

"The department (of Co-operation and Development) has persistently refused to negotiate with the community or a representative of its choice.

"Instead, it has seen fit to talk to a single person who it claims is the head of the Ngema family on ethnological grounds."

"Selective dialogue did not constitute negotiation with the community, they said, pointing out that kwaNgema could not be represented by one person as it consisted of different ethnic groups."

"Negotiation is the one ray of hope for a community facing resettlement."

For professional reasons, the attorneys cannot be named.

# Way open for new round of relocation

Political Staff.

CAPE TOWN — The Government's decision to drop its controversial plans to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland has opened the way for a new round of resettlements.

Statements by Cabinet Ministers yesterday showed the Government had decided to back off its intentions to force the cession of kaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

The possibility still exists that kaNgwane and Swaziland could come to an agreement with the active encouragement of South Africa.

The Government has agreed to grant kaNgwane second phase independence, sought two years ago by Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

## DEMAND

The on-off Ingwavuma deal with Swaziland has been the Government's excuse for the past two years for not disclosing final consolidation plans for kwaZulu.

These plans will inevitably demand resettlement.

In Parliament last week Government speakers made it clear that resettlements would go ahead although no numbers were specified.

The Government back-down on the Swazi land deal is seen as a major victory for the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who fought it through the courts and from public platforms.

● See Page 6,  
World section.

(2) whether the South African Police have requested the assistance of the National Intelligence Service in connection with this investigation; if so, when.

(3) whether there has been any progress in this investigation during the past 12 months; if so, what progress has been made (a) locally and (b) in countries abroad?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE** (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) (a) Major.

(b) Springs.

(2) No.

(3) No, but any information which is still being received, is thoroughly investigated.

**\*17. Mr R M BURROWS—Co-operation and Development—Reply standing over.**

*Hansen R. 6/17/84*  
**Independent Black states: Importation of goods** 20/6/84

\*18. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether (a) customs duty, (b) excise duty and (c) general sales tax is levied on goods imported into the Republic from the independent Black states; if so, (i) on what goods and (ii) in what manner are they collected?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(i) On all goods imported from those States.

(ii) The tax is, in terms of section 17(3) of the Sales Tax Act, 1978.

importer on declaration by the taxpayer.

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** Arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, bearing in mind that there are no control points in respect of most of the points of entry into the independent homelands, how is it proposed that it is in fact be collected partly when in some cases when one travels 10 or 15 miles one may go into and out of a particular independent country three or four times?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** Some of the tax is collected by the Post Office on behalf of the Department. The head of the matter is, however, that it is virtually impossible to control all points of entry. The matter has been investigated and it has been found that coexistence will be totally ineffective.

**Mr H H SCHWARZ:** Further arising out of the Deputy Minister's reply, does he then not deem it appropriate that there should actually be agreements with these states in terms of which the same tax is levied as is levied in the Republic?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** There is only one state in which this tax is not collected and we are at present endeavouring to negotiate with that state.

**Local authorities' revenue**

\*19. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) Whether the Government has prepared legislation relating to additional sources of revenue for local authorities; if so, what legislation.

(2) whether this legislation has been circulated or submitted to persons or organizations in the private sector; if so, (a) to what persons or organizations and (b) when is it intended that this legislation will be introduced in Parliament?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

(1) and (2) As the hon the Minister pro-

pose dealing with the matter in my third reading speech on the Appropriation Bill on Monday. I do not deem it appropriate to respond to the question now.

**Hillbrow/Nowwood/ambassy East police stations: crimes**

\*20. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 998 on 7 June, 1984, records are kept at the (a) Hillbrow, (b) Nowwood and (c) Lombury East police stations of the number of crimes of each type which were committed and reported to each such police station; if not, why not; if so, why is it considered to be impracticable to furnish information relating to these crimes?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE** (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(a), (b) and (c) Yes. I have already stated the reason why it is considered to be impracticable to furnish the required information in my reply to the hon member's previous question.

**Speed limits**

\*21. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether it is the intention to take any steps in respect of the general speed limit; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when and (c) why?

**THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:**

(a), (b) and (c) Yes. The Cabinet has decided that speed limits should no longer have an exclusive objective the conservation of fuel. Speed limits will hence forth be administered taking primarily road safety aspects into consideration. This implies that speed limits will be enforced in terms of provincial road safety ordinances. Negotiations with the Provincial Administrations are in progress regarding the manner and date of such implementation.

**Mr D J N MALCOMESS:** Arising out of the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether it is the intention to dispense with the X3 levy on the sale of petrol after hours?

**Kariegat/Boesmans River area**

\*22. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 3 on 4 May 1984, the report on the preliminary investigation into the possible proclamation of the Kariegat/Boesmans River area as a lake development area has been released; if so, what is the purport of the report; if not, when is it expected that the report will be released?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:**

No. The report on the preliminary study has recently been received and is in the process of being studied. It is envisaged that all interested parties, and especially the landowners, will be notified by means of an information document regarding the recommendations contained in the report. The investigation was carried out by direction of the National Parks Board and it is not normal practice that such reports be released *in toto* for general information. I wish to give the honourable member the assurance that the proclamation of the proposed lake area will not be proceeded with without prior consultation with all parties concerned and ample opportunity will be given to them to air their views.

**Glenmore: removals**

\*23. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether the Government is engaged in negotiations with the Republic of Ciskei on the removal of persons living at Glenmore; if so, (a) where are they to be moved?

ed to, (b) who is responsible for the removals, (c) how many persons are involved and (d) when are they due to be moved?

<sup>†</sup>THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

Yes.

- (a) Peddie.
- (b) The Department of Co-operation and Development of the Republic of South Africa.
- (c) 600 families.
- (d) As soon as arrangements between Ciskei and South Africa have been concluded.

Stockenström

<sup>\*</sup>24. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 13 June 1984, a certain member of his Department, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was approached on 8 December 1983 by a Mr D F N Bailey in response to the Minister's offer to meet a delegation of the Coloured community of Stockenström, if so.
- (2) Whether this person informed Mr Bailey that the Minister would only be available after a certain date in January 1984; if so, what date was mentioned;
- (3) whether this person as asked by Mr Bailey to arrange a meeting after this date;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes, but no specific date was mentioned.
- (3) and (4) Yes. I think it is appropriate that I should advise the hon member of the background to the discussion between Mr Bailey and the official concerned as reported to me. As I mentioned in my reply to Question No 1 on 13 June 1984 I wrote to all the parties who had made representations on behalf of the Stockenström community and suggested that they form a delegation to meet me. Mr Bailey is one of the parties to whom I wrote. After receiving my letter Mr Bailey phoned the official concerned and indicated that he foresaw some difficulty in getting the parties together and suggested that I meet a delegation comprising only himself and members of the community. Mr Bailey was advised that all efforts should be made to get the various parties together, but should that prove to be impossible, he should repeat his request for a meeting with the Minister in writing and setting out his problems. Up to date Mr Bailey has not reacted to this suggestion although I am informed that he will be writing to me within the not distant future.

~~Mr R A F SWART~~ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether his department has received any representations from any member of or on behalf of the Rumpit Commission regarding the (a) future of KaNgwane and Igwawuma and (b) operation of the said Commission; if so, what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

<sup>†</sup>THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) and (b) No—my Department did not receive representations.
- (2) A statement was issued yesterday. The statement reads as follows:

The South African Government has been informed by the Chairman of the KaNgwane Commission and the Igwawuma Commission that it would not be possible to determine the freely expressed will of the inhabitants of the areas concerned under the present circumstances without the probability of intimidation of some sort or another having a decisive influence on the result.

Following consultations with all the interested parties, including the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland, the South African Government has concluded that the leaders of Swaziland, KwaZulu and KaNgwane should deliberate amongst themselves. The present position is of such a nature that the question can unfortunately not be replied to at present. A statement will, however, be issued in due course.

The South African Government would be willing to consider symbolically proposals made jointly and unanimously.

Consequently it has been decided with the concurrence of the Chairman to dissolve the two Commissions.

Mr R A F SWART: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us how he reconciles the first paragraph of the statement which he has just read in which he alleges that the Chairman of the commission had pointed out that the free will of the people could not be tested for fear of intimidation, with the letter which the Chairman of the Commission wrote to members of the Commission saying that the Government was concerned that because of intimidation the free will of the people could not be tested?

<sup>†</sup>The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply,

as I furnished it to the hon member, is, according to all the facts at my disposal, absolutely correct. The Chairman of the Commission told us that it was not possible for the Commission to comply with the terms of reference and to determine the free will of the people without there being intimidation. Therefore I do not see any *contradictio in rebus* whatsoever in the reply.

Mr R A F SWART: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does the Government's attitude on this mean that it has finally, after two years, thrown in the towel on the whole Igwawuma and KaNgwane debacle?

<sup>†</sup>The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I want to refer the hon member to my statement I find it a great pity that the hon member now makes such a statement while in the statement which he made with great care yesterday, he will not find anything whatsoever of the nature which he now wants to accuse us of.

Igwawuma/KaNgwane

<sup>\*</sup>25. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) What total amount had been spent in respect of Commissions of Inquiry into Igwawuma and KaNgwane since their inception up to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) on what specified items had this money been spent?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Igwawuma
- (a) R4 497,50 as at 18 18 June 1984.
  - (b) (i) R260,00 Travelling expenses.
  - (ii) R4 237,50 Research.

KaNgwane

- (a) R3 411,12 as at 18 June 1984.
- (b) (i) R3 887,50 Research.
- (ii) R1 531,95 Subsistence.

**Pinetown/Field's Hill by-pass area**

\*31. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether he intends visiting the Pinetown/Field's Hill by-pass area before making a final decision on the toll facilities there; if not, why not; if so, when (a) will the visit take place and (b) is it anticipated that a final decision will be reached;
- (2) whether he will meet with interested parties on this visit; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) where will this meeting take place;
- (3) whether he has invited any persons and/or bodies to make representations to him in this regard; if so, what persons and/or bodies;
- (4) whether any construction on the Field's Hill toll plaza is taking place at present; if so, why?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) 5 July 1984.
  - (b) After the whole matter has been fully discussed on that day with various representative bodies present.
- (2) Yes.
  - (a) 5 July 1984 at 10h30.
  - (b) Pinetown Civic Centre.
- (3) Yes. The Natal Provincial Administration, Local Authorities and various other parties affected by the introduction of toll facilities.
- (4) No, only preliminary site clearing has been done. The construction of the road itself however has been in progress for several months.

271  
 1728  
 20/6/84  
 Leadership renewal  
 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether any families in Leandra are to be moved; if so, (a) how many, (b) why, (c) when, (d) where are they to be moved to and (e) what facilities are available to them at the resettlement site;
- (2) whether his Department has consulted with these families in connection with their removal; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) with what result;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
  - (2) and (3) Fall away.
- 20/6/84  
 Public Services recruitment of staff  
 Mrs S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his Department intends to take steps to recruit more (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians for the Public Service in the (i) administrative, (ii) clerical, (iii) professional, (iv) technical and (v) general A divisions; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

The Department of Internal Affairs does not normally recruit personnel for other departments and the question probably pertains to the Commission for Administration. Every department is authorised to recruit its own personnel whilst the Office of the Commission for Administration also recruits on behalf of departments. All the race groups participate in the rendering of governmental services. The relative share of the Black, Coloured and

**Porter Reformatory: escapees**

\*35. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 2 of 11 May 1984, any of the 124 escapees from the Porter Reformatory in Tokai were recaptured; if not, why not; if so, how many;
- (2) whether there were any escapees in May 1984; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. 67.
- (2) Yes, six of which four have been readmitted.

**Constanta Reformatory: escapees**

\*36. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether there were any escapees from the Constanita Reformatory in 1984; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether any steps have been taken by the relevant authorities to prevent escapes; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes, thirty-seven boys absconded from the school during the period 1 January to 18 June 1984. Thirteen boys were either brought back to school or returned on their own accord.
- (2) Yes. The Department is continually giving guidance to principals and staff of the schools concerned to motivate and assist the pupils to make the best use of the educational opportunities they are offered. A related address-

Indian groups in the divisions referred to gradually increases as more candidates who comply with the qualification requirements become available. Recruitment takes place in accordance with the needs of the Public Service and the specific functions that have to be executed. The Government's policy with regard to the employment and utilisation of members of the various race groups has been fully debated during the discussion of the Vote of the Department of Internal Affairs.

Commission of Inquiry into the Promotion of the Creative and Other Arts

\*34. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

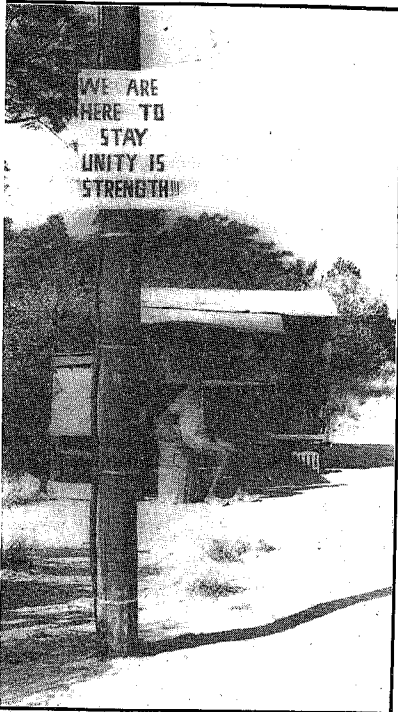
- (1) Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the Promotion of the Creative and Other Arts has completed its work; if not, when is it anticipated that it will complete its work; if so, when (a) will be the last full meeting held and (b) is it anticipated that the report of the Commission will be available;
- (2) whether the Commission inquired into the possibility of making donations by individuals and/or companies to art museums tax deductible; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether any interim recommendations on this matter have been made to him; if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) 30 March 1984.
- (b) September 1984.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) No.

# Reprieve for St Wendolin's

(271) City Press 20/6/84



**THERE was singing and dancing in the streets of St Wendolin's as the good news spread.**

It was April 12, and the people had just heard that they were not going to be removed after all.

For 18 years the people of this little village outside Pinetown had fought to be allowed to stay on in the place of their ancestors, and now at last they had won their victory. People are still talking about their excitement and disbelief when they first heard the news. They could not take it in that they had joined that very small band of threatened communities given a reprieve by the State.

But as the first elation wore off, they began to work on two major projects: preparing a survey to help develop the area with the R20-million donation given to the community by a German Christian aid group, and — of course — preparing a great day of public celebration in thanksgiving for the Government's change of heart.

The 12 000 residents of the area were supposed to be moved to settlement, but virtually make way for an Indian everyone in the 100-year-old village was adamant that they did not want to go.

At Santi (as residents call St Wendolin's) they have gardens and orchards where they can grow fruit and vegetables to supplement their income.

The plots at the townships where they were

supposed to move had no ground for gardens. These townships would also be further from work, so their bus fare and time spent commuting would go up — at the same time as they would be losing out on their source of extra food from their own crops.

The community at Santi is very close — at each prayer service during their campaign, they brought tears to the eyes of visitors from outside when they sang, arms linked: "Bind us together, Lord, with chords that cannot be broken".

Parents feared that children would "grow up wild" if they were exposed to unruly township youth — and who could they ask for help to look after the kids in the afternoons, after school, if they didn't know their neighbours, and if the families were split up in the move?

Township houses were too small to take the whole extended family as they live in Santi — and in any case, householders were very angry at having to leave large, well-built brick homes, with their flourishing gardens.

The other issue raised again and again was that people were not happy about leaving their ancestors behind in the

village cemetery. "What will happen to their bones and their graves if we are not there to tend them?" they asked.

The question many people are asking now is: why are the Santi residents being allowed to stay?

The chairman of the Wendolin's Residents Association, Boyse Dhlamini, believes that it was "a people's victory".

"If we had not stood together, we could never have won," he says.

To bring their plight to the attention of the public, his association asked the help of some outside organisations, and the people of Santi ran several campaigns.

They took as their starting point the saying of Dr Koornhof that "no people are moved against their will." Then they tried to show clearly that they did not want to leave.

Household heads signed petitions stating that they were not willing to move. Women signed petitions saying they feared what would happen to family life if they were forced to go.

A group of lawyers from Durban and Pinetown helped out — every Sunday for a month they went out to the area to take affidavits from householders stating on oath that they did not want to go.



ABOVE LEFT A celebratory procession at the weekend led by BISHOP PAUL MNGOMA of Marianhill, and other dignitaries. ABOVE: ELIZABETH GUMDE reads a poem specially written for the occasion.

When officials, looking for a reason to get the people out, said the area was a slum and a health hazard, a group of doctors did research there to show that the level of health was quite adequate — in fact higher than in many townships.

In spite of their insecurity, the people raised money for paint and brightened up their homes, planting new flowers and vegetables as a symbol of their determination not to move.

They organised "open days" where people from elsewhere were invited to tour the area, with guides who lived there, and see for themselves why no one wanted to go.

This won them many friends, and the problem of the forced removal of St Wendolin's was talked about all over Durban and Pinetown.

Indian community organisations said they refused to accept land taken from Africans, so the authorities would have been left with no takers if they went ahead with schemes to move the people out.

The Marianhill Mission Institute, whose first bishop had started the village a century ago (in fact, it was named after him) also raised the problem of the community and the sword hanging over the people, both locally and overseas.

They were eventually able to raise a R20-million grant for the development of the area, and plans for how it will be used are now being carefully considered.

There are still unanswered questions about the future of St Wendolin's, in spite of the reprieve.

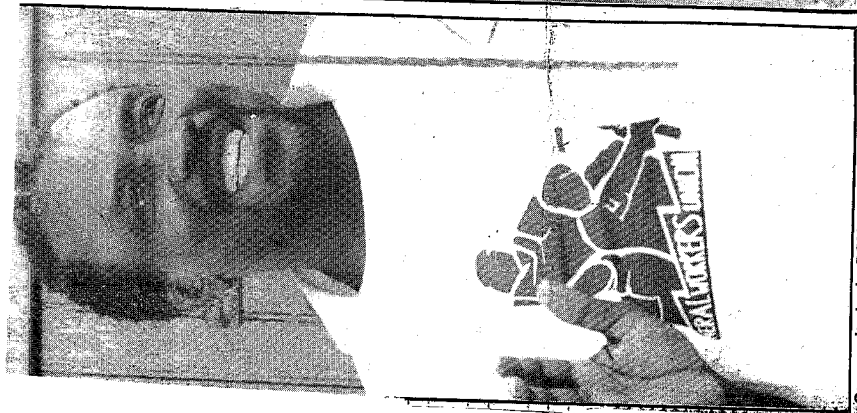
For example, one part of the area has not been included in the announcement that the people can stay.

Speaking at the community thanksgiving service last Saturday, the director of Diakonia, Paddy Kearney, asked another burning question: "What kind of security do you have in St Wendolin's, even though you have been given a reprieve."

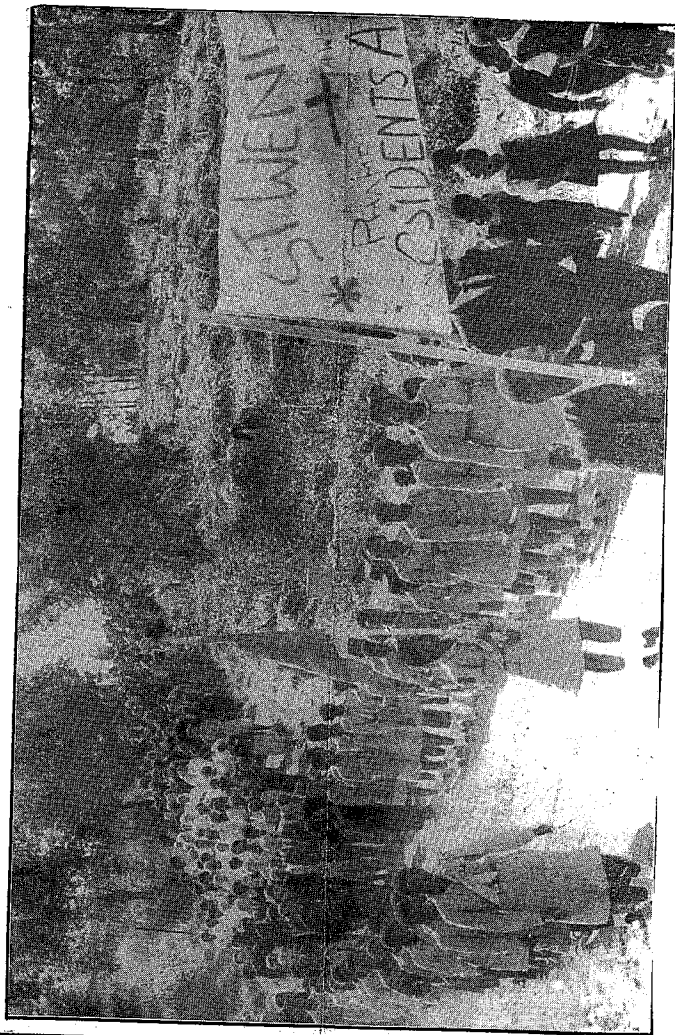
"Just look at the people of Crossroads, who were told two years ago that they could stay. Now they have been told a new story because the Government has changed its mind."

People from St. Wendolin's

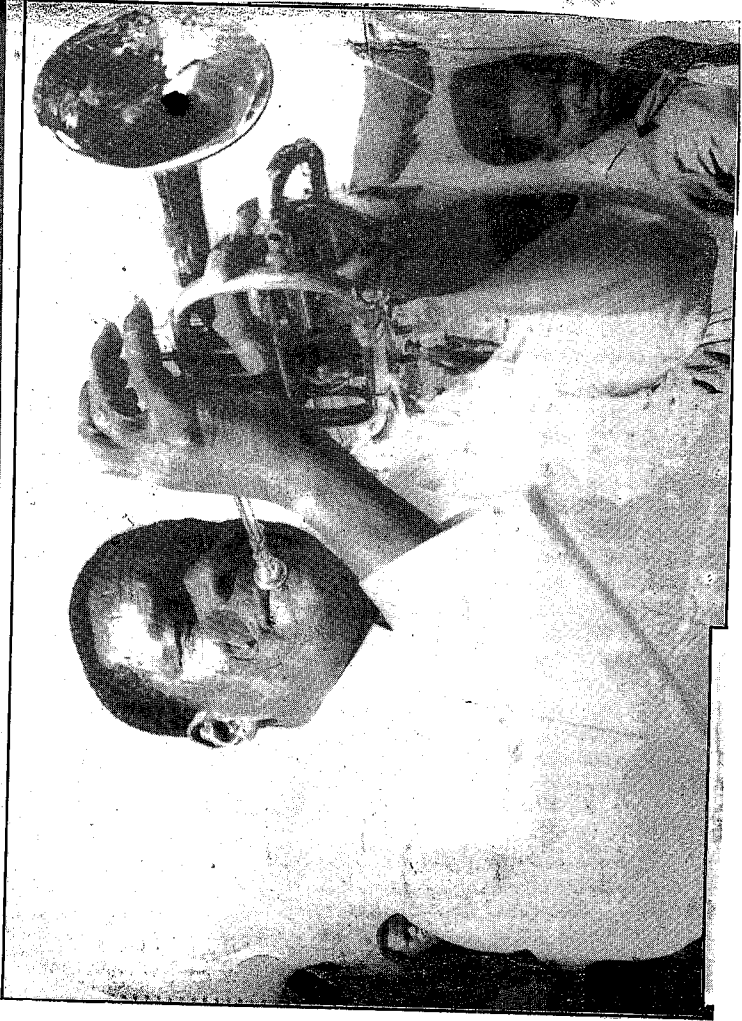




Community leader BOYSIE DLAMINI



**Oh when the saints, go marching . . .**



Cape Times 21/6/84  
Glenmore families  
to be moved again  
(27)

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The 600 families at the Glenmore resettlement camp are to be moved — for the second time.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof in reply to a question from the MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft.

The minister said the people would be moved to Peddie as soon as arrangements between the Ciskei and South African Governments had been concluded.

Commenting on the announcement, Mr Moorcroft said the action by the department had been "a monumental blunder from beginning to end".

It is understood that the reason behind the removal is that the Ciskei Government wishes to expand an irrigation scheme in the area and the people are "in the way".

Glenmore, while being part of the Ciskei since independence was gained in December 1981, has nevertheless been an anomaly in that it has been administered by the South African Government.

The saga of Glenmore began in 1979, when 500 families from Klipfontein Farm, the Colchester and Coega areas and even from Grahamstown were moved to Glenmore.

The Ciskei Government is now understood to have agreed to accept the people in view of the need to expand the irrigation scheme in the area.

RSM 21/6/84 (271)

IF THE Government goes ahead with its plan to forcibly remove the people of KwaNgema in the Eastern Transvaal, they will be breaking undertakings given by three great Boer leaders... Andries Pretorius, Paul Kruger and Thomas Burgers.

Historical research has shown that the land was promised to the Ngema family by Andries Pretorius as far back as 1839.

According to a letter in the Pretoria State archives — dated 1869 — Paul Kruger had also promised land to the Ngemas.

And historians have found a letter from Burgers promising the Ngema "undisturbed occupation of the land".

Ironically, these promises were made in return for services rendered to the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek over a period of about 20 years.

Today, the 160 Ngema families who occupy the farm are fiercely fighting a Government plan to move them to a resettlement camp because their farm is a "black spot"... a piece of black-owned land in "white" South Africa.

KwaNgema is a large and fertile farm near Piet Retief. The resettlement camp they are likely to be moved to is overcrowded and arid.

It is also in KaNgwane, which means that the Ngemas now face the possibility of losing their South African citizenship entirely.

Up to now the Ngema family believed they were given the land in 1904 in the name of the English King, Edward VII.

For this reason, they recently wrote to Queen Elizabeth and to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, asking them to raise the issue of their removal with the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, during his recent visit to London.

However, their claim to the land goes back at least 40 years before this, according to a Master's thesis by W A Stals, an historian at the University of Pretoria, published in the Archives Year Book in 1972.

The land grant was unprecedented, so much so that it required a special decision of the Volksraad to override the Constitution.

This gives an indication of the extent and importance of the services given

# The aged documents that say 'this land is your land'



Mrs Eliza Ngema supervises milking on KwaNgema — the ancient farm in dispute.

## ANTON HARBER, Political Reporter

Stuurman was appointed by Mpande. Pretorius told Stuurman that if he did his duty properly he would be well rewarded and would eventually be given the right to obtain a farm.

According to a letter from Stuurman, Kruger had also promised him land because he had helped in the determination of the border between the ZAR and the Zulu Kingdom.

As a result, in 1854 Stuurman contributed one head of cattle to the purchase of some land from Mpande by the Boers and the following year a farm was granted to him.

However, a few years later a problem arose when it became clear that his farm overlapped a farm belonging to a white man.

The matter was discussed by the Executive Committee, the supreme body of the ZAR, who decided that Stuurman had in the past been treated in the same way as white men and this meant he could not be deprived of his legally recognised claim to the land.

was the first time an individual Bantu was granted ownership of land on the basis of his services to the ZAR."

However, Stuurman sold this farm two years later for 70 head of cattle and applied to the Executive Committee for permission to acquire another farm.

According to Stals, Stuurman was then granted the Government farm "Locatie" — now known as KwaNgema — because he had served as a trustworthy messenger for 30 years.

Ironically, the only condition imposed was that Stuurman and his descendants would not have the right to sell the farm.

According to a letter from President Burgers in March 1873 — a copy of which is now in the State Archives — Stuurman was promised "undisturbed occupation" until the title deed had been properly approved.

When the British annexed the Transvaal a few years later, they inquired into the position of Stuurman.

*Self Hon Burgers  
Shank's Mounted  
J. A. P.*

## President Burgers' letter to Ngema

Pretoria  
March 13, 1873

Permission is hereby granted to Stuurman for the undisturbed occupation of the farm Locatie on the Assegai River, ZAR, until title deed shall have been approved by the Volksraad and under condition of the payment of the usual yearly quitrent by him.

Signed  
Thos Burgers,  
State President, ZAR

UNCOMMON VALOR  
MARKET ST. METRO 2-28-8433  
Photo: Cecil Beyer, Pretoria

and Miss Elie

What a treat. Just two good Sophie Ingema

# Ingwavuma will lead to resettlements

**THE GOVERNMENT'S** decision to drop its controversial plans to incorporate Ingwavuma into Swaziland has opened the way for a new round of resettlements.

Statements by Cabinet Ministers on Tuesday showed the Government had decided to back off its intentions to force the cession of KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

However the possibility still exists that KaNgwane and Swaziland could come to an agreement with the active encouragement of South Africa.

In the meantime, the

Government has agreed to grant KaNgwane second phase independence, sought two years ago by Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

The on-off Ingwavuma deal with Swaziland has been the Government's excuse for the past two years for not disclosing final consolidation plans for KwaZulu.

These plans will inevitably demand resettlement. The Surplus Peoples Project estimated the number at 622 000 in terms of the 1974 proposals.

These proposals re-

duced KwaZulu from 48 parts to 10.

In parliament last week Government speakers made it clear that resettlements would go ahead although no numbers were specified.

The Government backdown on the Swaziland deal is seen as a major victory for Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who fought it through the courts and from public platforms. He united black and white opposition in Natal, finally forcing the Government to appoint a commission to scrap it and back down.

Jahello and Luckhoff; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken in this regard; if so, (i) what is the nature of the facilities provided and (ii) what will be the transport cost to commuters travelling to and from Luckhoff for purposes of work?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:**

No.

(a) As far as could be ascertained there is now only one Black person who lives in Botsaballo and works in Luckhoff.

(b) No steps are being taken. The person concerned has made his own arrangements. It would look rather stupid if we provided a bus service for one person.

271 Howard 2.6/1.751  
Boschfontein area 22/6/84

\*3. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Boschfontein 4531Q, an area situated in the District of Rustenburg and known as Machakanteng, are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(2) whether his Department has held discussions with the Boschfontein community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Boschfontein community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:**

(1) Yes.

(a) To give effect to a decision of Parliament.

→

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) (a) Negotiations between the Government of KwaNdebele and Lebowa regarding the conflicting land claims of the two national states are at present being conducted under the chairmanship of Dr P S Rautenbach.

(b) A decision will be taken as soon as possible after the present negotiations have been concluded.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) Yes, but not specifically for a referendum but that the will of the people be taken into consideration.

(a) Periodically since the excision of Moutse from the area of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

(b) The Government of Lebowa and certain chiefs of the area.

(c) This request was considered together with all other suggestions and factors. No definite reply was given as the matter is being considered as a whole.

(3) No.

(4) Yes.

(a) Since 1 November 1980.

(b) The Government of Lebowa as well as certain chiefs residing in the area and other residents of Moutse.

(c) (i) In certain instances it was requested that Moutse again be incorporated in KwaNdebele and in other instances it was requested that incorporation in KwaNdebele should take place.

(ii) As a result of the representations negotiations are still being conducted.

→

**Umbumbulu areas: faction fighting**

\*5 Mr G S BARTLETT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police recently received requests for additional Police to deal with anticipated faction fighting in the Umbumbulu area; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) whether these requests were acceded to; if not, why not;

(3) whether the South African Police took any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so what action;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Law and Order):**

(1), (2), (3) and (4) No such requests have been received by the South African Police, but as a result of the violence in the area during which numerous murders were committed and property damaged, I instructed that police re-introvements be sent there to restore order and keep the warring groups apart. Units of the South African Police under the command of senior officers, as well as a senior detective branch officer are presently deployed in the area to maintain law and order and to investigate the murders and other serious crimes committed during the violence. So far 119 persons have been arrested and the investigation are continuing. A disruption of law and order as has occurred in the area cannot be tolerated and the South African Police are determined to apprehend those responsible and take them to court.

\*6 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Valspan,

Howard 2.6/1.751  
Valspan: removals 22/6/84

→

shabalo and Luckhoff; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken in this regard; if so, (i) what is the nature of the facilities provided and (ii) what will be the transport cost to commuters travelling to and from Luckhoff for purposes of work?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

No.

(a) As far as could be ascertained there is now only one Black person who lives in Botshabalo and works in Luckhoff.

(b) No steps are being taken. The person concerned has made his own arrangements. It would look rather stupid if we provided a bus service for one person.

*Howardina Q. 22/6/84*  
 Boschfontein community

\*3. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Boschfontein 4581Q, an area situated in the district of Rustenburg and known as Mactlakameing, are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(2) whether his Department has held discussions with the Boschfontein community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Boschfontein community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:**

(1) Yes.

(a) To give effect to a decision of Parliament.

(b) At a date to be decided upon in consultation with the Boschfontein community.

(c) On a portion of the farm Katferstreek 1313Q in the District of Rustenburg, if the land is acceptable to the community.

(d) Approximately 182 persons.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 17 February 1984 and 11 May 1984.

(b) In general favourable.

(3) No.

\*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether a decision has been taken on the future of the Moutse area; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, (i) when and (ii) what is the nature of the decision taken;

(2) whether his Department has received any requests for a referendum amongst the residents of the Moutse area on its inclusion in a national or independent Black state; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the response to these requests; if not;

(3) whether his Department has been informed of such requests having been made by the said residents to other authorities; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) to whom were they made and (b) what was the response to these requests;

(4) whether his Department has received any representations on the future of this area; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) (a) Negotiations between the Governments of KwaNdebele and Lebowa regarding the national land claims of the two provinces are at present being conducted under the chairmanship of Dr P S Rautenbach.

(b) A decision will be taken as soon as possible after the present negotiations have been concluded.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) Yes, but not specifically for a referendum but that the will of the people be taken into consideration.

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(b) The Government of Lebowa and certain chiefs of the area.

(c) This request was considered together with all other suggestions and factors. No definite reply was given as the matter is being considered as a whole.

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(b) The Government of Lebowa as well as certain chiefs residing in the area and other residents of Moutse.

(c) (i) In certain instances it was requested that Moutse again be incorporated in Lebowa and in other instances it was requested that incorporation in KwaNdebele should take place.

(ii) As a result of the representations negotiations are still being conducted.

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(2) whether these requests were acceded to; if not, why not;

(3) whether the South African Police took any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Law and Order):**

(1), (2), (3) and (4) No such requests have been received by the South African Police, but as a result of the violence in the area during which numerous murders were committed and property damaged, I instructed that police re-inforcements be sent there to restore order and keep the warring groups apart. Units of the South African Police under the command of senior officers, as well as a senior detective branch officer are presently deployed in the area to maintain law and order and to investigate the murders and other serious crimes committed during the violence. So far 119 persons have been arrested and the investigation is continuing. A disruption of law and order as has occurred in the area cannot be tolerated and the South African Police are determined to apprehend those responsible and take them to court.

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 Valspan; removals

\*6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Valspan,

Jan Kempdorj, are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how persons are involved;

(2) whether his Department has held discussions with the Valspan community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Valspan community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:**

(1) Yes. Rehousing is already taking place.

(a) Due to the fact that they are Tswana and due to the proximity of Bophuthatswana it was decided to rehouse the people of Valspan on a voluntary basis at Pampeierstad. Planning for this took place since 1965.

(b) Since 1979 when the first houses became available.

(c) Pampeierstad.

(d) 2 332 persons have so far been rehoused and 5 697 are still to be rehoused.

(2) Yes.

(a) On various occasions and negotiations are still taking place.

(b) The response varies, but the majority are in favour of rehousing.

(3) Yes, but from some members of the community only.

(a) On various occasions.

(b) (i) They expressed an unwillingness to move.

(i) Negotiations are being continued.

*Handwritten:* Groundnuts *Handwritten:* 1756 22/6/84  
\*7. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What quantity of ground-nuts was imported into the Republic during the latest specified period of nine months for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Agriculture):**

1 April 1983 to 31 December 1983:

Edible ground-nuts	13 189 ton
Ground-nuts for peanut butter	3 858 ton
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17 047 ton</b>

(A further 24 956 tons ground-nuts were imported during the period 1 January to 31 May 1984.)

*Handwritten:* Howard Q 6/1, 1756  
\*8. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the South African Transport Services intend to take steps to recruit more (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians for (i) administrative, (ii) clerical, (iii) professional, (iv) technical and (v) general A posts within the Transport Services; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):**

(a), (b) and (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) The S.A. Transport Services continuously devotes attention to the employment of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

The Organisation is, for some considerable time, busy reducing its personnel complement with the result that it is expected that the complement of

all personnel groups will decline over the short term.

(v) No such posts exist in Transport Services.  
*Handwritten:* Howard Q 6/1, 1757  
\*9. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether his Department intends to take steps to recruit more (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians for (i) administrative (ii) clerical, (iii) professional, (iv) technical and (v) general A posts within the Post Office; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

**THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:**

Yes, in those grades in which vacant posts are filled by means of recruitment and provided that staff needs continue to increase as in the past. No special steps in this regard are contemplated since the Department's existing recruiting machinery which operates on a well-organized and continuous basis, is considered adequate. Over the past few years the number of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians occupying posts in the divisions referred to increased by 917 (or 37,78%) to 2 506. During the same period the total number of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians employed increased by 11 065 (or 37,16%) to 40 854.

**Founding congress of cultural organizations: firearm**

\*10. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a (a) charge and/or (b) complaint has been laid with the South African Police against a person who allegedly carried a firearm at the founding congress on 4 and 5 May 1984 of a cultural organization the name of which has been furnished to the South African Police for the purposes of the Minister's reply; if so,

(a) what is the name of the (i) person and (ii) cultural organization and (b) what was the nature of the charge and/or complaint;

(2) whether the charge and/or complaint has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what was the result of the investigation?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Law and Order):**

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

(a) (i) It is neither the policy nor the practice to disclose the name of the person against whom a complaint is lodged with the South African Police.

(ii) Afrikanerwolkswag.

(b) An allegation of a contravention of section 38(1) of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969.

(2) Yes. The senior public prosecutor declined to prosecute.

**Commission of Inquiry Into Health Matters**

\*11. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 24 on 8 February 1984, he intends to table the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters during the current session of Parliament; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be tabled?

**THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare):**

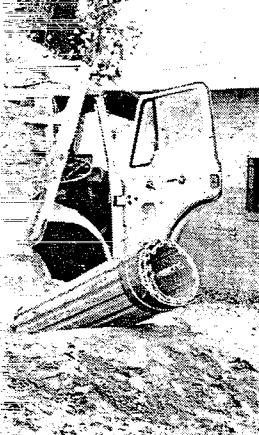
(a) and (b) Since the Commission has not yet indicated when its report will be



# ER

# JK

## n pavement



of the victims yesterday.  
Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

TAN that the truck first hit a private car before swerving off the road and killing the two people. The owner of the car, Mr Teddy Nkomo, was reported to have suffered minor cuts as a result of flying glass. None of the other people in the car was injured.

Thirty people were injured in Modderfontein on the East Rand in a collision involving three Putco buses conveying commuters from Tembisa to Johannesburg.

They were all admitted to Tembisa Hospital with injuries ranging from fractures to bruises and lacerations.

A spokesman for the Kempton Park traffic department said the accident occurred at about 7 am on the R25 between Iliondale and Kempton Park West.

*Swelem*

THE 116 Leandra township families that had been threatened with forced removal for not having urban residence qualifications are no longer going to be moved.

This was confirmed yesterday to The **SO-WETAN** by a spokesperson for the Department of Co-operation and Development, who said improvement and development will be made in the area.

According to Mr Abel Nkabinde, chairman of the Leandra Action Committee (LAC) which opposed the removal, the announcement by the Government was made yesterday at a meeting attended by officials of

## Leandra families won't be removed

22/6/84 (271)

ernment officials and council members about four weeks ago.

"My committee and residents of Leandra welcome the news that the families are now going to stay permanently in the area.

"We also thank organisations such as the Black Sash, the South African Council of Churches, United Democratic Front, Azapo and others that have helped us fight the battle not to be divided into qualified and non-qualified."

On Sunday the LAC is to hold a mass meeting at 8 am at the Mpu-melelo Higher Primary School to inform residents of the latest developments.

the department and the Highveld Development Board, the local councillors and an executive member of LAC, Mr Ampie Mayisha.

This latest move by the authorities comes just over a week after Mr Nkabinde had threatened to take legal action to force the authorities to inform residents whether or not they were to be moved following a meeting between Gov-

### SAVE SAVE SAVE

AT

# BIG APPLE'S

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SLACK .....	59,99	5,00
SLACK SUITS .....	99,99	5,00
SKIRTS .....	39,99	5,00
DRESSES .....	49,99	10,00
KNITWEAR .....	39,99	10,00
BLOUSES .....	39,99	10,00
LINED SKIRTS .....	59,99	10,00
SKIRT SUITS .....	89,99	19,99

MIDDER

# Forced removal causes stress

<sup>271</sup> <sup>Star</sup>  
DURBAN — The impact of forced removal on families was enormously stressful said a Durban social worker and family therapist, Mrs Joan van Niekerk, who was speaking at the General Practitioners' Congress in Durban.

She said 3½ million people had been relocated in South Africa between 1960 and 1980 according to the Surplus People's Project.

Mrs van Niekerk said she became aware of the long-term impact of "forced removal" while working with Indian duodenal ulcer patients at the gastro intestinal unit at the University of Natal Medical School.

## FEELINGS OF BITTERNESS

"They experienced difficulties in adjusting to their new environment, felt deeply the loss of the extended family unit and struggled with feelings of bitterness and resentment".

Mrs van Niekerk said there were various forms of migration, each giving rise to its own particular difficulties. Migration in the South African context in-

<sup>22/6/84</sup>  
cluded people who moved by choice because they anticipated a better way of life, improved living standards, better job opportunities and financial rewards but, as the "grass wasn't greener on the other side", these people often experienced considerable stress "when the reality of the new environment were experienced," said Mrs van Niekerk.

## NO FAMILY SUPPORT

Families who moved to escape some unpleasant situation often found that the problems they hoped to leave behind travelled with them, she said. The migrant labourers who left their families in the homeland to go and work in the cities often experienced enormous stresses, which included no family support and loneliness.

The movement of families from rural to urban areas had in the past few years been accelerated by the drought and floods which made living off the land impossible in some areas. Families who moved from one place to another often did so as a result of the Group Areas and Land Consolidation legislation.

# Leandra families are not to be deported

By Sol Makgabatlane

Several families who faced deportation to various homelands from the Eastern Transvaal township of Leandra were relieved yesterday when authorities decided not to go ahead with their relocation.

This was the outcome of a meeting held yesterday in the offices of the Chief Magistrate of Evander, Mr DJ van Jaarsveld, and attended by several high-ranking officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development, the Highveld Development Board, the commissioner of Evander, the Leandra Community Council and the Leandra Action Committee.

Mr Abel Nkabinde, the chairman of the Leandra Action Committee, which has been spearheading the fight against the deportation of the 116 families, said officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development said it had been decided not to go ahead with the removal of the families.

The reason once given for their deportation was that they did not qualify

for "family accommodation" because they did not qualify under section 10 (1)(a) or (b) - the permanent urban residence under the Black Urban Areas Act. This would prevent them from moving into the new township established by the Highveld Development Board for the people of Leandra.

Mr van Jaarsveld later told The Star that the families were allowed to stay in the area after the chief commissioner in Pretoria had studied their position.

The mooted deportation of the 116 families has been a focal point for some time and it drew wide publicity and criticism. On May 20 several organisations held a prayer meeting at Leandra in sympathy with the families threatened with deportation.

Mr Nabinde said: "The Government says South Africa is a Christian society.

"We can only hope the decision not to move the Leandra families is final and that pensioners will be given their own homes at low terms in the new township."



The Rev Sid Luckett ... talked about removals from Cape Town's three black townships to Khayelitsha.

'Townships seen as a threat to the privileged minority

# Anglican cleric hits at forced removals policy

By Sol Makgabuthane

One of the main reasons why the Government wanted to relocate the communities of Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu was that it regarded them as a security risk and wanted to push them as far from Cape Town's strategic points as possible, the Rev S Luckett told a rally in Coronationville yesterday.

Another reason was that the Government sought a way for a more efficient implementation of influx control in the Cape Peninsula.

Mr Luckett, of the Anglican Church, told the rally, called to protest against forced removals, that the Government considered that people without a vote on the doorstep of Cape town constituted a threat to the "privileged minority".

This is the biggest single removal the present regime has

conceived and it will involve more than 100 000 people. Does Grand Apartheid have so much to gain by alienating so many people?" Mr Luckett said.

"Khayelitsha, where the Government plans to resettle the communities, will be well out of hurr's way, with a coloured buffer-zone in the middle. It has been planned so that it will have only one entrance. On one side there's the sea and on the other, a military camp. Any uprising there could be easily controlled.

Crossroads, a squatter camp on the doorstep of Cape Town, was virtually uncontrollable and unpatrolable. Mr Luckett said. Motorists going to the airport had to pass near it. Mr Luckett said development in the three townships had been frozen.

"No more schools or clinics are being built. And people who have been on the waiting list for a long time, some of them for more than 10 years, are beginning to trickle into Khayelitsha to live in tin shacks."

"Motivational methods" were being used but, if these failed, the authorities would resort to force.

## SENSITIVE

"The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr George Morrison, said in an interview that this was a sensitive situation and much would depend on the political climate. He added that "in one way or another the people will be forced to move". Tin shacks in the backyards of African town-

ships are being demolished and owners fined. This was happening on a large in Nyanga last week."

## FAILED

Analysing the role of the church in the impending forced removal of the communities, Mr Luckett said churchmen failed to give active support to residents because of intimidation by the Western Cape Administration Board.

"Synod resolutions have declared apartheid to be a heresy and its application a sin. But the church has failed to give practical effect to these declarations.

"Because of intimidation, not a single church has made its premises available to meetings. In Nyanga residents were using a burnt-out disused beer-hall for their gatherings. Last week the administration board put rolls of barbed wire around the beerhall and residents cannot use it any more."

Criticising the Western nations for not censuring South Africa, Mr Luckett said, "Isn't it significant that the United States is offering study grants to blacks while, at the same time, having constructive engagement with the Boer regime? Isn't it significant that the United States will not support United Nations Resolution 435 and independence for Namibia?"

It was only by pursuing genuine truth that there could be lasting peace in the country, Mr Luckett said.



Part of the multiracial crowd listens attentively as speakers condemn reflections. Pictures by Al Kurnick.

**300 pledge to defy forced removals**

# PROTEST RALLY

*Swetten 25/6/84 (271)*



UDF: Chikane.

**MORE than 300 people yesterday pledged to resist removals and support those who do not wish to be forcibly relocated.**

The multiracial crowd undertook this pledge at a protest rally against removals of millions of blacks from their areas. The rally was at Coronationville Hall and had been organised by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches (WCC).

The rally also responded to demand, in the name of Christ, that the Government cancel immediately any further plans for removals or relocations.

It further pledged to continue to try to persuade the Government to acknowledge its failure in carrying out a sacred trust from God. It urged the Government to appoint an independent commission to plan firstly for a rapid rate of urbanisation and termination of influx control and for acquisition of land outside the homeland to resettle those who have been rendered homeless.

The Rev Frank Chikane of the United Democratic Front (UDF), said forced removals depicted a war situation in South Africa and should be seen and rejected by all citizens as a satanic Government policy.

He condemned the homeland leaders who had collaborated with the Government in enforcing this policy. He said they must share

possession, also responsible for people who have been locked up fighting removals, also guilty for the fragmentation of the country's land and people losing their citizenship," he said.

Attacking the new constitution, he said it was also based on the homeland system. He said it would not have come into existence had some people rejected the homeland system from the start.

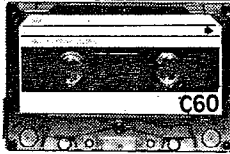
### Boycott

He called on the Indians and coloured people to reject and boycott the August elections that will enable them to take part in the tricameral Parliament. He said those that will vote, must know that they will also be committing a crime and must foresee the implications of the new constitution.

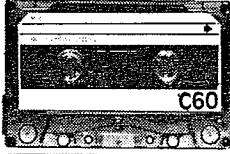
Mr Moses Ngema, chairman of a committee representing the

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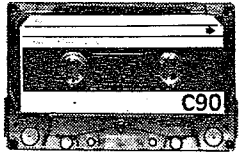
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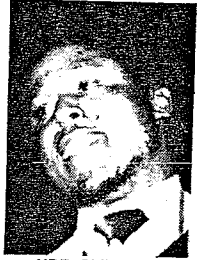
1ST FLOOR, OFF CHR. JEPPE & JOUBERT STREETS JHB (NEXT TO CLOU'S) ENTRANCE IN JOUBERT STREET

PACK OF

PACK OF

# PROTEST RALLY

Sunday 25/6/84 (271)



UDF: Chikane.

**MORE than 300 people yesterday pledged to resist removals and support those who do not wish to be forcibly relocated.**

The multiracial crowd undertook this pledge at a protest rally against removals of millions of blacks from their areas. The rally was at Coronationville Hall and had been organised by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches (WCC).

The rally also resolved to demand, in the name of Christ, that the Government cancel immediately any further plans for removals or relocations.

It further pledged to continue to try to persuade the Government to acknowledge its failure in carrying out a sacred trust from God. It urged the Government to appoint an independent commission to plan firstly for a rapid rate of urbanisation and termination of influx control and for acquisition of land outside the homeland to resettle those who have been rendered homeless.

The Rev Frank Chikane of the United Democratic Front (UDF), said forced-removals depicted a war situation in South Africa and should be seen and rejected by all citizens as a satanic Government policy.

He condemned the homeland leaders who have collaborated with the Government in enforcing this policy. He said they must share equal guilt because their lands are being used as relocation areas.

"These leaders must know that they are also party to a crime of dis-

By  
**NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE**

possession, also responsible for people who have been locked up fighting removals, also guilty for the fragmentation of the country's land and people losing their citizenship," he said.

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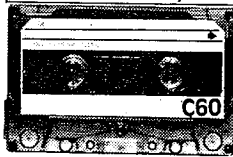
## Boycott

He called on the Indians and coloured people to reject and boycott the August elections that will enable them to take part in the tricameral Parliament. He said those that will vote, must know that they will also be committing a crime and must foresee the implications of the new constitution.

Mr Moses Ngema, chairman of a committee representing the KwaNgema community, said although they were peace loving and law-abiding citizens, they were going to resist being moved.

# K-MART BLANK-CASSETTE SPECIALS

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FOR ONLY R3,99



4 1/2 HOURS OF MUSIC  
FOR ONLY R4,99



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R4,00

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& JOUBERT STREETS JHB  
(NEXT TO CLICS)  
ENTRANCE IN  
JOUBERT STREET

SAVE  
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★ HIGH QUALITY  
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# Kmart

# Removals: Boesak speaks

CAC - Times 25/6/80  
Staff Reporter

THE number of times the government said "Lord, Lord" and the number of times "God" stood in the proposed new constitution did not make it a Christian government, Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a church service against forced removals in a packed 5 000-seat tent on the Lutheran Church premises in Philippi.

There were people in South Africa who used a biblical text (Romans 13:1-10) to say that citizens had to obey the State unconditionally.

"However, if a government's authority comes from God, it must reflect God in its actions and laws and it must be for the good of all people.

"A government that does not understand the difference between good and evil is not a servant of God. A government that makes laws that discriminate against people because

of colour is not a servant of God. His honour is not served when people are forced to re-settlement areas."

Dr Boesak said a government which disallowed people from marrying because one was white and the other black was not a servant of God.

It was not how many times 'God' stood in the new constitution which would make it a Christian government, "but by that government making justice come alive".

# PARCHED PACHSDRAAI — A HAVEN OF FEAR

THE CONTROVERSIAL Pachsdraai in Bophuthatswana — the new home of some Mogopa tribesmen — is a place living in fear of headman Jacob More.

And this fear was spelt out in no uncertain terms this week when City Press visited the area deep in the bush, a few kilometres from the Groot Marico — Zeerust towns of "white" South Africa. "Ask headman More's permission before we talk," said an old man in the settlement with its tin huts and toilets that dot the bleak landscape.

Even the semi-blind old woman sitting on her stoep, was not free before we received "Kgosi More's permission", but the few words she managed to nubble said a lot.

Maybe those words explained what it means to be a victim of South Africa's resettlement laws.

"If we could return to our homes. This is no place for a person to live," she spat the words as her features betrayed helplessness.

But then headman More's name cut us short.

All this happened during headman More's absence.

He was out for the day attending to urgent

By ZB MOLEFE

business in Zeerust, we were told.

Later a group of women echoed Chief More's words when approached by reporters: "There is also plenty of water available for our cattle as well as for our fields and for home use."

These very words were in direct contrast to what appeared in a remarkable article in the homeland's Mail newspaper (formerly the Marikeng Mail) in March.

The newspaper, considered pro-Bophuthatswana, brought out the fears of the people to the surface.

Said the newspaper: "the Mail managed to speak to some families who, making sure that they were not watched, said under their breath: 'there is no life here. We do not have agricultural facilities, there is no land to grow crops and there is no grazing for our livestock.'"

In the same article



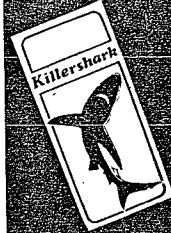
when headman More was asked why some tribesmen were leaving Pachsdraai and seeking refuge at Bethanie to be near their chief, Chief Lerothodi Mamo-gale, headman More said: "I know of no complainants from these people, but I do believe that they have been forced by the Black Sash to vacate the area".

Besides a mobile clinic manned by a nursing sister daily, three schools and a few houses being built, Pachsdraai remains a painful home for the Bakwena-Ba-Mogopa.

These are the tribe besmen who, last year, steadfastly refused to leave what was their ancestral homes in "white" South Africa near Ventersdorp.

But finally they were forcibly removed to Pachsdraai.

GO for the LATEST  
get...  
**Killershark**



"I wanted  
a good educ  
school but in  
So I went  
invested some  
And as it  
money grew  
extra money fi  
went back to i  
And with  
It gave them

There's none  
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building socie

Taste  
where you





Transvaal	1981	1982	1983
Orange Free State	10 273	11 260	15 711
Natal	11 810	8 285	7 266
	1 347	2 545	1 639

(3) (a) (i) and (ii) The required information is not readily available. The compensatory land to be added to each national and independent state will depend on the outcome of the consolidation proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development. The extent of the Black spots which at 31 December 1983 had been removed in each province and which in terms of the proviso to section 10(1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1956 (Act 18 of 1956) has been added to the quota of land which may be acquired in each province is as follows:

Orange Free State	5 176 ha
Cape	41 693 ha
Natal	18 390 ha
Transvaal	57 483 ha

(b) Large portions of certain areas of land held by the South African Development Trust are unsurveyed. The South African Development Trust presently holds an estimated 7 481 000 hectares.

*Restatements 27/6/84*  
*Howard Q.6.1.1815*

\*34. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total number of Black persons from each province who were resettled in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Cape Province	1981	1982	1983
	907	2 354	4 180

Questions standing over from Friday, 22 June 1984:

\*15. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 13 June 1984, (a) who are the (i) shareholders and (ii) directors of Kindoc Nominees (Pty) Ltd and (b) for what reason do private individuals hold shares in the Strategic Fuel Fund Association;

(2) what was the value of one share in the SFF Association as at the latest specified date for which an audited balance sheet is available;

(3) whether any amounts in dividends have been paid out to the shareholders of the SFF Association; if so, what total amount since dividends were first paid out;

(4) whether any other persons and/or companies have held shares in the SFF Association since its inception; if so, what specified persons and/or companies?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) (a) (i) Kindoc Nominees (Edms) Ltd is a full subsidiary of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (IDC).

(ii) The following persons acting as directors of the company are all employees of the IDC.

- Mr M Macdonald
- Mr K L Kingma
- Mr F J Renwers
- Mr W van Buizelaar
- Mr L C E Beukes (alternate-director)

(b) As the SFF Association is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in terms of article 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973), it is regarded as a public company for the purposes of the Companies Act. In terms of article 31 of the said Act all public companies must have at least seven members. IDC employees were consequently nominated to hold shares in their own names as nominees of the IDC, the holder

(2) R250 858 at 31 March 1984.

(3) As the SFF Association is incorporated in terms of article 21 of the Companies Act no dividends may be paid in terms of article 21(1)(d) of the said Act and also not in terms of the memorandum of association, paragraph 3, which reads as follows: "The income and property of the Association whencesoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Association as set forth in this memorandum of Association and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise however by way of profit to the members of the Association."

(4) Former nominated shareholders are as follows:

DI Keys	June 1964—December 1965
GD van Jaarsveld	June 1964—December 1969
J J Roux	June 1964—November 1980
R C Fletcher	June 1964—December 1966
I C Maxwell	June 1964—August 1967
A M Main	June 1964—June 1976
W Miller	December 1965—March 1969
R Kruger	August 1967—July 1972
Sasel	November 1967—June 1979
D H A Hunt Davies	March 1966—August 1982

\*19. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the salaries paid to members of the South African Defence Force were increased recently; if not, why not; if so, by what amount;

(2) whether the (a) salaries and (b)(i) professional and (ii) other allowances paid to professionals performing national service were increased recently; if not, why not; if so, when;

(3) whether any other steps have been taken regarding (a) professional and (b) other allowances paid to professionals performing national service; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) why;

(4) when were the (a) salaries and (b)(i) professional and (ii) other allowances paid to these persons last increased?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. Various occupation specific increases were granted to members of the Fermentum Force. On 1 January

It is unlikely that the provision of further funds during the current financial year will lead to increased shipbuilding activities. In view of the tight financial situation of the State, it was, therefore, decided not to re-serve funds for possible new contracts during the current financial year.

~~Heintz services/pensions~~  
 Q. 64: 1775 27/6/84  
 \*10. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department is responsible for (a) health services and (b) the payment of pensions in Mgwal, Leseyon, Wartung, Mooliplants, Goshen and Kwelela areas, respectively; if not, (i) who is responsible for these matters and (ii) where are pensioners in each of these areas required to collect their pensions; if so, (aa) what is the nature of the health services provided, and (bb) where are the pensioners paid out, in each area?

\*THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Ciskeian Government renders these services on an agency basis on behalf of the Department of Co-operation and Development with the exception of the paying of pensions at Goshen, where the Department pays the pensioners.

(aa) A health clinic is maintained in each of these areas. A comprehensive communal hospital-centric health service is rendered by the Ciskeian Government.

(bb) The Newlands Tribal Office, for residents of Newlands;

the Zibuba Tribal Authority Office, for residents of the Mgwal/Wartburg area;

the Kwelela Tribal Authority Office, for residents of Kwelela;

the Kwenyana Tribal Office and the Mooliplants shop in Sovo Village for residents of Kwenyana/Mooliplants,  
 the Tribal Authority Office at Leseyon for residents of Leseyon; and  
 the Goshen trading store, for residents of Goshen.

\*11. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any compensation has been paid to members of the Stockenström Coloured community for property expropriated for consolidation purposes; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons received compensation and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation?

\*THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No. Written offers have already been made to the Coloured owners concerned and are presently being considered by them. For this reason no properties belonging to members of the Coloured community in the Stockenström area have at this stage been expropriated on behalf of the South African Development Trust. The payment of compensation in terms of the Expropriation Act does, therefore, not arise.

Stockenström

\*12. Mr. E. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 25 May 1984, his Department's investigation into the resettlement of the Stockenström Coloured community has been completed; if so, where is this community to be resettled; if not,

(2) whether any progress has been made in regard to the matter; if not, why

not; if so, (a) what progress and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed?

\*THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) Surveys were made.

(b) The date can unfortunately not be determined. Mr. Speaker, the hon member should really give me a little more time. He asked the same question last month. That leaves me very little time to reply to such a complicated question!

Public relations consultants

\*13. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 20 June 1984, the National Transport commission invited tenders for the services of public relations consultants in respect of toll road projects; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how many tenders were received and (c) what is the name of the successful tenderer;

(2) whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not, (a) why not and (b) on what basis was the present consultant awarded the contract?

\*THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, tenders were invited on a selective basis.

(a) During the latter half of 1982.

(b) Five.

(c) Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates.

(2) No.  
 (a) The acceptance of the lowest or only tender is not always advisable.

(b) On merit after adjudicating the presentations submitted by the respective tenders. Mr. Speaker, the hon member knows very well how our system works. He himself has had concessions from the Railways in the past.

Mr. B. W. B. PAGE: Mr. Speaker, I had an open tender and mine was the lowest.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

\*14. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 20 June 1984, what was the total number of guests present at the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project?

\*THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Unknown, but 400 guests were catered for.

Public relations/marketing consultants: postage costs

\*15. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Transport Affairs to Question No 11 on 20 June 1984, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) rank of the Post Office official who instructed a messenger of the firm of public relations/marketing consultants concerned to endorse official envelopes with the said firm's stamp prior to accepting them for mailing; (b) why did this official give these instructions and (c) how many such envelopes were involved.

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*Handwritten:* Hemm services/pensions O. G. 1795 27/6/84  
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**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:**

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Ciskeian Government tenders these services on an agency basis on behalf of the Department with the exception of the paying of pensions at Goshen, where the Department pays the pensions.

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(bb) The Newlands Tribal Office, for residents of Newlands;

the Zibhla Tribal Authority Office, for residents of the Mgwall/Warburg area;

the KweLera Tribal Authority Office, for residents of KweLera.

not; if so, (a) what progress and (b) when is it anticipated that the investment will be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) Surveys were made.

(b) The date can, unfortunately, not be determined. Mr Speaker, the hon member should really give me a little more time. He asked the same question last month. That leaves me very little time to reply to such a complicated question!

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for the move a public relations campaign to justify the action is underway.

A group of at least a dozen senior diplomats was taken on a guided tour of Khayelitsha last weekend. Their hosts were Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development George Morrison and Timo Bezuidenhout, the department's chief commissioner in the western Cape. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Louis Nel's name was included in the invitation to the embassies, but he did not go on the tour.

The diplomats were shown the townships of Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu, where "legal" Cape blacks are currently housed, before being taken to the vast, windswept township named Khayelitsha ("new home") that is being carved out of the sand dunes and bush beyond Mitchells Plain.

There the tour bus bogged down in the sand. Ironically, a bulldozer had to be summoned to tow it out.

Government hopes of winning diplomatic approval for the Khayelitsha project have also bogged down — with no rescue bulldozer in sight. As one senior diplomat said: "While we welcome the additional housing for blacks, one cannot forget that the removal of people is at the heart of the issue."

#### World condemnation

The diplomats attribute their tour of Khayelitsha to the fact that international condemnation of removals was forcibly brought home to PM P W Botha during his European tour.

There is no getting away from the fact that the removal of blacks from Nyanga, Langa and Guguletu into a consolidated city is what Khayelitsha is all about.

Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof said in Parliament last week that the people of Crossroads would be moved to Khayelitsha because they lived in absolute squalor in the squatter camp. Morrison has put it more plainly. He told the Cape National Party congress last year that Crossroads was "a symbol of provocation and blackmail of the government and we want to destroy that symbol at all costs."

Government sources say instructions have come down the line that Crossroads must be wiped out by the end of this year. But the problem is that provision is being made only for "legal" blacks in Khayelitsha, while two-thirds of the Crossroads population is estimated to consist of "illegal" squatters.

That means that some 30 000 blacks may be deported to the Ciskei and Transkei.

Government has gone to great lengths to try to stress that the 130 000 people living legally in the other townships will not be forcibly removed. But this effort has rather lacked conviction following the decision by the authorities to freeze all but the most essential development projects in the townships in an effort to persuade residents to move voluntarily.

## REMOVALS

### Selling Khayelitsha

Government is to start moving the people of Crossroads into the new "model" township of Khayelitsha on the Cape flats in three or four months' time. In preparation

RDM 30/6/84 (271)

# Non-Tswanas face removal from homeland

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

HUNDREDS of thousands — and possibly more than a million — of non-Tswanas are under the threat of removal from Bophuthatswana, it was claimed at a Press conference yesterday.

The conference was called by Wits University's Development Studies Programme.

It was claimed at the conference that Bophuthatswana authorities had arrested hundreds of "squatters" in terms of a 1983 amendment to the Land Act restricting the land rights of non-citizens.

The conference follows an announcement by Mr David Mokale, the territory's Minister of Lands and Rural Development, this week that an effective plan had been worked out to finally "get rid" of the "squatters".

Mr Mokale told the Bophuthatswana parliament that the government's patience with the squatters had "finally run out".

In a statement handed out at the conference it was claimed that the Bophuthatswana authorities had been trying for years to eject "illegals" or "squatters".

However, most of the people being arrested, mainly in the Odi and Moretele districts, had lived in the area for a long time and the word "squatter" was a misnomer.

It was claimed that the "effective plan" was to implement the amended Land Act.

"The situation in some of these areas has been described by some residents as total anarchy," the statement claimed.

"People are being arrested indiscriminately and are being subjected to intimidation and a complete abuse of legal

procedure."

The statement charged that there had been systematic harassment, intimidation and exploitation of Bophuthatswana's non-citizens since independence and that the Bophuthatswana government was applying the "Nigerian option" — throwing people over the border.

Much of the opposition to non-Tswanas was because they were opposed to the ruling National Democratic Party — as were an "ever-increasing proportion of the region's population".

"It would be interesting to see in the course of the next few months how far Bophuthatswana is prepared to jeopardise its image of concern for human rights by pursuing its current action against the victims of apartheid," the statement said.

The Mail was unable to obtain comment from Mr Mokale yesterday afternoon.

# Save us from the Ciskei — Mgwali call

271 (initials) C. P. ...  
1/7/84

THE MGWALI Residents' Association has made another call on the South African Government to intervene and defuse the dangerous situation about the future of the area.

The association, which is the official mouthpiece of the villagers, claims it has been left in the dark about their future in the area.

The villagers claim the Government — more especially Co-operation Department Minister Piet Koornhof — had been far too complacent in dealing with the Mgwali issue.

"We have been subjected to repeated harassment and intimidation by Ciskei's security police, which has resulted in nine of our members being detained for a short spell, and yet the South African authorities are not prepared to do anything about our plight," said the Association Chairman Mzwandile Fanti.

"The matter has now gone so far that headmen

By BENITO  
PHILLIPS

who we do not even recognise, are taking it upon themselves to allocate sites for squatters from other towns on our land.

"We had to restrain our people from taking physical action against the squatters because we know it is not their fault for being here.

"There are those (pick up sentence) who are living here and who are trying to sow animosity among us because they support the Sebe regime.

All our pleas that Dr Koornhof himself should come here to meet us have been in vain.

"My people are living in fear of their future as they are adamant they will not move into the Ciskei or become part of

it," said Mr Fanti.

Mr Fanti said his people do not want to wake up one day only to find that without consultation with them, the South African Government, through an act of Parliament, had incorporated them into the Ciskei against their will.

"We own titles to our land and will rather go down dying to fight for what is rightfully ours through inheritance from our forefathers.

"I reiterate, Ciskei has nothing to offer us as an alternative to what we own here," he said.

Mr Fanti said it was enough that his people lived in hope.

"We have had enough of this unstable situation and would like to know with certainty what our position is," said Mr Fanti.

# Natal residents sign away rights

RESIDENTS of two Northern Natal townships are confused and angry about an agreement they have to sign with the Drakensberg Administration Board before they are allowed to build new homes or alter their old ones.

They believe the agreement signs away their rights to compensation if they become victims of Government removal.

People of Sibongile and Thembalihle were not allowed to build or alter their homes from 1968 to 1983 when Section 10 holders were given permission to go ahead. But the conditions attached left many people still feeling very insecure.

They have to sign a "memorandum of agreement" with the DAB before they get the green light to build.

One of the conditions of the agreement stipulates that no compensation will be paid for alteration or the building itself if the occupier is evicted or "should he for other reasons be required to relinquish occupation."

For years the 13 000 people of the two townships have fought off removal.

Now they believe that the agreement they are signing is paving the way for the removal threat to start all over again. But, because they need more space in their houses, many have signed and gone ahead with improvements.

Last month the PFF spokesman on black af-

## CP Correspondent

fairs, Ray Swart, asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development whether his department still intended moving the people.

He replied: "The matter remains to be considered."

Then Mr Swart asked about compensation in the event of removals. Dr Koornhof said: "Should it be decided to settle these people they will be compensated to the value of the improvements they have effected."

This did not seem to square with the memo residents were signing, so City Press asked Mr Karl Eggers, Chairman of the DAB to explain.

He said that although the DAB, wouldn't pay

compensation, residents would be compensated by the Department of Community Development if they were removed. He also said that residents who had any problems with documents of the DAB should consult with the community councillors in the area rather than running to the Press.

"There is definitely no suggestion that they will not be paid out if they are moved.

Residents are not satisfied.

"It is fine for him to make these verbal assurances, but legally we have no guarantees. The only document we have is the one in which we give up our rights to compensation."

(271)

D. Dispatch 2/1/54

## SA intimidation at Mgwali — church

UMTATA — The general assembly of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa has expressed its concern at recent developments in Mgwali.

The assembly, which met in Pietermaritzburg last week, accused the South African Government of using intimidatory measures against the people of Mgwali.

In a statement here last night the new moderator of the church, the Right Reverend S. B. Ngcobo, said that apart from the fact that the church had a large membership in the area of Mgwali, the responsibility of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was made greater by the fact that some of the residents facing the threat of removal to Ciskei were residing on Church of Scotland property.

The general assembly has also said in spite of the fact that the Church of Scotland had in the past indicated its support for the people of Mgwali in their resist-

ance to forced removal, the assembly had asked for an on-the-spot consultation between the Church of Scotland delegation and the Reformed Presbyterian delegation on one hand, and the residents of Mgwali with a view to intensifying the resistance struggle.

The general assembly has also stated that the policy that leads to the removal of people from their land and homes, and legislates for people of separate tribes and backgrounds never to live in peace unless they are divided into separate territories, was a travesty of the gospel of reconciliation.

In this situation the church had no option but to stand on the side of the victims of injustice.

The general assembly felt that the "subtle measures" that were being used by the South African Government against the people of Mgwali included the intimidation of their leader, deten-

tion without trial and coercive measures.

But the most serious of them all was that of trying to force Ciskeian citizenship on the residents of Mgwali by not issuing them with reference books in Stutterheim, but referring them to Ciskei where they were issued with Ciskeian documents.

The general assembly has also appointed an action committee on Mgwali to plan a programme of action through which the church can become involved in the area.

Included in the programme of action will be a requirement that the ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian Church from all over Southern Africa take turns in ministering for a month or two to the people of Mgwali.

The assembly unanimously adopted a motion calling for the church's rejection of the tricameral parliament. — DDR.



271

# 'Black spot' issue raises Swazi fears

Star  
4/7/89

MBABANE — Forced removals from south-eastern Transvaal "black spots" are causing growing fears in Swaziland, according to a report in yesterday's Times of Swaziland.

The report said more than 50 000 Swazis living at Daggakraal near Amersfoort, and kwaNgema and Driefontein, both near Piet Retief, were about to be removed and resettled in unproductive land in the Oshoek area bordering Swaziland.

The report quotes kaNgwane sources as saying there are growing fears that South Africa "intends to over-populate a small portion of kaNgwane near the (Swazi) border, and then bulldoze Swaziland into taking it with the people on it".

The alternative would be to force the chief councillor of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, Chief Enos Mabuza, to accept independence, the report said.

It added the SA Government's plan was to then use Ingwavuma — the part of kwaZulu which Pretoria proposed handing over to Swaziland — as bait for Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to accept independence.

The report quotes the sources as saying that other developments which gave rise for concern included:

- A threat to remove Chief Mkolishi and Chief Mdluli as ex-officio members of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly, a matter which is on roll to be discussed on July 13. — Sapa.

\*Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, do I understand him correctly that this means that the Bill given notice of yesterday and appearing on the Order Paper today, will therefore not be proceeded with during the present session?

\*The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I shall introduce a motion tomorrow that that Bill, together with other broader terms of reference, be referred to a select committee.

\*Mr B W B PAGE: Before the Second Reading?

\*The MINISTER: Yes.

Voters

\*16. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What total number of (a) Coloured and (b) Indian persons had registered as voters as at the closing date for registration for the purposes of the general elections in August 1984?

\*The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) In view thereof that applications which were received during May 1984 are still being processed, a final figure will only be available toward the end of next week.

(b) 425 966.

Number of Coloured persons/Indians in Republic

\*17. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What is the total estimated number of (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian persons over the age of 18 years currently resident in the Republic and (b) in respect of what data are these statistics furnished?

\*The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) 1 500 558.  
(ii) 514 946.

(b) June 1984.

Certain officers' secondment

\*18. Mr R R HULLLEY asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 22 June 1984, the officer concerned has at any time during the past 18 months been seconded to any other Department and/or agency of the Government; if so, (a) to which other Department and/or agency and (b) between which dates?

\*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

No.

(27) Howard Q 61 1900  
Malebogo Location, Northern Transvaal  
4/7/84

\*19. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Malebogo Location in Northern Transvaal are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(2) whether his Department has held discussions with any individuals in the Malebogo community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) who are they and (c) what was their response;

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Malebogo community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

It is assumed that the hon member refers to Malebogo's Location in the District of Bochnum in Lebowa.

(1) No, not by the Department of Co-operation and Development. It is, however, understood that negotiations are taking place between the Government and the tribal and tribal chief concerned and that a view to co-operate in moving a few members of the tribe in order to establish a nature reserve, which will include a very sensitive and the conservation area with mist- and rain forests on the Boloberg. This is a matter which rests entirely with the Lebowa Government and the tribe concerned.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Howard  
Q 61 1901  
4/7/84

\*20. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether officials of his Department and/or the Western Cape Development Board took any steps in respect of shelters or squatters in the Cape Peninsula during the period (a) 28 May to 14 June 1984 and (b) 15 June to 2 July 1984; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) (aa) how many shelters were affected by these steps in each case and (bb) where were they situated?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) Structures were demolished by officials of the Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) (aa) 111 structures during the period 28 May 1984 to 14 June 1984 and 912 structures during the period 15 June 1984 to 2 July 1984.

(bb) In the area between Nyanga

and Crossroads and in the KTC area.

\*Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister in his reply of the fact that nearly nine times as many structures were demolished in the 17 days following upon the hon the Prime Minister's return to South Africa from his overseas visit compared to the number of structures demolished during the 17 days while he was away, could the hon the Deputy Minister tell us whether any instructions were issued to the officials, to the Development Board, to reduce or eliminate altogether the number of demolitions while the hon the Prime Minister was overseas?

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER: No.

\*21. Dr A L BORAINÉ—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

Howard  
Q 61 1902  
4/7/84

\*22. Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any members of the Security Branch were present at the premises of a certain company, whose name has been furnished to the South African police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, on or about 23 February 1984; if so, (a) at whose request, (b) why, (c) what action did they take and (d) what is the name of the company concerned;

(2) Whether members of the Security Branch spoke to any (a) employees and (b) members of the management of this company on this occasion; if so, (i) to whom, (ii) why and (iii) what was said on each occasion?

\*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1) Yes.

(a) (b) and (c) They were not requested to be present at the

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# Mgwali plea to be ruled by SA

271 4/7/84  
D. Riefelth

EAST LONDON — The people of Mgwali wanted to be under the jurisdiction of the South African Government, a spokesman for the Mgwali Residents' Association, Mr Kidwell Gija, said yesterday.

Mr Gija was reacting to a statement by the general assembly of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa in which it expressed concern at recent developments in Mgwali.

Mr Gija accused the South African Government of using intimidatory measures against the people of Mgwali. He said people were placed in positions of power because they toed the government line.

When people applied for identity documents, they were told to go to Ciskei to get Ciskei documents, Mr Gija said.

"We are not prepared

to move from our place of birth. We are not prepared to replace our homes with shacks.

"Mgwali has a profound historical background which means a lot to us," he said.

Mr Gija paid tribute to the church for the ministering service rendered in the village.

"We thank the Border Council of Churches for arranging monthly prayers at Mgwali."

Mr Gija said people were dumped at Mgwali without the residents' knowledge and this had resulted in an increase in crime.

He said the residents were against the idea of chiefs ruling them.

"We know nothing about chiefs and other administrative nonsense and we would like it to stay that way," he said.  
— DDR.

# Queen is concerned over plan to move Kwangema people

JOHANNESBURG — Britain's Queen Elizabeth has expressed concern about the fate of blacks facing forcible removal from a village in eastern South Africa, according to a letter made public yesterday.

The letter was sent by the British Ambassador, Mr Ewen Fergusson, to leaders in the village of Kwangema, who wrote to the Queen in May.

They asked her for help in the face of a South African Government order that they must move from land they were given by her great-grandfather, King Edward VII.

Mr Fergusson's letter said the matter

had been raised at last month's talks in Britain between the British and the South African Prime Ministers, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr P W Botha.

"The Queen was concerned to learn of the difficulties your community faces, and has asked me to express on her behalf the hope that these can be satisfactorily resolved," he wrote.

The letter went on: "I can tell you that, among other issues, the question of forced removals of people in South Africa was discussed between the two Prime Ministers." — Sapa-Reuter

which posters with inflammatory slogans were displayed.

(2) No persons were killed, but a few were injured.

(a) (aa)(i) and (ii) and (b)(i) Fall away.

(bb) (i)

T T Solomons 20 years (ii)

A Tinobei 15 years

K Janites 43 years

J Fuchhana 10 years

R Khali 24 years

Warrant Officer A M Poutie 32 years

Warrant Officer J J Laram 55 years

Seppant G E Borcherds 39 years

Seppant C Hills 24 years

Seppant P G M van Zyl 25 years

(b) (ii) The five members of the Force were injured when they were hit by stones thrown by the rioters, while the other persons were injured when the police were compelled to use their arms.

(3) Yes. They were surrounded by the rioters and pelted with stones and were therefore compelled to fire shots in self defence.

(4) Yes.

(a) and (b) Apart from the arrests they effected, they also made use of teargas, rubber bullets and batons to put an end to the rioting and to restore order.

(5) Yes.  
(6) Yes.

(a) 38.  
(b) (i) and (ii) Since they have

already appeared in court, their names are public knowledge. Their ages are as follows:

- 1 is 10 years
- 5 are 12 years
- 4 are 14 years
- 3 are 15 years
- 2 are 16 years
- 5 are 17 years
- 1 is 18 years
- 5 are 19 years
- 5 are 20 years
- 2 are 21 years
- 2 are 24 years
- 1 is 26 years
- 1 is 33 years
- 1 is 43 years

(c) They were detained for contravening section 57 of Act 74 of 1982 and for public violence.

(7) Yes, 28 with contravention of section 57(1)(a) of Act 74 of 1982 and 10 with public violence.

*271/84* *Huss and G. Col. 1952* *6/7/84*

\*21. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What total number of Black persons were moved during the period 1960 to 1982 (a) from (i) White-owned farms, (ii) Black spots and (iii) Informal settlements, (b) for purposes of consolidating national and independent Black states, (c) in terms of (i) legislations governing influx control and (ii) the Group Areas Act, (d) in connection with urban relocation, (e) for (i) infrastructural development schemes and (ii) strategic or military purposes and (f) for any other specified reasons?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The following information is in respect of the period 1 January 1960 to 31 March 1984:  
(a) (i) 48 693.

(ii) 456 860, including people relocated from badly situated Black areas.

(iii) No statistics available.

(b) Included in (a) (i) and (ii). Separate figures are not available.

(c) (i) Statistics not available.

(ii) The Department of Co-operation and Development does not relocate people in terms of the Group Areas Act.

(d) Relocations from old townships to improved towns in the same Development Board areas amount to 979 034. In addition 487 321 persons were relocated in national states from towns that were disestablished. This figure includes squatters from urban areas. Separate statistics are not available.

(e) (i) 17 746.

(ii) 4 140.

(f) None.

*Huss and G. Col. 1953*  
*Port Natal: population 6/7/84*

\*22. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* population of each township falling under the control of the Port Natal Development Board as at the latest specific date for which figures are available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION: (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

The question presumably refers to the area of jurisdiction of the Natalia Development Board.

Township	(a)	(b)
Lanmottville (Durban) ..	40 032	36 393
Cheserville (Durban) ..	13 803	12 549
Klaarwater (Pinetown) ..	4 895	4 488
Hanbanasi (Tongaat) ..	8 945	8 488
Shakaville (Stanger) ..	2 534	2 499
Shayamoyal (Umzimvo) ..	499	438
Cedarville ..	321	293
Colenso ..	1 216	1 126
Sibonigile (Dundee) ..	8 506	8 090
Theballeille (Glencoe) ..	3 994	3 688
Ehlabakhe (Greytown) ..	4 077	3 943
Honick ..	1 056	985
Bongweni (Kokstad) ..	5 265	4 787
Stendville (Lady Smith) ..	7 779	7 499
Maratjie ..	840	815
Brunnville (Moooi River) ..	4 163	3 948
Dumbe (Paupiersdunbe) ..	2 725	2 712
Sobhanu (Plettenmatz-burg) ..	13 028	11 852
Bhekuzulu (Vryheid) ..	9 067	8 243

Particulars of hostels situated outside urban Black townships but proclaimed as urban Black townships for single persons in terms of section 21(1)(c) of Act 25 of 1945, are as follows:

Hostel	(a)	(b)
Glebe (Durban) ..	8 128	8 128
Dalton (Durban) ..	1 428	1 428
Jacobs (Durban) ..	884	884
Tokozza (Durban) ..	668	668
(Women's Hostel) ..	668	668

As at 12 June 1984.  
*Huss and G. Col. 1954*  
*National states: ownership of land 6/7/84*

\*23. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether (a)(i) Black and (ii) White persons and (b) Indians are able to acquire full registered rights to own-ership of land in any of the self-governing national states; if not, why not; if so, (aa) in which national

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# Removal policy still 'going ahead'

**Mercury Reporter**

THE future of St Wendolin's near Pinetown may not yet be secure, Paddy Kearney, the director of Diakonia, warned yesterday.

Addressing students attending the National Union of South African Students' July Festival at the University of Natal in Durban he said St Wendolin's was being used by the Government to confuse overseas criticism of the forced removal policy.

It was clear the Government's overall strategy of forced removal was still going ahead and no urban black community could ever be secure while this was the case, he said.

The cumulative effect of a co-ordinated campaign from a number of sectors had caused the Government to decide to allow a reprieve in an isolated case.

'But several factors lead one to be suspicious of the Government's reprieve and show that the future of St Wendolin's is still not settled.'

Mr Kearney said a number of families who lived

in an area which had traditionally been a part of St Wendolin's were still to be removed.

'An area, sold to the Department of Community Development by the Institute some years ago and now called Savanna Park, is still zoned for Indian occupation.'

Even the people of New Crossroads near Cape Town were to be moved to the new township of Khayelitsha.

'Crossroads was the prime example of a Government reprieve,' he said.

The announcement that St Wendolin's was to remain black came 18 months after a Group Areas Board hearing in Pinetown at which the chairman promised 1 000 residents attending the hearing they would not be moved.

After waiting 18 months the announcement came a matter of days before the Prime Minister said he was visiting Germany.

'It was clearly timed to pave the way for P W Botha's visit to Germany,' said Mr Kearney.

Argus 9/7/84

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# Botshabelo — 'it means despair'

By JOHN KENNEDY, Argus Foreign Service, New York

MOST Americans who read the name don't even attempt to pronounce it. But with the media here focusing increasingly on black resettlement in South Africa, Botshabelo has come to represent desolation, deprivation and despair.

Botshabelo, tens of thousands of readers now know, is a black speck on the Free State map about 50 kilometres south-east of Bloemfontein.

It was presented by the Christian Science Monitor last week as one of South Africa's largest black resettlement areas, arid, windblown and unforgiving, a cruel consequence of the country's apartheid ideology.

The three-part article, prominently featured in the Monitor, was a model of responsible journalism. It dutifully adhered to the facts. It did not resort to hyperbole or hysteria. It told both sides of the story.

But what emerged was a picture of a hopeless, arid backwater of poverty and unemployment that mocked South Africa's expensive international public relations effort.

Describing the country's resettlement programme, the article's author, Paul van Slambrouck, told his readers that the Government had moved at least 2-million people in the past 20 years with the aim of segregating the population groups and moving as many blacks as possible into the 10 so-called homelands.

Others, like the people who have settled in Botshabelo, are not literally forced to move, Van Slambrouck explains. "They simply find they have no alternative..."

He quotes "academic analysts" who say blacks are driven there by a complex set of pressures, "most of them resulting from government policies, leaving blacks with few other options."

It was, the analysts said, the homelands policy and its emphasis on entrenching ethnic divisions that created the need for places like Botshabelo.

"The white government," Van Slambrouck writes, "faces the major problem of making these settlements economically sustainable when their reason for existing is largely ideological."

He concedes that Botshabelo "offers some relief" to blacks. They can own land there, send their children to nearby schools, and gain a sense of permanence not attainable in "white" South Africa.

"But if all goes according to plan, blacks (there) will one day lose their South African citizenship and thus, in Pretoria's eyes, any claim to political rights in the land of their birth."

Meanwhile, they have no legal right to go out on their own to look for jobs. They must wait to be recruited. "And despite government assurances, some analysts doubt there will ever be enough jobs in this rural hinterland to sustain a community the size of Botshabelo."

The Monitor says that politically the people seem quiescent. It quotes Ralph Mothe, a black Roman Catholic priest, as saying the residents, "largely uneducated and from rural backgrounds, by and large don't think in terms of resisting apartheid or the homeland policy."

# THE MOVE NOBODY WANTS

The resettlement of the African community of Valspan in the Northern Cape is imminent.

The Department of Co-operation and Development is set to move the community to Pamperstad in Bophuthatswana, some 31 kilometres away.

This, in spite of the fierce opposition that the people have put up over some 20 years against the planned re-settlement.

The impending removal puts the people of Valspan in a bizarre situation.

## BY NAT DISEKO

They don't want to move, the white community of their town, Jan Kempdorp, does not want them to move, Bophuthatswana does not want the Valspan people, but Dr Koornhofs Department is determined to move them.

### Commute

Jan Kempdorp is situated about 120 km north of Kimberley.

Valspan was officially declared a township in 1952, and the residents work mainly on the farms, at small industries in the town and at

the military base outside the town.

But prospects of finding work in Pamperstad are almost non-existent.

This, in effect means that people would have to commute between Pamperstad and Valspan, the return bus journey costing R1,60.

Some domestic and farm workers in the area earn as little as R30 a month.

Over the past 20 years, the Government has been pressurising that most residents find

the Valspan people to move to Pamperstad, where housing has been provided.

A few hundred people have moved to Pamperstad over the years.

### Repair

One method that the Government has been using to "persuade" them to move was to prohibit them to repair their dwellings, which they erected themselves.

The result of this is in some cases small traders will have to close

## Govt 'persuasion' is used against Valspan villagers

themselves with their houses falling down, forcing them to move to Pamperstad.

The Atterkarse-Sakker of Jan Kempdorp is opposed to the removal of the Valspan people because they fear that their businesses will deteriorate by about 40 to 80 percent, and that

in some cases small traders will have to close

shop.

Also:  
• No further industries can be established in Jan Kempdorp because there will be no labour force available;

• The removal will result in Hartswater growing at the expense of Jan Kempdorp;

• Whites who have investments in Jan Kempdorp could find the

value of their investments falling by as much as 50 percent and in some cases, some investors will face ruin; and

• The white housewives of Jan Kempdorp will have no domestic servants to help them.

The Jan Kempdorp Chamber of Commerce, the farmers' union and the town's residents are against the impending removal.



10/7/84 (211)



Two women carry water to their homes in Skitabaan.

### "Cripple-care lady"

She cares for three handicapped relatives in her small flat-home on the hillside — a son with polio, a husband who was injured on the railways and brother who was stabled.

She's even been dubbed the "cripple-care lady" by friends and neighbours.

The eviction notices list three reasons why residents must demolish their homes. One or more is underlined in red in each case.

They are: That the resident is not an employee or former employee of the company; that the resident's house is in an "extremely weak condition" and that the year account is not regularly paid.

### Warning

The letter warns residents that steps will be taken against them if their houses are not demolished by September 1.

"Please be so good as to clear all refuse from the plot. If your mess is left behind the company will clear it and send you the bill," the notices add.

### "Bitter"

"And now the company says I haven't paid. I am bitter and sore."

"My eldest son went to the OCC ask for a place when we got our notice but he was refused in January and the company said it didn't have a place for him.

"Why can't they leave us here then? There are only a few who do not pay their water. Why must we all be punished?"

Mrs Maggie Furling, whose husband worked for the company for 17 years, has lived in Skitabaan since 1948. She built her present house in 1960.

### "I feel sore"

"I have paid my water. I feel sore about this. There is no one how who can put a new-house up for me."

Among the elderly who sit in the sun and ponder the future is the angry young woman who works in Cape Town and who has come to be with her parents in this time of crisis.

"The only answer to this is for you to stand together," she urges them.

But the old people won't commit themselves. They rub their hands together and look sceptical and carry on talking of their problems.

# Valspan fights the 'benefit' of forced removals

(27)  
Star  
10/7/84

A Northern Cape community that has been told by the Government it is being removed, not in terms of any Act but for its own benefit, has appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to reconsider the decision.

On behalf of about 1 000 residents of Valspan — the township at Jan Kempdorp — community council chairman Mr M K Cwaile has written to Dr Koornhof, stating that the people are not moving voluntarily.

"The feeling of the people is against the move," he said.

Mr Cwaile argued that the 26 km move to Pam-pierstad in Bophutha-tswana could not possibly be for the benefit of the

Valspan residents.

Said Mr Cwaile: "The single bus fare from Jan Kempdorp to Pam-pierstad is 80 cents. Some domestic and farm workers earn as little as R30 a month. This means that they will have no wages left after paying for transport."

## OVERCROWDING

A few hundred have already moved to Pam-pierstad because of deterioration and overcrowding in Valspan. But rent there is R30 for a four-room house.

Other points made by Mr Cwaile in his letter to Dr Koornhof were:

- That the decay of Valspan was due to an official prohibition on repairs or expansion for the last 20 years.

- That the department had observed in a letter during 1978 that it would be unfair on the people who had already moved to Pam-pierstad to allow others to remain at Valspan. "Does this mean that your department admits we are better off in Valspan?"

- That the community rejected the ethnic separation being forced on it. "The Xhosas feel threatened at the prospect of moving into a Tswana homeland.

"We have also been alienated from our coloured brothers and sisters who have now indirectly become a threat.

- Their new township, Andalusia Park, can only expand in the direction of Valspan, at our expense," said Mr Cwaile.

# Skietbaan villagers told to leave their land

By PIPPA GREEN  
Staff Reporter

THE villagers of Skietbaan, a small community between Springbok and Okiep, still remember the days when they used to plough the land.

"When we had rain, you should have seen our corn, they enthuse.

"But that was 40 years ago, before the copper company moved in and bought up all the land."

Now the community of about 80 families has been served with eviction notices by the O'Okiep Copper Company (OCC), ordering them to demolish their homes and leave the area by September 1.

Residents are bewildered by the order, although OCC says people are being "encouraged" to move to Okiep where serviced sites are available.

## "Few employees"

Mr P T Philip, general manager of OCC, said there were few employees of the company living at Skietbaan and there was "far better accommodation" elsewhere.

"We are not going to supply water up the mountain. Sites are available right now in



Three elderly sisters who say they do not know how they will demolish and re-build their own homes. From left are Mrs Maggie Furling, Miss Johanna Fielding and Mrs Elizabeth Brown.

O'kiep, close to shopping and schools. We have made it clear that we will accommodate everyone. We can't have little lotations cropping up all over the place," he said.

But those in Skietbaan, particularly the elderly, are dismayed at the prospect of demolishing their homes in their twilight years and setting up elsewhere.

"I was born here. Where should I go when I leave my own house?" asked Mrs Samna

Residents say they paid R13,75 a month to the company for water. Pensioners paid R5,50.

Mrs Marie Benkes says her husband worked for the company for five years until he had an accident.

"He didn't get a pension and in 1982, while he was still waiting, he died suddenly. I don't get a pension and I don't work. I get a few hours with household tasks in that way get some money. Each month I have to pay R13 for water.



Mrs Sanna Simeleane — the "cripple-care lady" — with, from left, Mr Mariens Farmer, her brother-in-law who has stab wounds, her husband, Mr Simon Simeleane, who was injured in a railway accident and her son, Simon, who has polio.



# US readers told resettlement sets 'timebomb'

By John Kennedy,  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — With the media here focusing increasingly on black resettlement in South Africa, Botshabelo has come to represent desolation, deprivation and despair.

More familiar in South Africa as Onverwacht, it is now known to tens of thousands of readers as a black speck on the Free State map about 50 km south-east of Bloemfontein.

It was presented by the Christian Science Monitor last week as one of South Africa's largest black resettlement areas, arid, windblown and unforgiving, a cruel consequence of the country's apartheid ideology.

## POVERTY

The three-part article, prominently featured in the Monitor, was a model of responsible journalism. It dutifully adhered to the facts. It did not resort to hyperbole or hysteria. It told both sides of the story.

But what emerged was a picture of a hopeless, arid area of poverty and

unemployment that mocked South Africa's expensive, international public relations effort.

Describing the country's resettlement programme, the article's author, Paul van Slambrouck, told his readers that the Government had moved at least 2 million people in the past 20 years with the aim of segregating the population groups and moving as many blacks as possible into the 10, so-called homelands.

## CONCEDES

Unlike many uprooted communities the people who have settled in Botshabelo were not literally forced to move, Van Slambrouck explains. "They simply find they have no alternative."

He concedes that Botshabelo "offers some relief" to blacks. They can own land there, send their children to nearby schools and gain a sense of permanence not attainable in "white" South Africa.

"But if all goes accord-

ing to plan, blacks (there) will one day lose their South African citizenship and thus, in Pretoria's eyes, any claim to political rights in the land of their birth."

They have no legal right to go out on their own to look for jobs. They must wait to be recruited. "And despite Government assurances, some analysts doubt there will ever be enough jobs."

## UNEDUCATED

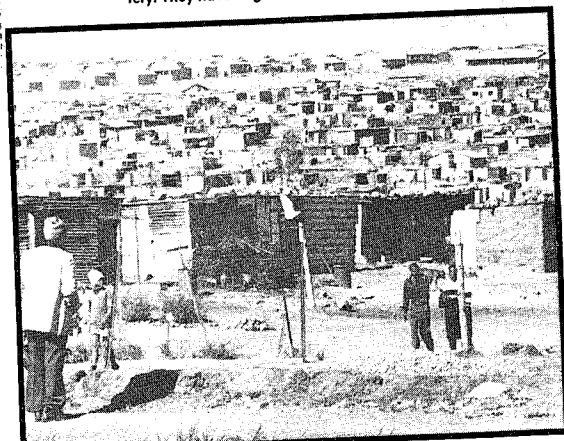
The Monitor says that politically the people seem quiescent. It quotes Ralph Mothe, a black Roman Catholic priest, as saying the residents, "largely uneducated and from rural backgrounds, by and large don't think in terms of resisting apartheid or the homeland policy".

But Mothe says schoolchildren already have a more militant attitude, and he sees Botshabelo as "a timebomb".

One of the first new buildings going up, he notes, is a large police station.

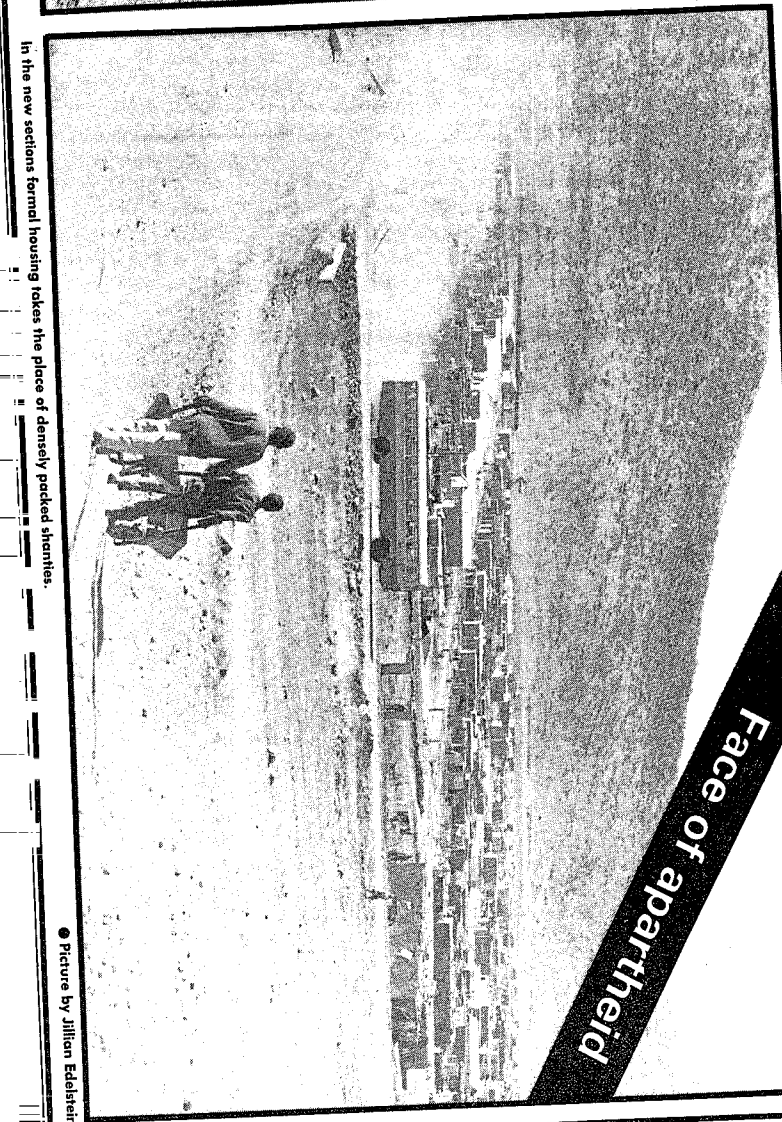


Their daily task is digging children's graves in the new Botshabelo cemetery. They have dug more than 300 this year.



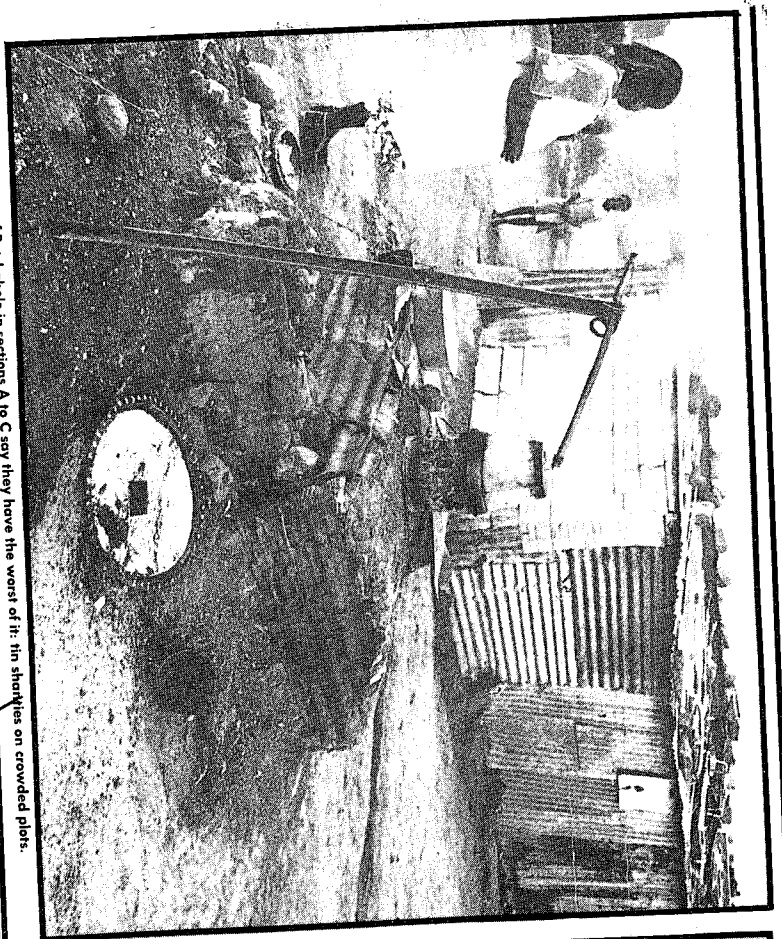
Schools, houses and the odd church or clinic rise in solid brick among the shanties. But the shack dwellers will see out this winter — and probably others — in their flimsy shelters.

**Face of apartheid**



● Picture by Jillian Edelstein

In the new sections formal housing takes the place of densely packed shanties.



Pioneers of Boshabele in sections A to C say they have the worst of it: tin shanties on crowded plots.

# Meeting to focus on plan for removals

Mbrung 10/7/84 271

African Affairs  
Correspondent

A SPECIAL church service to focus on the Government's intention to move about 300 000 black people from the Cape Peninsula to a new township, Khayelitsha, will be held at the Central Methodist Church in Durban on Saturday, July 21, at 2 p.m.

Speakers will include the Rev David Russell, a well-known Anglican priest from Cape Town, the Rev Wesley Mabuza, chairman of Diakonia, and Mr Ian Donald, former director of the Association for Rural Advancement.

## No factories

In an interview, Mr Andrew Boraine, a member of the executive of the United Democratic Front in the Western Cape and co-ordinator of the UDF campaign to spearhead resistance to the removals, said there had been no consultation with the people involved in the move.

He said no factories were being planned for the Khayelitsha area and there would be no rail link for some time.

The cost of food, transport and rent would be higher for black people if they were forced to move to the new township.

## Resist

Mr Boraine said that the Government intended to move people from Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Crossroads as well as from Paarl, Stellenbosch and Worcester.

He said that, of the population of 47 000 in Crossroads, 30 000 were described as 'illegal' occupants and the Government had indicated its intention of sending these people to the Transkei or Ciskei.

Many of the people involved claimed they were not from either of the two homelands and would resist being sent there even if jobs were made available, he said.

Mr Boraine said the authorities claimed that the move to Khayelitsha was necessary for social upliftment and betterment.

He believed, however, that the real reason was that the Government regarded the Western Cape as a coloured labour preference area and had expressed its concern at the number of 'illegal' blacks living there.

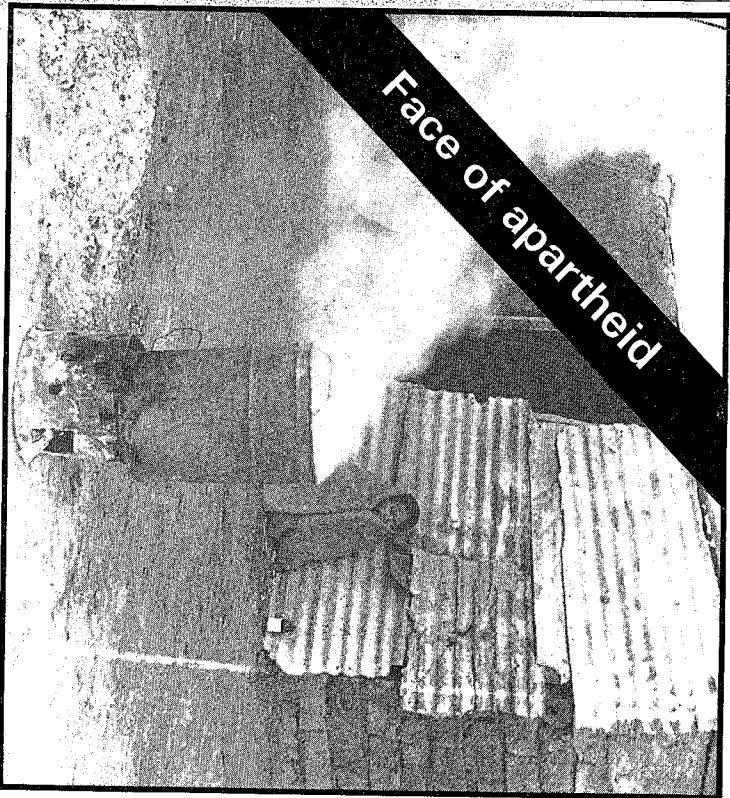
He said the authorities would be able to exercise better control if blacks were all moved to one place.

Mr Boraine said the housing shortage for blacks in the Western Cape was of the Government's own making.

The total number of houses for blacks in the Western Cape was 15 595 where the official black population figure was 262 000. This meant an average of 15 people to each house, he said.

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# Face of apartheid



Botshabelo — winter 1984: a child, a blanket and a smoking brazier. ● Picture by Jillian Edalstein.

# Botshabelo: Free State's

Ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight buses pass you in the half-light on the half-hour journey east of Bloemfontein — ample warning that there is a huge settlement somewhere out there among the hills.

A heavy layer of smog over the bare veld indicates where.

It points to Overwacht — or Botshabelo, as it is now named — a displaced urban slum which stretches shantly after shantly out of sight.

Officials put the population of the area at 200 000 and say it will reach 500 000 by the end of the decade.

Researchers and community workers say it is already much nearer the half-million mark than the Government acknowledges. "Don't ask me why the

Why do people settle in a community where the number of children's graves grows faster than those of adults and the best job they can expect is nightsoil removal? Reporter JO-ANNE COL-

place is so popular, but people just keep flocking there," says the chief commissioner at Bloemfontein, Mr Heame Kriel. The puzzle of Botshabelo's "popularity" grows when one hears that, until recently, residents along the crowded boundaries of a nearby chicken farm fought for the carcasses of discarded birds.

### HUNGER

Recalls Lutheran minister the Rev Philip Kinnison, "It was a sad sight, 200 to 300 people waiting out in the veld for dead chickens. It really showed us the hunger here." The desperate scene is no longer played out — only because the chickens are no longer dumped but disposed of elsewhere. A further puzzle: why do people settle in a community where the number of children's graves grows faster than that for adults? In the new cemetery, opened this year, more than 300 children are already buried. Operation Hunger records that in March this year the average infant death rate was two a day.

# magnet for hopeless

7/10/84

**LINGE and photographer REBECCA HEARFIELD visited the huge settlement of Onverwacht — now called Botshabelo — and came up with a variety of answers.**

In a study published last year by the Moroka Community Hospital at Thaba Nchu it was revealed that children aged two years or younger made up 35 percent of all deaths in the region.

Malnutrition was a primary or contributory cause of death in more than half these cases.

## NIGHTSOIL

Mr Kriel says that the rate of malnutrition in Botshabelo is "normal for rural areas of South Africa".

And why do people come to a place where the best job they can expect is nightsoil removal at a rate of R1,33 for an eight-hour day?

There is a ready labour force for this unpleasant job.

As the sanitation gangs move off in the early morning chill, women who had come in the hope of being hired are left behind.

Mr Knutsen suggests the explanation of Botshabelo's growth lies not in its own attractions but in the absolute lack of options for black people of the Free State.

"No one realised how many people were hanging on to life at the fringes, as unemployed tenants on farms, without any security.

"In an uncertain world where you're a lodger or staying with relatives, taking a plot in Botshabelo is the best of a very poor range of choices."

Economist Dr E.P. Beukes, in a paper to the recent Carnegie conference on poverty, spelled out some of the forces that propel people to such an unlikely refuge:

"an explosive residential situation", Dr Beukes says.

This is apparently a reference to the conflict between Sotho and Tswana residents in the Thaba Nchu section of Bophuthatswana.

As a result little effort had been put into its economic development, he argued.

The local industrial site still houses fewer than half a dozen enterprises and there are few signs of informal sector activity.

Industrial growth in Bloemfontein might be expected to alleviate mass unemployment, he said.

But the fact remained that the population of Botshabelo/Thaba Nchu was "immense" and job opportunities in the city were still "limited".

Mr Kriel took a more optimistic view of the position, saying that the Department of Manpower

**'In an uncertain world where you're a lodger or staying with relatives, taking a plot in Botshabelo is the best of very poor choices. Or no choice, really, as you have nowhere else to go.'**

could not find enough recruits for its training schemes.

But he conceded that these schemes were confined to men.

While no unemployment figures are kept, residents do not have to register as jobless — the queue of young men outside the mines recruiting

measures may be, Dr Beukes suggests they are insufficient.

"If the needs of the black people of the Free State are not fully taken into consideration — and that means that black people themselves have to articulate and bargain for their needs — the future of the region will be fraught with conflict and instability," he concludes.

The communal life of Botshabelo is controlled by the South African Development Trust.

## AUTHORITY

It is this body that allocates stands, provides loans for houses and generally funds and administers the area.

But the only political representation residents have is to the QwaQwa Assembly — a body which has no authority over the territory.

It is common knowledge that Botshabelo is to become part of the tiny South Sotho homeland of QwaQwa.

But, says Mr Kriel, no target date has been set for its handover.

Botshabelo residents say they must take out QwaQwa citizenship before getting housing.

The best sites are reserved for families to be relocated from the Bloemfontein township of Pahameng.

There has been a freeze on building in the township and all new home-owners will have to move to Botshabelo.

When they move they will lose their right to work in the urban centres of South Africa.

Their jobs will be "administratively safeguarded" by special privileges, not as of right.

Lastly, Botshabelo, like most relocation areas — has its share of reluctant residents.

**FORCED**



### RELOCATION

The Free State, he pointed out, was dependent on agriculture, a slow-growing sector which is steadily shedding people.

The same economic factors had caused white and black people to migrate.

But blacks were "decisively influenced by the Government's racial policy, and in particular, by compulsory relocation to effect the creation of separate ethnic units".

Botshabelo was created in 1979 in answer to

work is in short supply.

Mr Knutsen said most families seemed to have one breadwinner, but the wage was not always sufficient to maintain a family.

Jobs were often of a temporary nature, he observed.

His church, in conjunction with Operation Hunger, is running feeding schemes for children and families.

Other Operation Hunger projects in the area are run through schools, the tuberculosis clinic and social workers.

Welcome though such

Recently residents of Luckhoff were moved there. The Government claims they moved voluntarily.

Some of the villagers contend they were forced from the town, which is to become a "coloured labour preference area".

Only time will tell whether the people of Botshabelo — displaced from the farms, barred from the urban areas and with a vote for a body which does not administer their area — will be readmitted to the mainstream of South Africa's economic and social life.



Deaf to the noise and children's antics in the yards of the shanty town.



Mr John Kagiso, 76-years-old and a Valspanner for 30 of them. His resolve to stay will probably outlast the shack he lives in ...

# Valspan — ye removal nobo

LOOKING around Valspan — a decaying black township near Jan Kempdorp in the northern Cape — it's difficult to imagine living there, let alone wanting to stay.

Most of the houses are so dilapidated that, entering one, you wonder if it might not fall about your ears.

All the flat roofs are piled with stones and assorted junk to weigh them down against the odd squall.

If you want to get water, you must walk to the tap at the end of the block. The kindest thing you could say about the township's water reticulation is that the product is cool and clean, courtesy of the Vaal-Harts irrigation scheme.

If you want to go to the toilet in the middle of the night, you must get dressed and trot down to the communal facilities, spaced every few blocks.

The tar road runs out of Jan Kempdorp and ends about 100m from the entrance to Valspan.

Going to church, you might enter one of the several enlarged corrugated iron shanties that serve as holy ground in Valspan.

Three television aerials stick incongruously into the sky over the township. One television owner works at the military base outside Jan Kempdorp; another is an elderly carpenter.

There are — despite the dust, rubble and rust that characterise much of the township — various levels of making do.

Ironically, it's not that the community of Valspan, which numbers 3 462 people, is so destitute that it cannot afford to do at least some patching of the ruins which surround them.

It's just that, 20 years ago, the Government froze all building in Valspan, and additions or major repairs to homes and communal structures were forbidden.

Valspan, you see, is scheduled for removal.

The Government's intention is to move the community to a newer, developed, township called Pampierstad, 31km away and just inside Bophuthatswana.

So far, it is estimated, 36% of Valspan's people have elected to go.

It is the fervent desire of the rest to stay: for one, Valspan is home; two, Pampierstad is in another



Report: PAUL BELL Pictures: ROE-

"country," with all that entails for black rights; three, the rents are higher there; and four, it's much further and more expensive to travel to work.

It's the removal that nobody wants, not even those who agreed to go ... they left because the enforced disrepair of their homes left them no alternative.

Even the white residents of Jan Kempdorp are against it. Business, agricultural and municipal representatives have written to both the South African and Bophuthatswanan Governments protesting against the plan.

A delegation has been to Cape Town to see Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to ask him to reconsider.

Town Clerk Mr Wally Tombay said that there were differences of opinion on the matter.

One side recognised that the move was in line with Government policy; the other side was concerned at escalating labour costs.

On the other hand, accepting that a removal is Government policy doesn't mean you needn't be unhappy about it.

Valspanners work in town, on the nearby farms or at the large military base nearby. Pay varies: domestics earn as little as R20 a month, those on the farms a bit more; those in town can make up to R400 a month. The average wage, according to the Northern Cape Development Board, is R130 a month.

The 1 500-strong coloured

community of Jan Kempdorp lives in nearby Andalusia Park.

Many work on the farms, on the Vaal-Harts irrigation scheme and at the military base. Thus far, according to a municipal spokesman, relatively few work in town.

To remove the residents of Valspan would deprive Jan Kempdorp of its black work force. Or at least make employees more expensive because of the travelling costs. The township also provides custom for the town's commercial sector.

Still, the process of gradual removal is an intricate process that is hard to fight.

For example, Black field workers who have visited the community report many Pampierstad and Valspan women, who work as domestics, as saying that white households are switching to coloured women because they are not prepared to bear the increased cost of transporting domestics from Pampierstad.

The people had built their own homes with mud bricks. The freeze order now forces them to walk one of the pillars of their tenuous existence collapse.

With conditions like these, it becomes harder to answer the question: stay?

The reasons are still clear for Valspanners. From a start, the move would mean steeply increased costs. Many of the people who moved to Pampierstad went because their homes in Valspan were no longer habitable.

Those staying ...

# ... another ... dy wants

**Queuing for water at the tap at the end of one of Valspan's blocks. It takes a few trips to fill a tin tub for a bath**

## TSHABALALA

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... er, refuse and night soil ...  
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... A 40-year-old domestic ...  
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... ed here most of our lives; ...  
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... Mr John Kagiso is 76. He ...  
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... The issue, for him, is just

And he doesn't give a damn if the place crumbles around him as he waits.  
Mr Snuku Kleinbooi is 60. He used to work on a nearby farm. One day, having nowhere to live, he built himself a shack in the veld. It was torn down. Now he lives in a lean-to tacked on to one of Mrs Ntlabathi's back walls.

"He's a human being," she said. "What else could I do?" Quite something coming from Mrs Ntlabathi, who knows the penalty for an unlicensed building.

She built a new room on to her place four years ago: mud on a brick foundation. Before the roof went on, some officials came along and told her to have it down "in two minutes".

She left it. Never touched it again... half in disdain, half in the hope that somebody would realise just how stupid the demolition order was and take pity.

It finally fell down of its own accord. Two lines of bricks, at right angles to each other showing the outer edges of the planned room, are all that remain, just visible above the surface of the ground.

The mood of the remaining Valspanners is slowly stiffening.

The Community Council, led by Mr Raphael Cwaili, is resisting the move but complains that it is barely heard by Government officials.

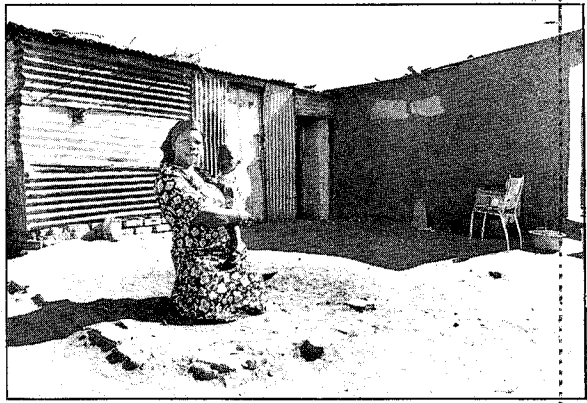
The removals continue slowly. The NC Development Board says people are moving voluntarily as houses become available in Pamierstad, and no deadline has been set for the community's departure from Valspan.

The Black Sash has been told that families are moved one at a time, sometimes at night. There have been reports of harassment.

Until now, the people have relied on the Community Council to represent them; Valspan is a conservative community at heart, traditionally accustomed to allowing its leaders to speak for it.

Nevertheless, one senses that Valspanners - who articulate their position with startling clarity - are gradually mobilising themselves against attempts to uproot them.

If their voices are as lusty as those which sang in the tumble-down shanty of the 12th Apostolic Church



Mrs Ntlabathi kneels inside the rows of broken bricks that mark where she began to build an extra room. She says officials ordered her to break it down



Holy ground in Valspan... the 12th Apostolic Church, where worship is conducted in a shack. The men are (from the left): the minister, Mr Gilbert Jacobs, and two of his elders, Mr Edward Tlhokwe and Mr William Mathe



# Allegations of arbitrary arrests in 'difficult area'

13/7/84  
By Jo-Anne Collinge

Allegations of mass arrests and assault by police have been made by residents of Bosplaas, in the Moretele area of Bophuthatswana, north of Pretoria.

Residents state they were arbitrarily arrested on the streets or in homes at the weekend and taken to Temba police station. Some paid admission of guilt fines of R30.

Others who could not afford fines said they were held overnight and discharged after a brief appearance in the Temba Magistrate's Court on Monday.

The District Commandant for the Odi-Moretele area, Lieutenant-Colonel M A Molohe, confirmed that a hundred people could have been arrested. That was a normal figure for the Temba area, which he described as "very, very difficult".

Colonel Molohe said charges normally included illegal squatting, dagga possession and dealing and arms offences.

## SQUATTING

He emphasised squatting offences, stating: "All those people who want to work in Pretoria, Babelegi and surrounding areas come and settle in the Temba area which is over populated."

The colonel denied his men had beaten or maltreated those arrested.

The latest crackdown came within weeks of a statement by Bophuthatswana Minister of Lands and Rural Development, Mr D C Mokale, that "squatters" would be severely dealt with. It is also a sequel to a University of the Witwaters-

rand research team's reports that hundreds of non-Tswana residents were arrested last month and many charged under the Land Control Amendment Act. This was the law which Mr Mokale said had been specially framed to dispose of "squatters".

## NON-TSWANA

Colonel Molohe confirmed that his men were applying this provision, which hits non-Tswanas particularly hard. Researchers claim about 80 percent of the population is non-Tswana and that most of this group was settled in Odi-Moretele long before Bophuthatswana existed.

Residents affected by the latest swoop claimed they had no idea what offences they were alleged to have committed, although they had paid admissions of guilt. Their receipts indicated only that they were held in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

One man said he was repeatedly beaten and asked to pay up but he had not had the money. He had spent Sunday night in a cell containing 13 men, he said. Several other cells in the police station had also been full, he added.

By yesterday researchers had documented 47 cases of weekend arrests. In addition to allegations of beating, there had been some claims that police had placed belts around the necks of arrested men and pulled them around in this fashion. Colonel Molohe said he did not believe his men would do this.

A young man related that the police had locked all gates to the yard where he lived, cornering residents and visitors for arrest.

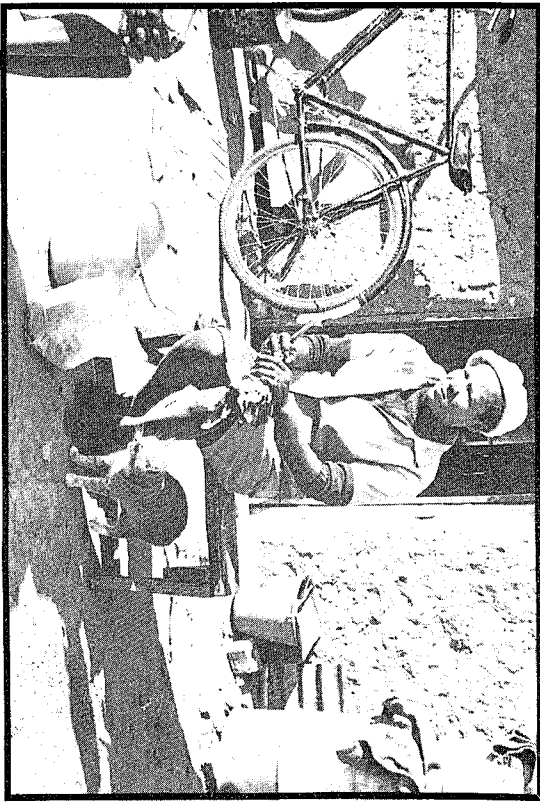
State has no pity for poor people, says town leader



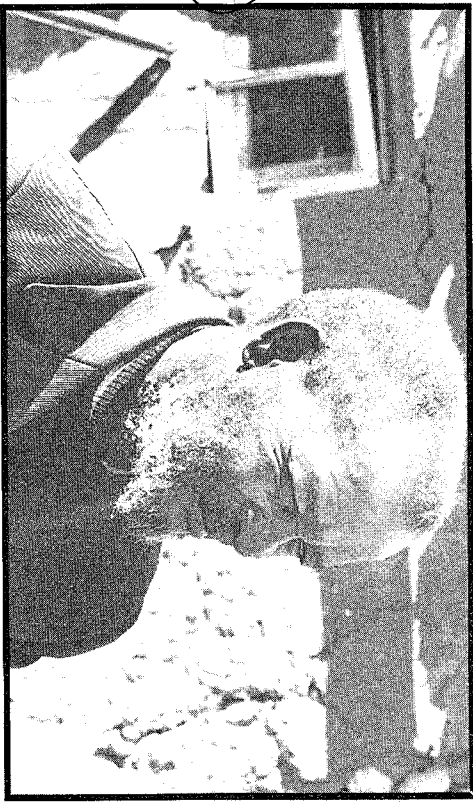
Mr Richard Nkomo . . . "the Government throws people away."

**Fear of being  
'thrown away',  
haunts Valspan**

871  
S. K. W.  
13/7/84



Domestic peace in troubled Valspan.



Community leader Mr M K Gwalle . . . just one whose home has crumbled.

People of the Northern Cape township Valspan are haunted by the prospect of being locked out of their houses — with even your loaf of bread inside — and of having their belongings sold to offset rent arrears.

It happened to some of their number who moved to Pamperstad, just 26 km away in Bophuthatswana, they say.

This is enough to strengthen the resistance of remaining Valspan-ers to the Government's plans to move them too. Understanding their fears is a matter of simple arithmetic.

Domestics and farm workers in and around Jan Kempdorp, the town adjoining Valspan, earn as little as R30 a month. The rent in Pamperstad — R30 a month for a brick four-room house

### For the estimated 1 000 black residents of Valspan in the Northern Cape, resistance to relocation in Bophuthatswana, 26 km away, is more than an issue of principle. Their survival may be at stake.

gation area, provided seasonal work.

The cost of travelling from Pamperstad would make this type of work totally unviable, they say. Settlers at Pamperstad confirm this.

The poor people of Valspan make it clear that their attachment to the dusty, decaying settlement is a question of survival.

"Even the promise of inside toilets won't get us to move," says Mrs Agnes Isak wryly. Since Valspan has only communal toilets — a tallened tin row inconveniently placed at the edge of the township — her comment, made at

removal, plan, and not the cause of it.

Community council head Mr. M.K. Cwale explains that 20 years ago the authorities froze building of houses and repairs in the township.

In a recent letter to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koochoot, he said: "Our houses are gradually falling down due to the fact that we have not been allowed to repair or build for 20 years."

"This is force of another kind, and many would never have left our township had the Northern Cape Administration Board used the money that went into building the houses in Pamperstad to develop Valspan where we have lived harmoniously and survived for so long."

who have moved is not known.

Mr. Cwale says the number of remaining plots exceeds 200. From this he estimates that the population is a little over 1 000.

Mr. Cwale (72) now lives alone in a single-room hut, although he is not a widower.

The rest of his mud home is in bad repair and empty, so he has sent his wife and children away to the family's old home at Vaalboschoek in Bophuthatswana.

He says he would like to join them at the home they shared decades ago. But he feels compelled to see the battle for the township through to the end.

"My colleagues on the council say I'm the chairman and I can't leave them."

He urged Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope to appeal to Pretoria for the retention of the old township.

It would be in the interests of Jan Kempdorp as a whole, he said.

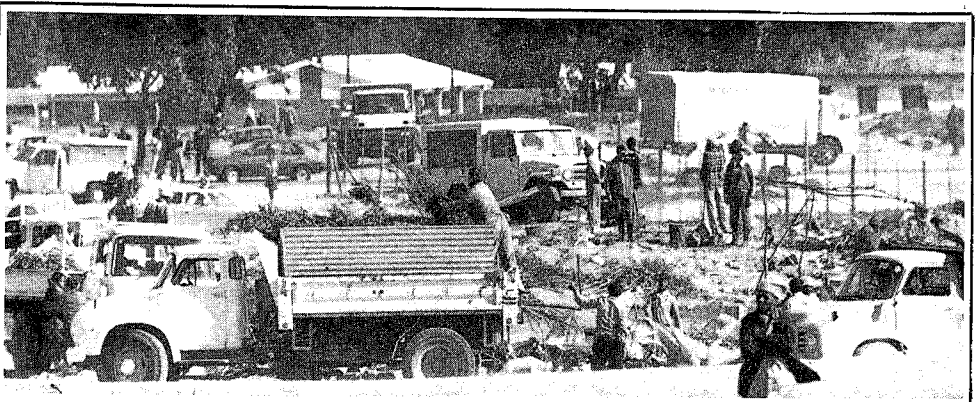
Since then, however, the council has begun to suspect that local businessmen have come to accept the idea of relying on coloured workers.

Women Jousekera from Pamperstad said that employers of domestic staff had told them that it was cheaper to employ coloured women, whose paypackets did not have to cover high transport costs.

The declaration of certain Free State towns as coloured labour preference areas has served to fuel the suspicion of black Valspanners that they will soon be out in the economic cold.

Bitterness is not far from the surface, especially among the sick and the old.

Mr. Nkomo, sitting in his pyjamas in the courtyard of his red home, comments: "The Government throws people away — it has no pity for poor people, for black people."



Squatter shelters are demolished in Nyanga on the outskirts of Cape Town

# Removals report a rich vein of facts dug from deep in the mines of poverty

By ROBIN HALLETT  
historian and writer on world affairs who lives in England

I HAVE spent the greater part of the last six weeks working my way through the five substantial volumes of the report of the Surplus People Project (SPP) on "Forced Removals in South Africa".

A laborious task — and one that I would probably never, I must confess, have undertaken had I not been asked to write a lengthy review of the report for a scholarly journal.

But I am very glad I accepted that invitation. Nothing I have ever read on South Africa — and I have 30 years of reading behind me — has contributed so much to my awareness of basic South African realities as a reading of the SPP report.

## Well away

In a sense, it was like making a long journey, a journey that has taken me from Paternoster and its community of "coloured" fishermen of the West Coast to the Nduму game reserve on the border between Mozambique and Natal, where the fence surrounding the reserve has cut off the local people from their reed beds, vegetable grounds and water supply in the Pongola river.

It has been a journey well off the beaten track, well away from the national roads and the familiar places, a journey that has taken me — in imagination certainly, but the imagination has been given so much to feed on — to places most of which are impossible to locate on my tourist's road atlas of South Africa. (The excellence of SPP's maps easily overcomes that problem.)

So I have been to the "relocation centre" at Glenmore on the Ciskei side of the Great Fish River, "a hot, barren, inhospitable wilderness" in the words of a local journalist, where they moved the "squatters" from fertile Klipfontein on the coast — and what a misnomer the derogatory term "squatter" is when applied to people who over the past 30 years have built up a community that SPP describes as "productive, subsistent and above all settled".

## Shanty towns

I have been to Sahlumbe, a straggling settlement along the Tugela River, "a hastily demarcated point in the veld at which the authorities could dump the troublesome but politically and economically unimportant surplus agricultural labour force in the Weenen area".



A woman lies sleeping in the open after a raid on a Nyanga squatter camp this week.

To the shanty towns that surround Durban, to Winterveld beyond Pretoria where the Bophuthatswana authorities are busy expelling all non-Tswanas, to Reserve Four, that immensely fertile stretch of country beyond Richards Bay which has always been in African occupation but which the planners in Pretoria now want to incorporate into "white" South Africa (it is any use urging them to reflect on the story of Naboth's Vineyard?).

The list grows endless, the list of places where people live in bitterness remembering the trauma of removal, or in corrosive insecurity, with the threat of removal hanging over them.

After the places, the voices for the SPP report is an intensely human document. It illuminates what historians would call "the history of the inarticulate", that innumerable of "ordinary" people who leave no formal records behind them.

## Some voices

"Inarticulate" is an imprecise word: all people, except the very young, have the capacity to speak, yet what they say rarely gets written down. With SPP it is different — SPP researchers made a point of recording not only the details of people's material conditions but also the way in which they regarded their situation.

So here, as an example, are some voices from Dimbaza, notorious Dimbaza which the South

African and Ciskeian governments have tried to transform into a "showplace" of development, pouring in R30 million and setting up 25 factories — but the unemployment rate is still, SPP estimates, an appallingly high 35 percent.

"This is a location under blacks, and the last place (Cathcart) was a farm under a white farmer who does not take blacks as people but as tolls to make him rich."

"It was better on the farm — we had stock, no rents, and the farmer helped us whenever our children got sick."

"We understood the last place, but I do not understand this one. There are no ways of cutting wood as on the farm. If we could go back to the place where we used to live before, we would be glad."

And here is the lament of an old woman, living "frightened and alone and starving" in the desolate "closer settlement" ironically named Elukhanyweni, "the place of light" not far from Keiskammahoe in the Ciskei.

"Hunger brings us to this sad place, this is now no place to live. Here the land is like a stone. Here there is not enough food. Here there is only death. The animals too, they don't want this place, they rather die. The animals and the children, they just die. "In this place a

child wakes in the morning and he sits and he sits and he sits and looks and tomorrow he is dead. The Lord has gone from this place. He is not here any more."

You will say, if you support the government over removals, that it is unfair of me to bring out a quotation like that, that I am making use of "worst cases". But the SPP reports clearly reveal that there are thousands and thousands of "worst cases".

## Wrong

Three and a half million people have been moved, one and three quarter million live under threat of removal. And the government talks about "reform", about making removals "voluntary".

It is wrong politically because it is adding immeasurably to the fund of human bitterness and therefore potentialities for violence.

"Hunger drives a man to fight. Malnutrition," SPP quotes with approval a remark of Grahame Greene in one of his novels on Latin America, "makes him too tired to raise a fist."

Certainly the old and the middle aged are too tired — but what of the young, who are growing up with such appallingly bleak prospects in front of them? SPP found in Dimbaza, now favoured Dimbaza, in the crucial male age bracket of 15-24

unemployment was a horrific 48 percent.

Forced removals are economically insane. South Africa's fundamental problem, it can never be said too often — though precious few politicians care to say it — is the problem of poverty.

## Make clear

Yet forced removals, as case study after case study in the SPP reports make clear, serve only to exacerbate poverty, lessen opportunities of employment, impoverish in every way — food, housing, environment — the quality of people's lives.

Historians a hundred years hence will find it impossible to comprehend how clever, well-paid men in remote, comfortable offices could ever have devised a policy in economic and ecological terms so patently disastrous.

As for the immorality of forced removals, the wanton increase in suffering that they involve, that is perhaps the easiest point of all to grasp. And one day a leading politician on the government side is going to stand up and say: "We have been appallingly wrong."

## Reservoir

He will be reviled in the party caucus but he will be well set to become a national hero. For South Africa — a point which its foreign critics have never been able to understand — is a country that possesses a huge reservoir of humanity and decency and compassion; a country too, in which there is still freedom to dissent.

Only in a society that is both compassionate and relatively free could so human a document as the SPP report have emerged.

In the authoritarian regimes both of the East and of the West, it would have been impossible to have conducted and published so massive and searchingly critical a piece of research.

The publication of the SPP report really has been an event of historical importance. All those who wish to acquaint themselves with some basic South African realities will be quarrying its rich seams for years to come.

## From the Bible

"... do not turn away from the Lord, but serve him with all your heart. Don't go after false gods; they cannot help you or save you, for they are not real."

(1 Samuel 12:20-21)

# Driefontein residents urged to keep Mkhize's grave on ancestral land

271  
S. Law  
6/17/84

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The people of Driefontein owe it to Saul Mkhize, who was shot by police while fighting removal, to ensure that his grave remains on ancestral land, leaders of the south-eastern Transvaal community say.

"Saul was fighting for Driefontein, so Driefontein must fight for Saul — that he must remain here and not be exhumed," Mr Johannes Vilakazi, acting chairman

of the Council Board of Directors of Driefontein, told hundreds of people yesterday at a meeting marking discarding of mourning dress by Mr Mkhize's widow, Beauty.

Speakers included Mr Moses Ngema and Mr David Twala, leaders respectively of kwaNgema and Daggakraal which are also resisting removal to the homelands.

Mr Vilakazi dismissed suggestions that the resistance was instigated by the Black Sash. "We

own title here. No Black Sash person owns title at Driefontein."

He urged villagers to be self-reliant and consistent in their fight. He and other speakers voiced their suspicion of the Government's recent recognition of chiefs in the area.

Mr Vilakazi told villagers to counter the imposition of chiefs who might agree to the community's removal. "You make a man into a chief if you take your troubles to him. If you promote that man to be a chief, watch out.

If you want your reference book to be fixed, don't go to the chief. There's a commissioner at Wakkerstroom who was always standing for that duty for years. Now suddenly we must go to a chief."

Mr Pickson Mkhize, brother of Saul, emphasised that chiefs were foreign to the freehold farm of Driefontein. "No chief bought land here. None had the money to buy it."



Mercury 19/7/84 (271)

# 'Removals' families get church backing

Mercury Reporter  
COMMUNITIES threatened by removal will come under the spotlight at a church service on Saturday.

The service — at the Central Methodist Church in Durban — will focus on the plight of 300 000 people in the Cape.

They are to be moved from various places around the Cape Peninsula to a new township called Khayelitsha, about 35 km from Cape Town.

Mr Des Biggs, the housing programme organiser for the church organisation Diakonia, will speak about communities in or near Durban also threatened.

Mr Biggs said several local communities faced removal.

### Eviction

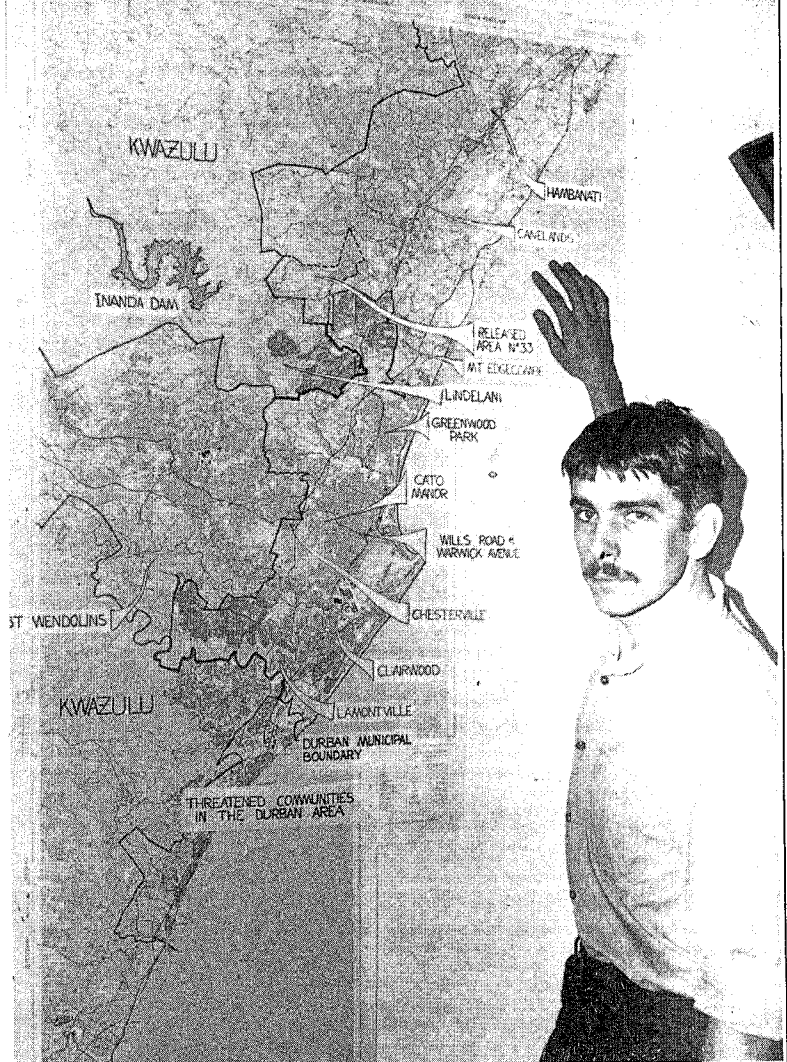
These included Canelands, on the North Coast; about 100 coloured families living in a white area at Greenwood Park; and about 4 000 families living in shacks at Lindelani, between KwaMashu and Ntuzuma.

More than 400 families in Wills Road and Warwick Avenue had been served with eviction notices.

People living at Clairwood would have to make way for proposed industrial development.

Black families in a part of St Wendolin's known as Savanna Park, which was to be developed for Indian occupation, would also be moved.

Lamontville and Hambanati faced incorporation into KwaZulu, and the future of Chesterville was also uncertain.



The people under threat . . . Diakonia organiser Mr Biggs with a map of the Durban area communities whose future is uncertain.

Argus 1971/84

CITY

271

# Khayelitsha: A mistake, bad planning — Chamber

Municipal Reporter

THE accommodation of all Peninsula blacks in Khayelitsha is bad planning and a mistake, says the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

## Switch-off switched after Parow row

Tygerberg Bureau

PAROW businessmen have raised a storm about a proposed Escom power shutdown that would have affected prime selling time on Saturday.

But after enquiries by The Argus the time of the shutdown has been altered.

The Tygerberg Chamber of Commerce feared the proposed power cut would cause chaos on Saturday. The chamber had been flooded with calls this week from members and other businessmen protesting the shutdown planned from 8am to 4pm.

But today Escom said it would cut the power supply in part of the central business area and surrounding residential area only between 1pm and 5pm on Saturday.

Escom says the shutdown is necessary for repairs to faulty switchgear.

Executive director of the chamber Mr Richard Gillham said the new plan was acceptable as the business area was largely inactive at that time, the only businesses to suffer might be some petrol stations.

The chamber had asked Escom to do the work on Sunday, but Escom had said it would involve too much overtime pay.

Mr Gillham said a Saturday morning shutdown would have been chaotic. "Imagine, no lifts, dark shops, tills not working, robots perhaps not working..."

## Thief jailed for bag-snatch

Court reporter

A BAG-snatcher who nearly got away with a honeymoon

The comment is part of the chamber's initial response to the Government's guide plan for the metropolitan area, released last month.

In a statement in its monthly bulletin, the chamber says it is "disappointed the guide plan committee could not have come up with its own solutions to the problem of housing and employment for blacks in the Peninsula".

"Instead, the matter was referred to the Cabinet with predictable results.

Chamber director Mr Brian McLeod said: "Sticking all the Peninsula blacks in Khayelitsha — literally the furthest corner of the metropolitan area — is a case of bad planning and it is a mistake, particularly as their labour is going to be so widely used throughout the metropolitan area."

### DOMESTIC WORKERS

"It is a long distance from the major industrial areas and the commercial areas of the southern suburbs, the northern suburbs and the city and Sea Point areas. Domestic workers will also be severely affected. They will have to spend a lot of time and money getting to and from work."

Mr McLeod said the chamber was also concerned at the emphasis on deconcentration of industrial development in the guide plan.

"We believe there is still a lot of potential for considerable industrial development in existing areas if one follows a policy of more dense development.

"This would maximise the use of existing infrastructure and reduce production and living costs — like transport costs.

EMPHASIS

"Through deconcentration, the Government is giving mon-



## Missing crew: Villagers believe dinghy is jinxed

Staff Reporter

MANY people in Lambert's Bay believe there is a jinx on the dinghy in which three fishermen went missing.

The dinghy was found on the beach south of the village yesterday, but there is still no trace of her crew who put out to sea on Tuesday.

They are Mr Chrisjan Bezuidenhout, 71, his son Mr Gert Bezuidenhout, 42, both of Alpha Street, Lambert's Bay and Mr Ben Swartz, 41, of Long Street, Lambert's Bay. There is no hope of finding them alive.

### SECOND TIME

This is the second time the crew of dinghy -ADF 427 — nicknamed Swart Kruis because of its dark history — has disappeared at sea.

Two years ago, two crew members were drowned — one of them Mr Michael Swartz, brother of the missing Mr Ben Swartz.

Michael Swartz's body was found several months later near Sara se Gat where two life jackets, two unused flares and a coffee jug were found yes-

## Tackle

Staff Reporter

THE tackle which 5 player Nazeem Smith also smashed two of his

"That's how bad it Smith, describing the Uitenhage which has hospital for six weeks — ended his promising.

Smith, 22, of Athlone nine City and Suburbs who were injured in match against Uitenhage day.

According to his orthopaed, the injury is a vertebral injury — in rugby — and a spinal cord.

"But I would advise play rugby again. It's of him to do so," the

# Chamber

Municipal Reporter

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## Thief jailed for bag-snatch

Court reporter:

A BAG-snatcher who nearly got away with a honeymoon couple's air tickets and travellers' cheques was jailed for three years by a Wynberg regional magistrate today.

Marshall Shiba, 28, of Guguletu, was convicted of theft.

At an earlier hearing Mrs Susan Rey said her bag was snatched while she was packing wedding presents into her car. Air tickets and travellers' cheques for her honeymoon were in it.

Mrs Rey recovered her bag after a man tripped Shiba in a nearby arcade.

Mr J Luckhoff appeared for the State. Shiba was not represented.

The comment is part of the chamber's initial response to the Government's guide plan for the metropolitan area, released last month.

In a statement in its monthly bulletin, the chamber says it is "disappointed the guide plan committee could not have come up with its own solutions to the problem of housing and employment for blacks in the Peninsula".

"Instead, the matter was referred to the Cabinet with predictable results.

Chamber director Mr Brian McLeod, said: "Sticking all the Peninsula blacks in Khayelitsha — literally the furthest corner of the metropolitan area — is a case of bad planning and it is a mistake, particularly as their labour is going to be so widely used throughout the metropolitan area."

### DOMESTIC WORKERS

"It is a long distance from the major industrial areas and the commercial areas of the southern suburbs, the northern suburbs and the city and Sea Point areas. Domestic workers will also be severely affected. They will have to spend a lot of time and money getting to and from work."

Mr McLeod said the chamber was also concerned at the emphasis on deconcentration of industrial development in the guide plan.

"We believe there is still a lot of potential for considerable industrial development in existing areas if one follows a policy of more dense development.

"This would maximise the use of existing infrastructure and reduce production and living costs — like transport costs."

### EMPHASIS

"Through deconcentration, the Government is giving money away through enormous incentives which entice people away from established areas."

"Deconcentrated industries are then in competition with industries in the metropolitan areas. For these reasons, we do not believe undue emphasis should be laid on deconcentration."

He said the chamber also supported more comprehensive use of existing industrial and residential land.

The chamber has set up a committee to analyse the plan thoroughly and compose a more comprehensive response.



## Missing crew: Villagers believe dinghy is jinxed

Staff Reporter

MANY people in Lambert's Bay believe there is a jinx on the dinghy in which three fishermen went missing.

The dinghy was found on the beach south of the village yesterday, but there is still no trace of her crew who put out to sea on Tuesday.

They are Mr Chrisjan Bezuidenhout, 71, his son Mr Gert Bezuidenhout, 42, both of Alpha Street, Lambert's Bay and Mr Ben Swartz, 41, of Long Street, Lambert's Bay. There is no hope of finding them alive.

### SECOND TIME

This is the second time the crew of dinghy -ADF 427 — nicknamed Swart Kruis because of its dark history — has disappeared at sea.

Two years ago, two crew members were drowned — one of them Mr Michael Swartz, brother of the missing Mr Ben Swartz.

Michael Swartz's body was found several months later near Sara se Gat where two life jackets, two unused flares and a coffee jug were found yesterday.

The Swartz family still owns the dinghy.

### NEVER FOUND

The body of the other fisherman who disappeared from the Swart Kruis, Mr Willem Links, has never been found.

Mr Ben Swartz and his party went fishing at 7 am on Tuesday.

Police in a four-wheel drive vehicle, Department of Sea Fisheries officials and friends of the men and relatives were today continuing the search along the beach, south of Lambert's Bay.

An air search has been hampered by poor visibility.

## Tackle the

Staff Reporter

THE tackle which broke rugby player Nazzeem Smith's vertebrae also smashed two of his back teeth.

"That's how bad it was," Smith, describing the incident Uitenhage which has put him in hospital for six weeks and postponed his promising rugby career.

Smith, 22, of Athlone is a nine City and Suburbans player who were injured in the SA match against Uitenhage on Saturday.

According to his orthopaedic surgeon, the injury is unusual — vertebra injuries are more common in rugby — and unlikely to affect his spinal cord.

"But I would advise him to play rugby again. It would be of him to do so," the surgeon said.



271 ~~271~~

## Embassy dismayed at film on OFS squalor

LONDON — The South African embassy here has expressed dismay at an Independent Television newscast last night which dealt with conditions of squalor in the black Free State township, Botshabelo.

The embassy claims the ITV report was "one-sided" and has said it will not "leave the matter there".

At the end of the film a newsreader said the embassy in London had declined an invitation to take part in the programme. A part of a statement issued by the embassy

was read.

The report dwelt at length on the conditions of poverty in the area and it said most whites in South Africa were not even aware that Botshabelo existed. The township is about 50 km from Bloemfontein.

The film contained footage of the funeral of a small child and there was one scene of a dead

horse with flesh hacked off the carcass. There was also an interview with a priest who spoke about the conditions in Botshabelo.

Yesterday the minister (information) at the embassy, Mr Kosie Venter, stressed that Botshabelo was not a resettlement camp, as it was described in the film,

but a proclaimed town. He said that the estimated 200 000 to 250 000 people living there went there voluntarily.

He said he had offered to read the statement on camera for the programme, but ITV declined the offer.

The statement said: "In 1977 and 1978 bloody tribal fights and clashes

occurred in the Tswana homeland of Qwa Qwa between Tswana and Sotho peoples. After consultation between South African and Qwa Qwa authorities, it was decided to establish the township for Sotho people wanting to leave the area."

Botshabelo was proclaimed in 1979 and subsequently thousands of people flocked there voluntarily, according to the statement.

Details of medical, transport, educational and other facilities were given. — DDC.

RSM 27/7/84 (27)

# KwaNgema people plead with the PM

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

THE people of KwaNgema, who are due to be forcibly removed from their Eastern Transvaal farm to a homeland, have written to Mr P W Botha begging him "not to make us landless squatters in some impoverished homeland".

They have sent copies of the letter to Pope John Paul, Queen Elizabeth and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister who raised the issue of the KwaNgema removal at her meeting with Mr Botha last month.

They have also written to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Chief Enos Mabuza, Chief Ministers of KwaZulu and Kangwane respectively, asking them if they are in favour of their removal to these territories.

They asked Chief Buthelezi if he would consider refusing to set up a resettlement camp in KwaZulu and if he would support them in their struggle to retain their birthright.

This week Mr N Prinsloo, the local magistrate, said the KwaNgema people

were all to be moved to a place near Locheel, in Kangwane.

It is believed he is referring to the Oshoek resettlement area on the Swaziland border.

Asked when they were due to be moved, he said they should already have been moved.

This has raised fears among the 300 families of KwaNgema that their removal is imminent.

In the letter to Mr Botha, the KwaNgema committee said their people would die if they moved to Oshoek.

"Oshoek is a rock mountain, not a fertile farm.

"We do not deserve this. We are a peaceful people, we have slowly built up our lives and possessions at KwaNgema so that we now have schools and houses which satisfy us," it said.

The Government had said the removal would allow it to develop the people in the new area, but there was plenty of room for development in KwaNgema.

"Until now we have always looked after ourselves and never asked the Government for things, such as food or water or schools.

"There has never been disease or mantrition, fighting or any other kind of disaster at KwaNgema," it said.

KwaNgema was given in 1904 to Stuurman Ngema, ancestor of the extended family that now occupies the farm, for services to the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek.

It had also been promised by President Paul Kruger and President Thos Burgers had promised them they could live on the farm undisturbed.

"We expect President Marais Viljoen to honour his forefathers' promises.

"Furthermore we cannot move away from the graves of our ancestors, nor can we agree that these be disturbed and dug up," it said.

The letter also expressed fears that the people would lose their rights if they moved to KwaZulu or Kangwane.

So far, the Government has refused to negotiate the intended removal with the KwaNgema committee and have tried to deal with unelected individuals.

The committee earlier wrote to Mrs Thatcher and Queen Elizabeth, whose great-grandfather gave the title deed to the family.

# Ngema plea to PM: honour farm occupation promises

(271) *Staw* By Jo-Anne Collinge 28/7/84

A desperate plea has been made to the Prime Minister for the State to honour promises made by the Boers and to leave the black owners of the south-eastern Transvaal farm, kwaNgema, on their ancestral land.

The Ngema Committee sees the unpublished 1983 homeland consolidation proposals as the means by which the Prime Minister might be able to allow them to remain.

In a letter to Mr P.W. Botha, the committee refers to verbal promises of land made by Andries Pretorius and Paul Kruger to the Ngema family, and to a letter from South African Republic President Burgers guaranteeing Stuurman Ngema and his heirs "undisturbed occupation" of the farm.

"These great Boer leaders promised Stuurman the land because he helped and co-operated with them," the committee wrote.

"We have honoured our ancestors' bargain of good behaviour so we expect President Marais Viljoen to honour his forefathers' promises.

"We know that Afrikaners honour the Day of the Covenant every year because their forefathers promised this. Is a promise any less binding because it is made to black people?"

The letter notes that confusing information has been given publicly about the removal. On the one hand it had been said in Parliament in June that kwaNgema would definitely be removed. On the same occasion it had been stated that the unpublished 1983 consolidation proposals might allow kwaNgema to remain.

# Now KwaNgema writes to the Pope

271

C.P. 29/7/89

THE EMBATTLED PEOPLE of KwaNgema, who wrote to the British Queen and Prime Minister earlier this year, have now sent a strong appeal to Prime Minister P W Botha to call a halt to their planned forced removal from their ancestral lands near Wakkerstroom.

## By HOWARD BARRELL

The KwaNgema issue is fast becoming a major local and international test of the Government's reform claims, and copies of the letter to Mr Botha have been sent to the Pope, Queen Elizabeth and Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Botha faced a barrage of critical questions from foreign heads of government and journalists on resettlements on his recent overseas trip.

In their letter of July 3 to Mr Botha, the text of which was released yesterday, the KwaNgema people's committee say their land was first promised them by Boer leaders Andries Pretorius, Paul Kruger and a President Burger.

It was later given to them in trust by the British colonial administrator for "good behaviour".

"We have honoured our ancestors' bargain of good behaviour, so we expect President Marais Viljoen to honour his forefathers' promise," the Ngema committee wrote to Mr Botha.

"If the Government cannot answer the promises of the past, black people will have no faith in the 99-year leasehold system. We are learning that even the title deeds and letters from presidents are not enough to secure our land. What good is leasehold in such a situation?"

The Ngema committee told the Prime Minister they had not yet received a reply from Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof to a letter they sent him on May 17.

"We beg you to give us this land and leave us at KwaNgema," the committee wrote to Mr Botha.

The committee told Mr Botha it had recently heard that, in terms of unpublished 1983 homeland consolidation proposals, it would be possible to leave it on its 5 000 hectares of land.

But Deputy Co-operation Minister Ben Wil-

kens had told Parliament in June the KwaNgema people would definitely be moved — "in their own interest" because a dam was being built in the area.

However, says the committee, the dam will only cover a small portion of their land and the Government will be able to compensate them with land from surrounding white farms which the Government has bought recently.

In a separate statement, Progressive Federal Party MP Peter Soel had described as "absolute nonsense" the Government's claim that it must move the people because of the dam.

In their letter to Mr Botha, the KwaNgema committee says the people refuse to move to either Babanango in KwaZulu — which is desolate and adjoins areas where there is serious faction fighting — or

Her badly mutilated body was sported by residents in the early hours of Sunday morning. Police were on the scene as early as 6am but the corpse was removed only 12 hours later.

Angry relatives ordered a man

State mortuary spokesman said the incident had not been reported to them and referred the undertaker back to the Jabulani police.

The Jabulani police blamed the delay on a State photographer who had to take pictures before the body could be removed.

Oshack in KwaNgema because "we would die in a place like that".

Meanwhile, it is understood that British diplomats visited KwaNgema and held talks with the KwaNgema committee two weeks ago.

In another development, a fence now has broken out between the district offices at Pieterstroom and the KwaNgema committee leader Moses Ngema.

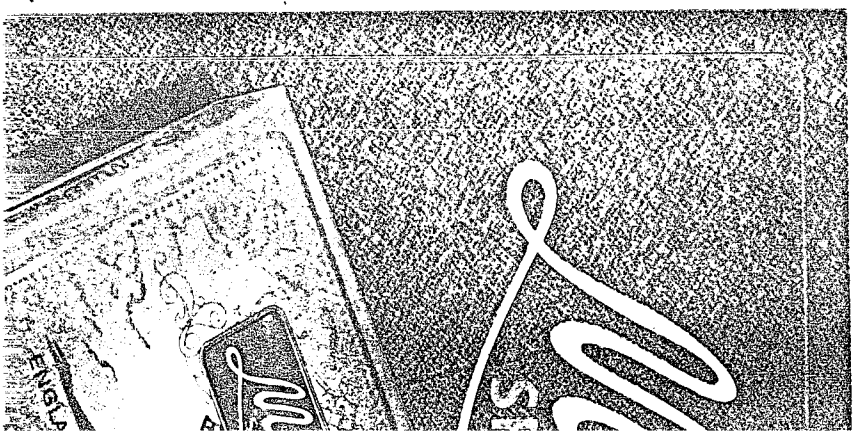
The commissioner claims Mr Ngema has agreed to the resettlement of the community.

Through his lawyers, Mr Ngema has responded that the commissioner's claims are "misrepresentations".

The KwaNgema committee has also written to Chief Gatscha Buthelezzi of KwaZulu and Mr Eric Mabuza of KwaNgema.

## LAMONTVILLE

# Buthelezzi still



# 600 000 face removals in Natal

271

C. Press  
29/7/69

A TOTAL of 600 000 people are facing resettlement in Natal according to Ian Donald, former field worker of the anti-resettlement organisation, Afra.

Donald was speaking in Durban at a prayer meeting to focus on removals all over the country, and in particular about Government plans for the new Khayelitsha township in the Cape Peninsula.

According to State plans, 300 000 people are to be moved to Khayelitsha.

Rev David Russel urged the congregation to work day and night to expose the "wickedness" of the Government's removal policies.

## CP Correspondent DURBAN

He said resettlement and the homelands policy were the result of a long-established attitude shared by most white people since they arrived in South Africa.

"The attitude, policy and practice of whites towards blacks ever since those first days has been this: We want your labour but we don't want you.

"The State makes it a crime for a man to live with his wife, as he is supposed to do in the Christian sacrament of marriage," he said.

Mr Russell described the pre-dawn raids by the

authorities in the Cape Peninsula as "scenes of bizarre cruelty", and asked why parents endured the agony, month after month, of seeing their children and their possessions left out in the freezing cold after the "pathetic shelters have been ripped from them".

"The answer is this — they endure because the alternative is so much worse. The alternative is to go back to the Transkei or the Ciskei and starve," he said.

He reported that a temporary truce seemed to have been called between the authorities and the squatters and that raids had stopped for the moment.



trouble

30/7/84

# pollution Natal fish

W. Mercury 30/7/84  
Resettled (271)

## families seek compensation

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

ing employed in  
Ladysmith.

TEN Ladysmith families feel they have been denied about R17 000 in compensation after being resettled in the Klip River district last week.

'This measure is grossly unfair as the 10 families were not consulted when they were arbitrarily split technically from their community after portions of the farm was sold off,' the spokesman said.

According to a spokesman for the Association for Rural Advancement (AFRA), 30 families, who form part of the same community as the disgruntled householders, were each given about R1 700 as compensation for being 'relocated' away from their homes near Ladysmith.

Mr Rudolf Stander, Ladysmith's commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said the 10 families were not compensated as they had been living on a privately owned part of the farm.

He said the resettlement of the families was part of the Government's plan to resettle 600 000 African people 'in order to assist them to move to an area where they can share in a full community life with their compatriots'.

The owner of the private land was responsible for deciding if he wished to grant compensation to people who are moved off his property, Mr Stander said.

### Private

He said he did not know on what grounds the Government had decided to grant compensation or how much had been given to the families at Quinisa.

The spokesman said no compensation was given to the ten families when they were reunited with other members of their community who had been 'resettled' a few weeks before to a new 'closer settlement' called Quinisa (to tighten or consolidate).

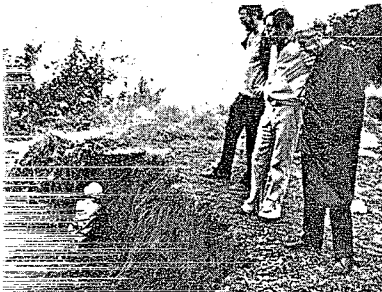
The AFRA spokesman said the compensation was probably given 'to appease public opinion on the removals issue along with other efforts to make the townships more attractive'.

Before being moved all 40 families lived together as a community for about 50 years on the farm Hermanus Kraal with many breadwinners be-

He said 'serious grievances and resentment' had arisen between members of the community because those affected could not understand why the others were given compensation.



Honorary Natal Parks Board officer Christian van Heerden (left) and Mr David Tintinger with some of the dead fish and sea-lice they found on Pipeline Beach. The stormwater drain is in the background.



Summerville (right), Tioxide's technical... and Tioxide's chief engineer, Mr...

# Apartheid cost 'will be chaos'

Mercury Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—The cost of maintaining the system of apartheid in South Africa would be

terial resources 'to impose apartheid on a mushrooming black population, when simultaneously these resources are required to achieve

each of the states as 'going away present'.

R32 million was spent on providing seconded manpower.

The South African Gov.

By STEPHEN NTSANE  
Staff Reporter

RESETTLING in Khayelitsha of residents of existing black townships is financially impossible in the short term, according to senior Western Cape Development Board officials.

"It would definitely not happen in my lifetime," said Mr G N Lawrence, the board's director of labour and housing.

Official haste in developing Khayelitsha amid seemingly conflicting statements on Government intentions prompted

## Council to build beach resort for Khayelitsha

Staff Reporter

THE Divisional Council of the Cape is ready to start work on beach facilities for Khayelitsha.

In the first of three phases of development, facilities will include 100 picnic spots, 20 braai areas, two ablution centres, a playground with sand pits and water jets, a cliff-top path with viewing platforms and bus and car parks.

Initial development will take place on 9,5ha of land around Swartklip Cove and will cost an estimated R837 005.

The facilities, intended for up to 3 000 people a day, are due to be completed by the end of November — but this may be impossible, according to the acting-council engineer, Mr J W Coetzee.

### PAVILION

The council this week authorised work to begin as soon as the Provincial Administration and the Western Cape Development Board approved final plans.

The second phase, at an estimated cost of R10 135 000, includes a pavilion complex and the third a plan to make bathing safer.

Mr Coetzee said work on the first phase needed to begin immediately and he had the necessary resources.

Private development such as holiday chalets or a motel were also envisaged, Mr Coetzee said.

rumour and concern in the townships over many months.

In an interview yesterday Mr Lawrence and board project engineer Mr L A Rault said the move was financially impossible at this stage.

"With due regard to the present economic situation the prospect of relocating residents in the existing townships should be seen as very, very long-term," said Mr Lawrence.

Hundreds of millions of rands had been invested by the private sector and residents in Langa, Guguletu, Nyanga and New Crossroads and a sizeable sum of money would be needed to compensate for the loss.

Another factor making the move unlikely was the amount of land available. Khayelitsha's 2 500ha could not accommodate the 18 000 people from Crossroads, 6 000 on the waiting-list for houses in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga and the existing households in these townships, who occupied nearly 1 260ha.

Mr Lawrence said houses in the first phase of Khayelitsha would be made available first to 300 families living in temporary accommodation in the township.

The first 5 000 houses were also earmarked for 18 000 people living legally in Old Crossroads.

### Denied rumours

He denied rumours that people who were looking for houses in the existing townships were being referred to Khayelitsha.

"If people in a hurry for accommodation express the desire to go to Khayelitsha, they are put on the Khayelitsha housing list. But those who are prepared to wait until houses are available in existing townships have their names put on the waiting-list for their particular township," he said.

Replying to questions about the size of the houses — they have two rooms and a bathroom — Mr Lawrence said that because of insufficient funds the Government had adopted a scheme not used before whereby people could rent small houses and be given assistance to extend them.

Building material would be sold in Khayelitsha and technical advice about extending houses would be freely available.

# Khayelitsha: No funds for major resettlement

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Original 2/8/84 2711

kwaNgema 'black spot'

# Dispute over 'mandate' <sup>271</sup> for removal

3 | 8 | 84 Stan

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A dispute has developed between State officials and residents of the threatened south-eastern Transvaal "black spot" kwaNgema over who speaks for the community and whether any mandate has been given for its removal.

The Ngema Committee has released correspondence between its lawyers and the office of the Chief Commissioner for the Northern Areas in Pietersburg in an attempt to pre-empt any suggestions that the community is being moved with its consent.

Despite international censure of the planned move — for instance, by the Thatcher government in June — Pretoria has made it clear that kwaNgema, as a "black spot", must go.

the Ngema Committee, the commissioner's office and senior officials of the department.

The chief points of difference are:

- The commissioner's office insists it "has no option but to recognise Mr Cuthbert Ngema as the sole representative of the Ngemas".

The Ngema Committee, chaired by Mr Moses Ngema, claims it is an elected body representative of the people.

- The Ngema Committee says it agreed to co-opt Mr Cuthbert Ngema on condition that the commissioner's office recognised it as the only committee with authority to negotiate on the removal.

The commissioner's office counters that the arrangement was that the Ngema Committee could have minority representation on Mr Cuthbert Ngema's planning committee, which will advise on the mechanics of the move but will not oppose resettlement.

- The commissioner's office says that Mr Moses Ngema has verbally agreed to the removal of his community.

Mr Moses Ngema denies this, stating that he had agreed that "negotiations with the department on the proposed removal and the implementation thereof could begin" only once his committee's right of sole representation was recognised.

The Ngema dispute is not without precedent. Elected committees have challenged the Government's selection of spokesmen at Mogopa in the Western Transvaal, at Mgwali in the Eastern Cape, and at Driefontein, next to kwaNgema.

5/8/87

E. Pers



**CP Correspondent: DURBAN**

KEEPER

# This young priest is brother's

## FOR young Anglican minister Laurence Sibisi, re-settlement isn't just someone else's problem.

He is the first Anglican priest specially appointed to work with communities who have been removed or who face removal, and he has made it as much a problem for himself as for the people he works with.

When Rev Sibisi, 29, applied for his present job, he was working with the people of Inanda, where a whole new "squatter" community was mushrooming.

"The post involved monitoring removals and spreading awareness of the problem as well as working with communities that have already been resettled. It included helping those who were resisting removal," he says.

"My experience with the Inanda people motivated me to apply. I had seen some of the results of resettlement there, and I felt I wanted to make a contribution to other communities as well," says Rev Sibisi.

Doesn't he see this as a rather "political" task for the Church to be involved in?

"I believe it is about time the church took a definite stand on relocation. I justify it by remembering to whom this land belongs.

"From its Biblical background, the Church is coming to realise that it must grapple with the issues which are affecting people even if the State calls this political activity."

He says his job, which he began in February this year, is challenging even though he experienced "tremendous suffering and hurt."

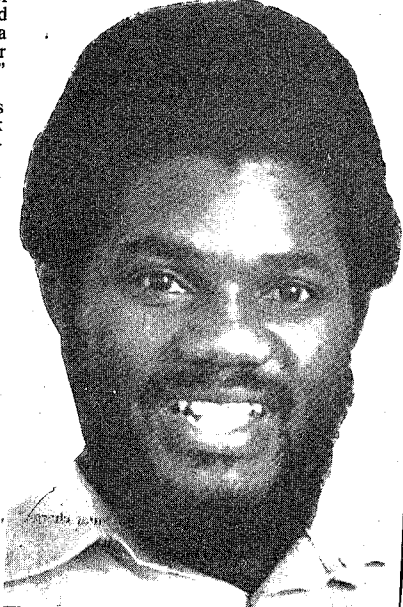
"But there are good things too — it is good to see the great faith of people each time we examine their pathetic situation.

"When the suffering see the Church identifying with them, they realise the Lord is a wonderful God because his Church is with them."

Rev Sibisi followed his father's footsteps into the priesthood — his father was for many years the minister in Lamontville, where the Sibisi children grew up and did their schooling.

"He would raise issues in his sermons and later we'd discuss them at home. We were always encouraged to discuss anything with him," Rev Sibisi said.

Rev Sibisi tries to live out his late father's example in many aspects of his work as a minister, and admits that he might have been thinking of



The Anglican minister working with "squatters", Laurence Sibisi.

him when he applied for the job as the first chaplain to resettled people.

"There are a number of things the Church can do to help organise communities who are against removal.

"We have resources in the Church and a wonderful network to help keep tabs on what is happening in many of Natal's areas where removal is looming.

"I would like to see ministers in the threatened areas working with the people they serve. If they united they could strengthen their people greatly. For this purpose, I am hoping to run workshops for minister of all religions in affected areas," says Rev Sibisi.

271

# 'Inhumanity' part of removals — Rapport

Staff Reporter

DR WILLEM DE KLERK, editor of the Sunday newspaper Rapport and a leading Nationalist Afrikaner thinker, feels there is "an element of inhumanity" about forced removals of blacks and coloured people "which is there for everyone to see".

He also announced that Rapport was to examine various aspects of the subject.

In his "Kortom" (Briefly) column yesterday, Dr De Klerk said that during a recent visit to Europe one of his most prominent impressions had been "the aversion of

Western governments to these forced removals".

Dr De Klerk said that any well-informed person realized the subject of removals was not a simple one, "because the other side of the coin alleges that there is a case to be made".

Having listed several arguments in favour of removals, he said:

"Are all the above-mentioned arguments valid? There are people — informed people — who allege the opposite. Forced removals, therefore, remain a debatable subject.

"Apart from the urgen-

cy or lack of it, the following must also be considered:

"The element of inhumanity which occurs in this practice is there for everyone to see.

"Forced removals create intense conflict which polarize with strong group emotions.

"The ideological loadness of some of these removals becomes an impudent demonstration of apartheid and an on-going forced implementation of a rigid Group Areas Act.

"It is foolish to say that the West can go to hell, because their aversion is not simply their opinion. They are also protesting in the name of Africa. Their aversion is Africa's aversion, and they are also asked to act as spokesmen for Africa.

"We are in and of Africa, and therefore we must weigh the West's voice of protest.

"In the light of the above, Rapport cannot ignore removals. It is a matter which must be considered with new eyes. In the next weeks we intend giving this our attention.

# Rorke's Drift residents deny desecration claim

N. Mercury 9/8/84 (271)

African Affairs Correspondent

RESIDENTS at the Lutheran mission at Rorke's Drift yesterday denied claims that the historic battleground of the 1879 Anglo-Zulu War was being 'desecrated by squatters', as alleged by Mr Roger Whiteley, MPC for Durban Point, and a member of the board of the Natal Museum.

Mr Whiteley said what was happening at Rorke's Drift was an 'absolute disgrace'.

Residents rejected the view that they were 'squatters' and expressed concern that the future of the world-famous Rorke's Drift art and craft centre might be jeopardised if the community, established there more than a century ago, was forced to move.

A Mercury team which visited the mission found no evidence of desecration.

On the contrary, two monuments — one in honour of the 400 Zulus who died and another in memory of the 15 British soldiers who were killed — were well maintained, with no sign of vandalism.

The caretaker of the sites, Mr Jan Xaba, said he had not witnessed any desecration in the 15 years he had been performing his task.

Mrs Anita Dhlamini, principal of the Oscarsberg Primary School, said it seemed politicians were using the issue of

'squatters' to remove blacks from Rorke's Drift.

She said the people were far from being 'squatters' but were a settled, stable community.

Now residents were uncertain about their future, she said.

Mrs Dhlamini said the school had applied to provide classes up to Std 6 and Std 7, but the Department of Education and Training had taken the view that this would be consolidating a 'black spot' in a white area.

## Mission

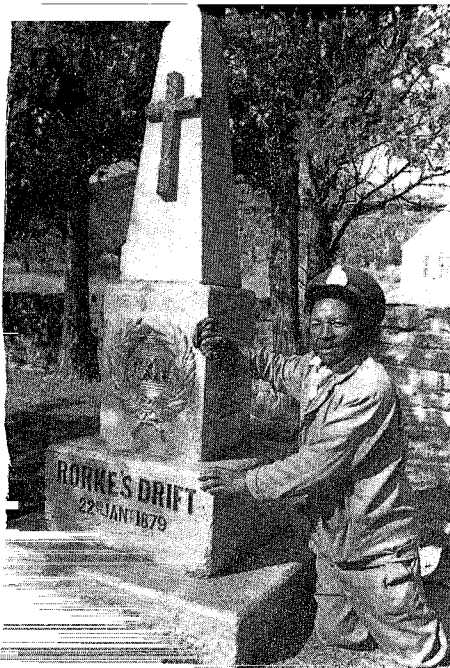
She said Rorke's Drift people had initially been told they might have to move to Limehill. Subsequently they had learned that they might have to go to Qudeni or Kwasomsuku.

Princess Ngcobo, who runs the art and craft centre at the mission, said any removals would affect the work of the centre.

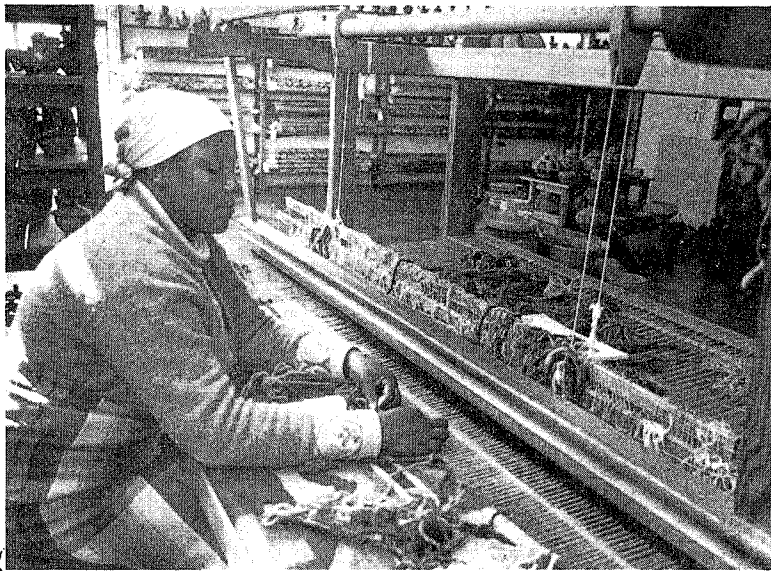
She said that of the 130 women employed, nearly 100 came from Rorke's Drift. Many were widows and sole supporters of their families.

It was very difficult for these women to leave home and seek work elsewhere.

Princess Ngcobo said the centre was self-supporting and attracted visitors from all over the world who came to see its unique rugs, carpets, woodwork and pottery.



Mr Jan Xaba, the caretaker at the site of the historic battle, is shown cleaning the memorial to the British soldiers who died.



Mrs Annie Mdunge is seen at her weaving machine in the arts and crafts centre. Her job could be at risk if the residents at Rorke's Drift are forced to move from the area.

271 Star 9/8/24

# Pik: No forced removals

Own Correspondent

**DURBAN** — There were no forced removals in South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

The claim that forced resettlement took place was just another concept used by the enemies of South Africa, he told a meeting attended by about 250 people on Durban's Bluff.

He said the enemies of South Africa had first used apartheid as the weapon to attack South Africa.

When that had failed, they had claimed South Africa was destabilising the region. The latest tactic was to

claim that forced removals occurred.

Mr Botha said no country could allow uncontrolled movement to urban areas.

"It has nothing to do with ideology. It is an historic economic phenomenon. It has got to be controlled."

He said the Government was attempting to provide better housing and facilities while moving people to areas where they had better prospects.

People were living in squalid conditions — but some PFP members were presenting this as a "heavenly existence", he said.

(Report by B Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban.)



Mr Pik Botha . . . "enemy tactic".

Mercury 11/18/84 (271)

# Meeting to discuss resettlement plans for Inanda people

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of Inanda residents being forced out of their homes in the Umgeni Valley near Hillcrest will meet a Government-backed delegation early in September to make resettlement plans.

About 5 000 residents are being forced out of low-lying areas to make way for the Inanda Dam, which is being built to supplement Durban's water supply.

The planned September 2 gathering follows two abortive meetings called to test response to several alternative land proposals.

A delegation from KwaZulu, the Directorate of Water Affairs and the Department of Co-operation and Development attended the meetings — but residents 'in the dark' about the gatherings failed to turn up.

A KwaZulu spokesman said residents would be notified of the meeting at Skébhéni, on the banks of the Umgeni River, via the local magistrate, Mr M Mkgako, and several chiefs representing those affected.

## New date

Mr Mkgako said yesterday that he had not yet been informed of the new date, but when notified he would pass on news of the meeting to the chiefs of the Qadi, Ngcolofi, Maphethetha and Qiniselani Manyufwa tribes.

Residents have been offered land in either a rural or township setting.

Initially construction was delayed for some months because residents, represented by an ad hoc committee, refused to move. However, work was started early this year following a decision by the people to leave the basin.

Many are living in fear of their lives, as earthworks rapidly advance and have indicated that they should be allowed to move as soon as possible.



Above: Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry President Makana, Tshabalala (left), and Premier Milling's Lekgan Mathabathe.

KaNgwane Chief Minister and Mosabisa Federal Theological Seminary rector Simon Gqubule.

with E. Mtshali of the Standard Bank.



Right: Nafcoc hostesses — (from left) Hprame Niobe, Gladrose Ntuli, Rejoice Mcoyi, Khethiwe Nkwanyane and Happiness Shezi.

# Vicious removals make for unrest, says NAFCO head

*(271) (700) C-press 12/8/84*

REMOVALS are part of a vicious system, said National African Federated Chamber of Commerce president Sam Motsuenyane this week.

Mr Motsuenyane was giving his presidential address during NAFCO's 20th week-long annual conference in Durban, which was attended by more than 1 500 delegates, diplomatic representatives and overseas speakers.

"Not only is this practice undemocratic and inhuman, it is also the greatest cause of community disruption, unrest and poverty," said Mr Motsuenyane.

He drew hisses when he recalled that a NAFCO delegation met Co-operation and Develop-

## From ZB MOLEFE

In Durban



ment Minister Piet Koornhof in November about removals and other problems.

He referred to the removal of the Mogopa community in February and said: "We are all very much aware that in most cases brute force was applied."

The conference sat stunned when Mr Motsuenyane said that Dr Koornhof's reaction had been that removals were undertaken with the full consultation of the communities concerned and

that such removals were not forced.

"The Minister's response was clearly an attempt to deny or justify the well-known tactics of compulsion used so often by the Government to remove black communities," said Mr Mtsuenyane.

South Africa needed "long-term peace and stability" for growth and development, he said. To achieve this goal, blacks had to become part of the community.

"Blacks must be recognised as citizens in the country and accorded equal protection under the law," said Mr Mtsuenyane.

"Only within the framework of a system of social equality will the problems of racial separation and forced removals ultimately be abolished."

NAFCOC would continue to try to persuade the Government to allow blacks tenure in all parts

of the country. Increased integration of blacks into the economy called for "some drastic adjustments and readjustments" to land policy.

The Government would disregard the "urgent" need for reform only at "great cost to the country".

He also said black businessmen had asked the Government to treat them in the same way as businessmen of other colour groups, reports Sapa.

His organisation had received "only conflicting responses" from various Government departments on whether blacks could legally operate in industrial areas other than those set aside for them.

NAFCOC had not yet been officially told whether incentives for black manufacturers had been approved by the appropriate Government agency.

"NAFCOC has finally attempted to get some official pronouncement on these problems by writing to the Prime Minister's office, from which we are now anticipating a definitive and unequivocal statement," said Mr Mtsuenyane.

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**Complete your HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION**

Jobs are scarce and go to the best educated people, so get your high school education now.

16 KwaPitela families to be resettled

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

ABOUT 112 people from KwaPitela, near Himeville, are to be resettled 60 km away in the heavily populated Bulwer area as soon as sites for their new homes are ready.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said a residential area was being developed for the settling of KwaPitela landowners 'with their relatives and labourers'.

About 651 ha will be given as compensatory land. The land now occupied at KwaPitela is 325 ha, he said.

According to a spokesman for the Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness, at least one of four major landowners in KwaPitela said he would be 'extremely reluctant' to be

moved.

The community of 16 families, which has been at KwaPitela since 1900, will be resettled on the farm Hilder-McSorley next to Location Number 2 in Hlanganani.

Three years ago, 550 tenants at KwaPitela were resettled in Compensation in the rugged district of Bulwer, 100 km from Pietermaritzburg.

A spokesman for the Association for Rural Advancement said the sites would be ready within three months.

The important issues are whether the compensation is adequate and if the people want to move. The last point in particular will be interesting if the people refuse to move after Mr Pik Botha's recent announcement that there are no forced removals in the country, the spokesman said.

# Mgwali people allowed to hold meeting

By GERDA KENYON

THE Mgwali Resident's Association won a legal battle this week when a Stutterheim magistrate granted permission for the organisation to hold a public meeting to protest against their proposed removal to Ciskei.

This will be the second time they have been granted permission to hold a public meeting since all public meetings were banned in the area in 1981.

Their last meeting was on December 16, last year.

Mr Geoff Budlender, who fought the legal battle on behalf of the Mgwali residents, said the residents were prevented from holding public meetings without the permission of a magistrate in 1981, shortly after they had been told about pending resettlement.

Mr Mike Giga, secretary of the Mgwali Resident's Association, said today the planning committee responsible for implementing the removals had regularly been granted permission to hold meetings.

"Because they represent the Ciskei Government they are allowed to hold meetings," he said.

Mr Giga said the association was initially refused permission which was finally granted after Mr Budlender insisted that they be given reasons why they should not hold a meeting.

"We wanted to hold a public meeting to tell the people about our planned resistance to removals and to tell people not to give their names to the planning committee or buy plots that the planning committee are selling," he said.

Mr Giga said the planning committee were selling Mgwali plots to squatters from neighbouring farms for R30.

Mgwali is one of the "black spots" in the "white corridor" between South Africa and Ciskei where several hundred families have lived under constant threat of removal to Ciskei since 1981.

# Place of refuge, place of change . . . place of contrast

SMART brick houses and squalid tin shanties stand side by side in a resettlement camp that is a year ago was a poverty-stricken drought zone.

Overwach, established in the Orange Free State in 1978, is now a sprawling metropolis that is attracting big businesses eager to help in upgrading standards.

The resettlement camp that won public sympathy a year ago because of its poverty in the grip of a killer drought, is now a place of contrast, with rich and very poor, and almost any other kind of contradiction found in any other society.

## Plight

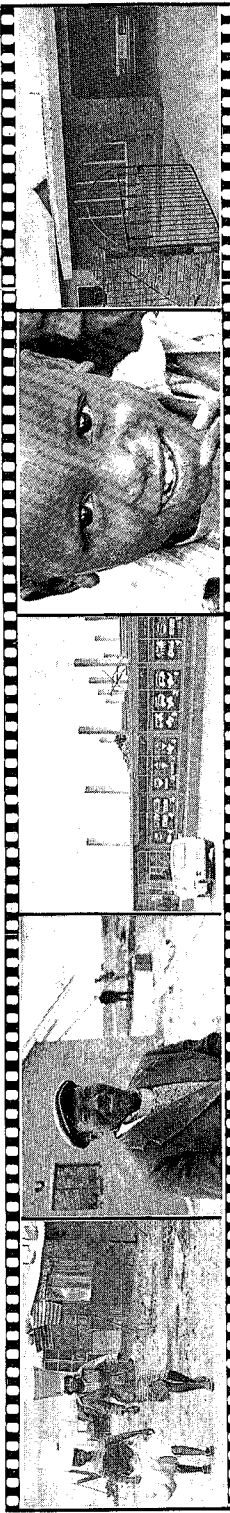
Overwach — officially known as Booshabelo, which roughly translated means Place of Refuge — is a large mainly Sotho settlement about 60 km to the north of the estimated 230 000 people, most of whom had been resettled from other parts of the Orange Free State, was made known last year, much appears to have changed.

But the representatives of the various churches working in Overwach are unanimous and say the changes are superficial.

On the other hand, the government departments that serve the area say big things are happening and they praise the church for its positive influence on the people.

It is difficult to relate the two messages to the same place.

The poverty is still there, there has been no rain since April, and the



BERYS BEHR GILLINGHAM REPORTS FROM ONVERWACHT

Pictures: ANDREW GILLINGHAM

children are still dying of dysentery, gastro-enteritis and other stum diseases.

This winter has claimed many adult lives too — pneumonia took its toll despite the relatively mild weather.

The new graveyard — opened about eight months ago — is already more than half full and the caretaker says during winter about 20 adults and 12 children were buried each week.

But the changes are discernible. There is a town council, with a properly elected mayor, that is "extremely motivated and co-operatively", particularly with self-help schemes.

The contradictions and semi-truths came out this week when the Sunday Times revisited Overwach, only three of them senior secondary schools, and two night schools, have extremely high attendance rates.

Mr Mokoena said: "About eight people have to live on about R200 a month, which is difficult when a bag of coal costs R5.

"That is why only the rich buy coal, and the rest burn their refuse, cow dung, sticks they scratch for in

the veld or anything else they can lay their hands on.

"Every year not less than 75 per cent of the young girls get pregnant before the age of three, and about half die again before they are teenagers.

"They only eat mealie meal so the children die from stomach troubles."

But the town manager, Mr Johannes Coetzee, said when employment was offered — even with no minimum education requirements — there was little or no response from the villagers.

"A while ago a major company in

town asked our labour office for 50 people a month with a maximum education of standard six to be sent to them for testing for training in various fields.

"The people were even promised wages during training.

"So far we have managed to find two people interested in applying, you can't call it unemployment work that is available.

"But the one thing that has surprised me was the result of a survey carried out by the University of the Orange Free State a few months ago.

## Progress

"We are aware of the problems of the tin shanties, that they are for-nances in summer and tea boxes in winter, which is why we are encouraging people to build houses and why we are building two-roomed houses with the idea that people can then expand the buildings themselves."

As long as I am satisfied that there is some progress I do not mind how long the people take to build their houses,"

Mr Coetzee pointed out a number of self-built houses, most of which consist of locally made bricks bought cheaply from residents who have started making home industries in the area.

The houses cost less than R2 000 to build.

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# Govt laying new plans for removals — report

271 Stan 24/8/84

The Government has no intention of stopping removals from "black spots" and is devising new and sophisticated measures for carrying out relocations, says the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) in its latest newsletter.

The committee, which monitors developments in areas threatened with relocation, says the authorities have persistently refused to deal with the elected leaders of communities threatened with removal.

"These removals are taking place at a time of recession. There is simply no validity in the Government's claim that removals are economically justified.

## IDEOLOGY

"There is no moral justification — the only justification can be in terms of the apartheid ideology," says Trac.

The committee has documented the latest developments in the "black spots" in the Transvaal and Northern Cape.

● **Mathepoestad:** This is a fertile, well-watered area in the Western Transvaal near Boons. Its inhabitants have held title deeds to the land since 1910. The intention is to move the community to Onderstepoort near Sun City — an "unhealthy bushveld unsuited to agriculture and, since the severe drought, completely devoid of water". Trac reports that the community is determined not to move.

By Eugene Saldanha, Religion Reporter

● **Bethanie:** In February this year the Bakwena tribe were forcibly loaded onto government trucks and taken from their tribal land of Mogopa to the resettlement camp of Pachsdraai near Groot Marico. The Bakwena refused to stay in this arid area, and began the long trek to Bethanie, land belonging to their paramount chief.

In Bethanie they were given places to stay as refugees. The community, which lives in temporary shacks, is presently facing water problems. Trac says the loss of Mogopa still hangs heavily over the community, who are now trying to build a school and provide water.

## OFFICIALS

● **kwaNgema:** Trac reports that a discredited leader, Gabriel Ngema (whom officials were dealing with) died in February. Since officials failed in their attempts to take his coffin to a proposed resettlement area, they have been "ominously" silent, says the committee. The popularly elected Ngema Committee is determined to stay in the area.

● **Driefontein:** There has been a leadership void since Saul Mkhize was shot and killed last year. "Mr Mkhize's death united the community, and has made them more determined not to move. In late February Co-operation and Development

officials had a meeting at Driefontein with three chiefs from surrounding areas and told them to recruit followers. Now young men in the area cannot renew their contracts unless they have the stamp of one or the other of these chiefs in their passes," says Trac.

● **Badplaas:** In November last year the people of Embhuleni village, near Badplaas, were told by notice to remove from Badplaas before January this year.

## REFUSED

The notices said the people were required to take up residence in the resettlement camps of Eerstehoek, Tjakastad or Honingklip. "Some of the families threatened with removal have lived there since 1846. The people refused to move. Since November last year the removal squad with all its lorries has been camped at the entrance to the village. The Badplaas people live in daily fear that they will be removed by force," reports the committee.

● **Leandra:** In this urban black township people's urban qualifications are being used by the Administration Board as the basis on which to separate out the population. "The removal is being resisted by the Leandra Action Committee. But the Administration Board is intent on pressing ahead. Late in May

the first families were moved into the new township and many more are to follow," says the newsletter.

● **Bethal:** This area has been the scene of numerous individual evictions over the last year. "Families have been evicted one by one, in the dead of night, rather than en masse. There are no public plans to move the whole location, but the board justifies the evictions on the grounds that people are illegally in the area."

## POLICY

● **Valspan:** This Northern Cape community is attached to the town of Jan Kempdorp. The community, mostly Tswana, is supposed to move to Pampierstad in Boputhatswana. Dr Piet Koornhof has said this is according to "long-standing Government policy."

● **Winterville:** This is a densely populated area 30km northwest of Pretoria. There are approximately one million people in the area and 90 percent are said to be Tswana speaking. Most people moved to the area to be close to the factories and employment. "The authorities have tried to harass residents into 'voluntary' relocation. But all attempts by the authorities have been resisted," reports Trac.

The committee says the communities of Lothair, Huhudi, Hartebeesfontein, Moutse, Ekangala, Bethal and Machaneng are also determined to resist efforts to remove them.

# Nationwide fight for the right to stay in Mgwali

25/8/64  
Weekend Post  
Correspondent

271  
S. Post  
discussions he had held with Dr Koornhof.

**EAST LONDON** — The Mgwali Residents' Association yesterday told a meeting of residents of their visits to various parts of the country in their fight against the planned removal of their community.

The village near Stutterheim is under threat of removal to Frankfort in Ciskei.

The report-back meeting was told that an MRA delegation had taken residents' title deeds to Cape Town and left copies there to prove their claim to the land. This was in response to a statement by Dr Piet Koornhof, outgoing Minister of Co-Operation and Development, that none of the residents had title deeds to the land they occupied.

Dr Koornhof said this in May, in answer to a question in Parliament by Mr Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany.

Mr Wilson Santi, MRA chairman said the delegation had left the copies of the title deeds as well as a map of Mgwali with Mr Moorcroft to use in Parliament.

He said Mr Moorcroft had told the delegation of

discussions he had held with Dr Koornhof.

The Minister had said there would be no more forced removals.

Another MRA member, Mr Mlungwana Ponya, said: "We have been to Pretoria, Kwaerdebele, Johannesburg, Swaziland and Cape Town fighting the removal."

He said permission to hold the meeting had been issued in South Africa and not Ciskei. This showed that Mgwali was in South Africa and not Ciskei.

Mr Santi later read out the order authorising the meeting which was issued by a Stutterheim magistrate. It is the second meeting the MRA have been allowed to hold. The first was held on December 16 last year.

The tribal authority would not allow the MRA to hold a meeting at the Great Place — a place of symbolic value to the residents — and so they had applied to the Stutterheim magistrate for special permission.

Mr Santi said the delegation had also been to Natal where they had seen a removed community which had to go three days without water.

Mr. Modu Nyengane, a MRA member, said: "You sent us to many areas to put our position and those we talked to we convinced."

"Today we say the result is we are not moving."

"Those people who feel they are Ciskeians can go," he said.

The meeting followed the monthly prayer service arranged by the Border Council of Churches for Mgwali residents.

It coincided with a call from several church leaders for a fast yesterday and a day in prayer today in support of communities under threat of removal.

The MRA has received a telegram from Pastor Dieter Trautwein, a German minister who recently visited Mgwali. He said a special service for Mgwali was being held in Frankfurt, West Germany, yesterday.

Merum 27/8/84

# Bishop slams Govt removals

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Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

THE Government's resettlement policy has been described by the Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Michael Nuttall, as a grievous one 'tied relentlessly to the ideology of separation of the races'.

Speaking at the synod of the Anglican Diocese of Natal, he called for a halt to the ideological removal of people.

He told 200 clergymen and laity that the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, had called for a day of prayer for all those involved in the policy of 'resettlement' or 'relocation'.

He drew a distinction between ideological removal of people and moves made necessary, for example, by the construction of a dam which would bring much-needed water to many.

'In the latter case, let there be careful communication with the people concerned and special care taken to provide, by negotiation and with adequate compensation, alternative places to live.

'In the former case, let

there be a halt. Enough is enough,' he said.

In a later session, a routine motion to approve the sale of property developed into a major debate on principle relating to the Government's forced removal policy.

The proposed sale of a portion of St Chad's Mission Farm, near Ladysmith, was strongly opposed when it was said that such a sale would open up the area for another Government resettlement programme.

Delegates objected to the suggestion that the sale would imply support for the ideological policy of relocating people.

## Meeting

It was recommended that the Bishop should ask the incoming Executive State President to ensure that existing tenants would have security of tenure and the opportunity of freehold rights, and that the land would not be used for enforced resettlement.

Bishop Nuttall told the synod of his 'painful yet moving experience' of helping to preside over a

meeting of representatives of Inkatha and the Joint Rent Action Committee of Lamontville.

No clear agreement could be found between the two groups, he said.

'But at least they were talking to one another, not through the pages of newspapers, but face to face. A seed was planted which hopefully will germinate.'

One of the things that had struck him about the event had been that church leaders had been asked to act as instruments of healing and reconciliation in a potentially explosive situation.

'That surely is our proper role, rather than taking sides. If I belonged either to the UDF or to Inkatha, my capacity for acting as peacemaker would be suspect.'





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# 10 000 to be moved to new Ciskei town

Mail Correspondent

**EAST LONDON.** — About 10 000 people from three settlements will be moved to a new township in Whittlesea, Ciskei.

Ciskei Government spokesmen revealed that the construction of the township, Ekuphumleni, was being funded by the South African Department of Co-operation and Development.

The township will house people from the Oxton, Silver City and Ezibeleni settlements.

Information on the overall cost of the project was not available but it was estimated that each of the 1 785 units would be built at a cost of between R8 000 and R8 000.

Mr Bill Livesay, media li-

ason officer for the Ciskei Government, said 723 units were occupied at the moment. The Queenstown municipality was acting as agent for the building of the township, which followed a Ciskei independence agreement with South Africa.

Mr Livesay said the building of the township was expected to be completed within three years. Schools and clinics were part of the plan.

The occupied units were being rented, and when the complex was completed they could be bought for about R8 000 each, Mr Livesay said.

Mr D Koya, the Whittlesea township manager, said people who had left Transkei had been temporarily placed at Oxton.

# Great Trek planned

**THE GOVERNMENT** is developing three resettlement camps near Lady-smith, giving rise to speculation that more

forced removals are underway.

This was revealed yesterday at a Press conference called by the South African Council

of Churches (SACC) to discuss latest developments at Daggakraal and Vaalspan in the Western Transvaal — whose communities are

living under the threat of removal.

In his report, SACC field worker Mr Buntu Mfenyane said no-one was telling why the three camps — which are in the Ezakheni-Ekuvukeni-Limehill complex — were being built.

So far the Government had erected about 100 toilets in the Limehill camp, 400 in Waayhoek and about 300 in unnamed resettlement area. All these camps were situated within a radius of 10 kilometres of each other.

The field worker said common problems faced by resettled communities were overcrowding; faction fights; drought and hunger; and meagre resources.

Other reports were from:

- Field worker Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, who spoke of unyielding resistance of the removal-threatened community in Daggakraal. The community had a mass meeting last weekend, where they reiterated their stand to refuse being moved from their ancestral land.

- Ms Marj Brown told the Press conference of the "hopeless situation" of the removal-threatened community in Vaalspan.

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D. Disputeh

29/8/84

## Mgwali: assurances over move claimed

STUTTERHEIM — Mgwali Residents Association members told a report back meeting of residents they had been told they would not be forced to move to Frankfort in Ciskei.

Mr Mlungwana Ponya said Mr Errol Moorcroft, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on black affairs in the Border, had told an MRA delegation the government had abandoned forced removals.

The MRA, which is opposing the removal plan, met with Mr Moorcroft in Cape Town, he said, after Mr Moorcroft had met with Dr Piet Koornhof, outgoing Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Last night, Mr Moorcroft said he had not given any assurances to the residents. He had made representations to the minister, and Dr Koornhof had gone on

record as saying there would be no forced removals where possible or practical.

"We will fight the removals as hard as possible, but can give no assurances," Mr Moorcroft said.

Yesterday's meeting was held at the Great Place in Mgwali. Permission to hold it was granted by the Stutterheim magistrate, Mr F. J. van Zyl. It was the second time such permission had been granted to the MRA.

The last time a meeting could be held was on December 16 last year.

Mr Ponya said residents refused to leave the village. The MRA delegation had been to Pretoria, KwaNdebele, Johannesburg, Swaziland and Cape Town fighting the removal.

They had returned with the message that they would not be forced

to leave Mgwali.

Permission to hold the meeting had been issued from South Africa, and not Ciskei. This showed that Mgwali was in South Africa and not Ciskei, he said.

Other speakers complained of illegal occupation of sites by strangers, and also that some people's sites had been taken away from them and given to others with "forged Ciskeian certificates of occupation."

Mr Moto Nyingani said those who wanted to leave were free to go to Frankfort. "We are not Ciskeians, but South Africans," he said.

Mr W. M. Fanti, the MRA chairman, said the delegation went to Cape Town with copies of residents' title deeds. This was in response to Dr Koornhof's statement that no residents had them. — DDR.

# Spring justifies DV removals

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EAST LONDON — The city council was committed to clearing section 498 in Duncan Village because it had received money from the Department of Community Development to build houses on that condition.

This was said here yesterday by the mayor, Mr Errol Spring, in reply to criticism from the chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr J Temmers.

Section 498 houses coloured families who are being moved to Buffalo Flats extension to make way for the area to be cleared for houses to be built for Indians.

Mr Temmers had accused the council of being more interested in implementing the Group Areas Act than in alleviating the coloured housing shortage.

He said that according to the council's resolution, it had to treat Duncan Village as a priority

case as well as see to it that the coloured waiting list for houses was reduced. He said there had been people on the waiting list for 10 years and CMC members were receiving criticism because these people were not getting the new houses being built in Buffalo Flats.

Mr Spring said he sympathised with Mr Temmer's predicament but the council's commitment had to be understood as well.

"We must accept that both the council and CMC are working within the system whether we agree with it or not. It is immaterial whether we agree with the Group Areas Act or not but the fact remains that we are working within the system."

"I have a lot of sympathy for Mr Temmers and I know the pressure he is being subjected to.

"But we have to realise that the city council

has the responsibility for the entire community, not just one section. The Indian population is in dire need of housing and the problem has been aggravated by the fact that industrialists are wanting to move to East London and one of the conditions is that they can get housing for their key Indian personnel.

"The point I would like to make is that we can shout and scream at the system but the fact is that we are working within the system."

The councillor with the housing portfolio, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, said most of the 498 section houses were dilapidated and services were old and in a bad state. They could not be upgraded.

She said council had explained to the CMC that if it had real emergency cases, council would look at them and try to help if at all possible. — DDR.

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# New settlement to house 2 000 families

EAST LONDON — More than 2 000 families from two transit camps and a settlement in Transkei will be resettled at a new township at Whittelea in Ciskei.

The township, Ekuphumleni, is being built at a total cost of R33,7 million provided by the South African Department of Co-operation and Development following recommendations by the Wentzel Commission.

Ekuphumleni is situated in the Sada area, alongside the Hewu resettlement camp which already houses thousands of displaced people, many from the "white corridor" separating Transkei and Ciskei.

Mr Johan Oosthuizen, media liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said R13,7 million had already been spent on the project. He said the township would be completed within the next four years and construction was providing jobs for about 400 people.

Two schools had already been built and a third school and recreational facilities were envisaged.

Each of the 2 000 planned homes at Ekuphumleni will have running water, two bedrooms, a lounge, kitchen, toilet and shower, and can be bought for about R8 000. The 723 occupied homes are rented at present.

The Queenstown municipality, acting as agents for the department, have appointed a "special organisation" to build the 258,6 hectare township. Mr Trevor Durant, Queenstown City Engineer, said that in the three years since construction began, gravel roads and water-borne sewerage had been built.

He said the special organisation assisted the department with planning, and the completion of the township depended "solely on funds made available each year by the department."

People from Oxtou, Silver City and eZibeleni were being moved to Ekuphumleni.

Oxtou and Silver City are "temporary resettlement areas" where people from Ilinge in Transkei had been placed. eZibeleni is a township in Transkei from where Ciskeians are being moved.

A Queenstown municipal spokesman said the special organisation was building schools, clinics and creches, but the construction of shops was up to individual shop owners.

A Surplus People's Project (SPP) report, under the auspices of the Grahamstown Rural Committee (GRC), which monitors removals in the Eastern Cape, said 60 000 people were expected to be moved into the area, and more than 100 000 people were already in Sada.

Mr Don Pinnock, chairman of the GRC, said the "flashy, high profile houses" of Ekuphumleni were situated in the midst of the huge Hewu resettlement camp filled with "tomato-box houses". He added that many of the people at Hewu had already been moved four times.

Mr L. B. Williams, Ciskei's Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, said recently that Ekuphumleni would be "more or less on the same lines as Mdantsane".

The SPP report stated that the area was to serve the same function — "a dormitory for the

workforce" — for Queenstown as Mdantsane served for East London.

The report said that Dongwe (an earlier name for Ekuphumleni, which means "a place of rest") was the most permanent and solid area of the resettlement camp, and might eventually form the core of the camp.

Mr Pinnock expressed doubts as to whether the occupants, many relying on income from contract labour in South Africa, could afford to live in the township, the costs of which "presuppose urban incomes".

Mr Pinnock said that employment in Queenstown, which was 30 km away, and migrant labour were the only possibilities for acquiring jobs.

Mr A. J. Niemand, traffic superintendent for the Ciskei bus company in Whittelea, said three buses travelled from Queenstown to Whittelea in the morning, and three from Whittelea to Queenstown in the evening.

Only the 4.45 am bus ferried workers to Queenstown. "Ninety per cent are shoppers," Mr Niemand said. — DDR

# MP: removals lead to influx flood

271

EAST LONDON — The main aim of population removals was to gain control over the social, economic and political destiny of the black population, Mr E. K. Moorcroft, MP for Albany, said at a PFP National Youth seminar here at the weekend.

Mr Moorcroft said control had been partially achieved at "enormous material and spiritual cost" to the communities involved.

He said the greatest irony of all was that the removal policy perpetuated the seeds of its own destruction. "By removing people to remote and barren parts of the earth, one simply recreates those conditions which forced them to move away from the land in the first place."

"Urbanisation, already a human torrent flowing out of the rural areas, will become a flood."

He said forced removals "invariably caused great stress and resentment" in the communities concerned and the suffering occasioned by the removals had been considerable.

"No measure adopted by the government has been more injurious to good relations between white and black and opposition to removals has led to a tragic loss of life."

Mr Moorcroft said the homeland economies were inadequate to provide for the requirements of a "burgeoning population". Despite measures, on the government's behalf, to build up industrial infrastructures, the future was bleak.

"What is more, the harshness of the penalties now directed against employers of 'illegal' blacks suggests that the private sector will become increasing-



Mr Moorcroft... control at enormous cost.

ly responsible for the successful application of influx control measures."

Although it had been declared that forced removals were over, the concept of removals was not ruled out, "what is being argued is simply the manner in which these removals are to take place", Mr Moorcroft said.

Mr Ray Swart, MP for Berea, said the presence of 'illegal' blacks in the urban areas gave rise to

thousands of "pass raids, arrests, court appearances, jailings, fines and deportations", which had become part of life in the black townships and white urban areas.

He said statistics revealed the impact of relocation to the homelands, where an annual population growth rate of over 4.3 per cent persisted. He said 1.5 million of the increase in population was attributed to the resettlement policy.

"All in all the effect of influx control and pass laws is a major factor in the unsettling of blacks in the country."

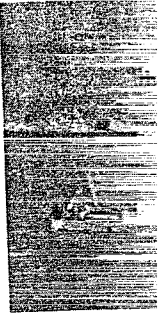
Mr Swart said: "In the meantime, the misery and hardships involved would seem to point in the opposite direction of the argument that the removal programme is part of the recipe for peaceful co-existence in South Africa." — DDR



Some of the participants at the PFP national youth committee's seminar on relocation in East London at the weekend.

AMRITSAR — At least 50 000 Sikhs defied a ban yesterday to hear the religious leaders deliver an ultimatum to the Indian Government to withdraw troops from the Golden Temple.

Five Sikh high priests called on crowds at the world Sikh convention in the holy city of Amritsar to march on the most sacred shrine, October 1 if troops were not left by then.



A Soviet mine on the sea.

## Soviet ready

MOSCOW — The president, Konstantin Chernenko, has accepted the Reagan administration's offer of losing its nuclear reality and said the USSR is ready for "serious talks."

In an interview with the official daily newspaper yesterday Mr Chernenko said a US agreement on a moratorium on nuclear space weapons could be a step towards agreement on other issues over which the superpowers are in stalemate.

"Such an agreement would not only prevent an arms race in space, but what is no less important, would prevent a nuclear war."

# Khayelitsha houses 'too small'

Aug 6/9/84

Staff Reporter

271

KHAYELITSHA residents living temporarily in tin huts move next week into the township's first permanent homes — which are too small to take standard furniture, they say.

More than 300 families will be moved from next Monday into the two-roomed "core" houses on a plain bulldozed out of the Sanddrift sand-dunes.

But spokesmen for the families say they want the Western Cape Development Board to extend and improve the houses and instal electricity before they move in.

## ISSUED CHALLENGE

The rooms are so small that one woman challenged the board to invite any furniture shop to demonstrate how a double bed and wardrobes could fit into a room.

About 70 Khayelitsha residents decided at a meeting to ask the board to plaster the new houses inside and outside and fit ceilings and floors before people were moved in.

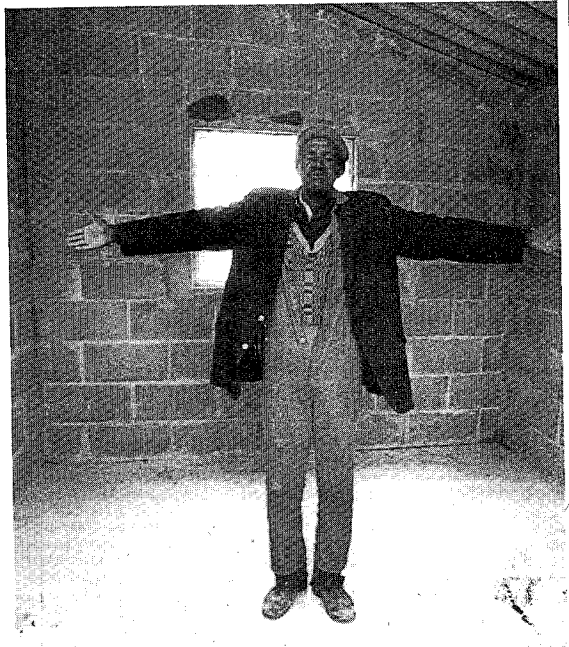
The chief director of the board, Mr J Gunter, said he had received no complaints.

"If that is the complaint, we will have to apply for more funds from the National Housing Committee to do the necessary extensions."

The board's director of labour and housing, Mr G N Lawrence, said more than 300 families living temporarily in the tin huts would be moved from Monday.

Next to move will be "legal" residents of the sprawling Crossroads squatter camp.

A major building programme is under way at Khayelitsha, with 5 000 houses planned in the R60-million first phase of development. In addition to 1 050 completed houses there are already two primary schools — one has been open since February and has 400 pupils.



The cramped interior of a Khayelitsha house.

# Govt stays (271) silent on *Staw* future forced removals *6/9/84*

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government is remaining tight-lipped on the 1983 homeland consolidation proposals which will determine the scale of future forced removals.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has declined to provide information on areas earmarked for removal.

It stated: "A list of communities to be settled cannot be given as the final consolidation proposals have not yet been finalised."

It is likely that the proposals will be laid before Parliament during the present session.

Representatives of the threatened south-eastern Transvaal "black spot", kwaNgema, wrote to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in July, asking for clarification of their community's position.

The Ngema committee said parliamentary debate had suggested that the 1983 proposals might save it from removal.

The committee has not received a detailed reply but is believed to be engaged in talks with the department.

The department will only disclose that no definite date has been set for the kwaNgema removal, which has drawn international criticism since residents appealed to Britain's Queen Elizabeth for support.

The grounds for their appeal were that the British Crown granted the Ngema family its land for occupation "in perpetuity".

The fate of kwaNgema, near Piet Retief, is likely to be shared by its neighbouring black communities of Driefontein and Daggakraal. The affected population of the three properties is estimated at 15 000.



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owner of the guest  
Mr Robbie  
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man had booked  
nday afternoon.

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keeper he spoke with a  
German accent, reg-  
istered under a German  
name and gave his home  
address as being in Ger-  
miston", he said

"He kept very much to  
himself, did not mix with  
any of the other resi-  
dents and did not even  
have a meal at my  
place".

Mr Roberts said the man  
had given a Transvaal  
registration for his  
car, "but I don't know  
what kind it was".

He said that he did not  
see anyone visit the man  
during the few days he  
stayed at the guest  
house.

"The first we knew of  
anything being amiss  
was when police arrived  
on Thursday and said  
they wanted to search  
his room.

"They did not say why  
and there were no prob-  
lems about things." —  
DDR.

# Sebe: Mgwali plan opposed

*D. N. M. 8/1/84*

**BISHO** — The Ciskei Government strongly opposed the removal of Mgwali residents to Frankfort, President Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

"We refused point blank that the Mgwali community, which has a rich history, a rich Christian base and which is a reservoir of our culture, should be removed," President Sebe told a visiting delegation of the Progressive Federal Party.

He was responding to a question by a member of the delegation, Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP for Albany, on the attitude of the Ciskei Government to forced removals.

President Sebe said his government was opposed to removals.

When his government got involved in removals, it was only involved on humanitarian grounds because some people were dumped by the roadside.

He said he was against the resettlement of people at Frankfort because it was a rich area and a bread basket. It was in a rain belt and good for producing maize and beef.

The PFP delegation of MPs comprised Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr John Malcomess, Mr Errol Moorcroft, Dr Alex Boraine, Mr Ray Swart and Mr Andrew Savage. — DDR.

**L KING 18.**

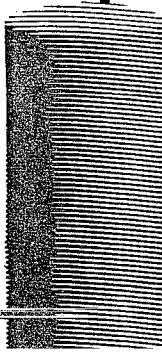
**VER, HT GAIN.**

**IN SOUTH AFRICA**  
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**SMOKENDERS**  
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## Receiver steps up Border action

**EAST LONDON** — The Receiver of Revenue office here investigated tax irregularities as part of a regular procedure, East London's Receiver, Mr E. R. von Hoesslin, said yesterday.

He confirmed that the department had stepped up its activities.

Mr Von Hoesslin, however, attributed this to an efficiency drive in the Department.

He said he was unable to disclose any activities because it would be contrary to the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Von Hoesslin confirmed that there were people who had attempted to evade tax and he said more would try and do so in the future.

"In East London we have a special investigation department which follows up irregularities each year.

"Throughout the Border area any accounting irregularities are investigated," Mr Von Hoesslin said.

He gave an assurance that the Receiver of Revenue was not "gunning" for any one particular person.

**EAST LONDON** — Work on raising the wall of the Bridle Drift Dam is scheduled for completion this month, the consulting engineers have announced.

The wall of the dam, East London's major source of water, is being raised by about 3 m. The project, at a cost of R4.3 million, will increase the storage capacity of the dam from 75 million cubic metres to 100 million cubic metres.

The dam itself was completed in 1970 and the feasibility of raising of the dam was studied a number of times during the following decade.

## Court ru

**DURBAN** — The Metal and Allied Workers' Union was forbidden by the Supreme Court here yesterday to instigate any unlawful strike by hourly-paid workers at the Durban, Ladysmith, Benoni, East London and Port Elizabeth branches of Dunlop.

Mr Justice Booysen granted the order pending the determination of an action to be instituted by Dunlop against Dunlop.

**Employment Of**

**LUWA (SOUTH AFRICA) (Industrial Air Conditioning)**  
Require  
**DUCT ERECTORS/**  
For their fast expanding East

argus 12/9/84 (271)

## 1500 sites ready for relocations

# Govt plans huge new removals

Argus Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG** — The Government is getting ready for huge population removals in Natal and has already prepared almost 1500 sites in four relocation areas near Ladysmith, Natal.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has announced that these are intended for people from Matiwane's Kop, Jonono's Kop and Steincoalspruit — all in the Klip River district — as well as "squatters" from white farms.

The three communities under threat are known to oppose removal. Their combined population is estimated at 14 900, with Matiwane's Kop by far the largest. Since 1 000 new sites have been earmarked for displaced farm-workers, only a fraction of the planned relocation area for the "black spots" has been completed.

### Details of plans

The department has released the following details of its plans:

- Residents of Matiwane's Kop — who numbered over 12 000 at the time of the 1980 census — are scheduled to move to the farm Uitvlucht 1156. The department has provided 309 sites with toilets and development is still in progress.
- Jonono's Kop, which adjoins Matiwane, is to be removed to Rooddraai 2068, where sites with 75 toilets have been provided.
- Vaalkop 1164 is intended for Steincoalspruit residents and has 100 sites with toilets. Only 100 former land-owners are left at Steincoalspruit since 11 000 tenants were re-

moved in 1978. While the Government is clearly in a position to move the whole community, it is understood that the question of compensating the community for its coal-bearing land is unresolved.

### "Economic factors"

The other two properties also have coal deposits, according to the 1983 report of the Surplus People Project. The SPP argues: "Although political factors have played an important part in generating the black spot removal policy, the choice of where to start has been largely determined by economic factors, more specifically coal mining interests in northern Natal."

The SPP suggests that it is no accident that 40 "black spots" in the coal-bearing districts of Natal have been removed, while another 14 are threatened.

Of the total of 66 black spots in northern Natal, "at least 30 have coal deposits, many of a high quality, five do not have deposits and the position of the remaining 31 requires further investigation".

### Resisted removal

The people of Matiwane's Kop and Jonono's Kop have consistently resisted removal since it was formally put to them in 1978. In 1979 the residents of Matiwane's Kop submitted their objections to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Among the facilities that the community has provided since it obtained title to the property in the late 19th century are 10 churches and 16 schools.

## New mate for Houdini the lonely, orphan lion

Argus Correspondent

**DURBAN.** — The saga of Houdini the lonely lion has taken a dramatic and happy turn.

A new mate has been flown in to

A photographer, Travers Barrett, accompanied members of the Natal Parks Board and Mrs Mellet on a flight to the game farm. He was deeply moved by the reunion between Mrs Mellet and Houdini.

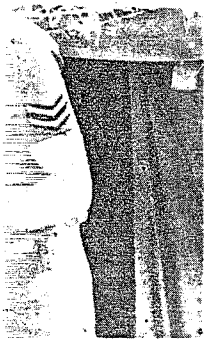


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(281) C. Times  
15/9/84

# Operation Hunger starts drive in Border, C'kei

By KEITH ROSS

**EAST LONDON** — A large-scale drive to stave off starvation and malnutrition in Border and Ciskei is being planned by Operation Hunger.

Operation Hunger's regional co-ordinator, Mrs Roselle Frasca, said this week her organisation was now feeding 80 000 people in the region and would more than double this figure in the coming year.

Mrs Frasca said her organisation's efforts in the Cape Province would be largely concentrated in Border and Ciskei because this combined region had been worst affected by the

drought and economic downswing.

"We have an enormous need to meet right here on our doorstep," she said. "Few people in East London realise that the situation in this region is appalling."

Mrs Frasca said the results in areas where school feeding schemes had been introduced had been most gratifying.

"Three months ago we got a call for help from a school in Bedford," she said. "We started a scheme there feeding 800 children.

"Each child was given a cup of fortified mealie meal and a cup of high-protein stew a day.

"Last week I went back and found that about 20 mothers had become involved in preparing and serving the food each day.

"And the message I was given from the black people of Bedford was that after many years of extreme hardship, God had noticed them at last."

Mrs Frasca said Operation Hunger would open an office in East London at the end of this month — the first regional office in the country.

"I will be working full-time in the office and will be responsible for the whole of the Cape Province and Ciskei," she said.

School premises

# Lennox Sebe is 'totally opposed to policy of forced removals'

271  
E. Post 15/9/64

By DIRK VAN ZYL  
Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — Ciskei's  
President Lennox Sebe told  
a visiting team of six PFP  
MPs last week that he  
would have nothing to do  
with the proposed removal  
of the black community of  
Mgwali in the Eastern  
Cape.

This was disclosed at the  
PFP's Cape congress today  
by Mr Errol Moorcroft, MP  
for Albany.

He was supporting a res-  
olution that all public rep-  
resentatives and members  
of the party oppose all  
forced removals in South  
Africa, identify with the  
communities opposing such  
removals and do all in their  
power to stop "this evil  
policy".

The resolution also  
called for a condemnation  
of the forced removals of  
blacks from the so-called  
"white corridor" to Ciskei.

The resolution was  
passed unanimously.

Mr Moorcroft said Presi-

dent Sebe also told the  
group of PFP MPs that he  
was "totally opposed to all  
forced removals".

Mr Moorcroft added: "It  
was an interesting and  
heartening development."

President Sebe had "stated  
quite unambiguously"  
that he would not accept  
more people in Ciskei  
through removals.

Mr John Malcomess, MP  
for PE central, who was  
also part of the PFP team,  
added that President Sebe  
had said: "What do you do  
with people on the road  
with no homes?"

The congress also unani-  
mously passed a resolution  
calling on the Government  
"to justify the detention of  
community leaders and re-  
pressive action in the  
Cradock township, Linge-  
lible, in terms of its widely  
publicised commitment to  
reform in South Africa".

Introducing the motion,  
submitted by the Summer-  
strand branch, Mrs Molly  
Blackburn, MPC for

Walmer, said there had  
been "quite blatant exam-  
ples of police harassment"  
in the area.

Of a group of 56 arrested  
for instance, 44 had been  
wrongfully arrested.

Mrs Blackburn added:  
"Many people welcomed  
the blunder of the Minister  
of Law and Order, Mr Louis  
le Grange, because every  
such action brings them  
closer to citizenship rights  
for all."

Seconding the motion,  
Mrs DI Bishop, MPC for  
Gardens, who also visited  
Lingelible, said the claim  
that strong reaction by the  
authorities helped to main-  
tain public peace was "rub-  
bish".

She added: "It is appall-  
ing to keep the lid on a pres-  
sure cooker situation such  
as they are doing in  
Cradock."

Mrs Bishop said she had  
never seen a clearer  
example of a town under  
siege.

# 'Decent' people among new poor

By Olga Horowitz

"Decent" people who believed that never in their lives would they ask for charity are among South Africa's new poor.

They are not now "indecent". Their pride and belief in their ability to look after themselves have been shattered by inflation, retrenchment and the lack of jobs.

"They have been hit by the whole economic climate, in fact" said Mr Neil Macaulay, regional director, Southern Transvaal region, of the SA Red Cross.

"And this at a time when most social welfare agencies are running short of funds. This is because people who used to support charities out of the residue of their incomes now have little or no residue after paying the cost of day-to-day living."

Mr Macaulay said there was a noticeable trend of younger white families in need.

"We are not being swamped by such people. But increasingly the type of person coming in for help has changed a lot. We used to get appeals from down-and-outs and won't-works. Now men of 35 and upwards come in

to complain of lack of food for their children, blankets, even a room to live in.

"Youngish men come to Johannesburg from Port Elizabeth or Cape Town or Bloemfontein looking for work. They still have the idea that Johannesburg is an Eldorado. They are quickly disillusioned."

Red Cross does not give cash handouts. It helps where it can with clothing and perhaps food, and with temporary loans for rent which are paid direct to the landlord or house agent.

Mr Lage Vitus, director of the National Council for Mental Health, said the financial situation was hitting the families of the mentally ill.

"Nine-tenths of our case load are in the lower economic groups — people who lose their jobs or are first in the firing line when the economy gets hard."

Meals on Wheels secretary and public relations officer, Mrs Ann Cramer, said the organisation was finding increasing "new poor" among the aged.

"Older people who were well able to look

after themselves are now being forced to come to us because of the cost of food and rent.

"The pride of many of them has a sad gallantry. They don't want charity, they say. We tell them they are not receiving charity. They pay 15c for a meal. This makes them feel a little better.

"But many are desperate. Only today I heard from one stiff-backed citizen that by the time she paid her rent she had R10 over for food. Others are in despair because they have to move from their single rooms and similar dwellings and cannot afford alternative accommodation."

When Meals on Wheels started in 1965 they were serving 20 meals a day to the needy, said Mrs Cramer. The numbers slowly increased to 100, then 150 and, last year, to 180.

This year the organisation is serving more than 200 meals a day and is thinking of enlarging the kitchen.

"We set out nearly 20 years ago charging 15c a meal. We charge the same today unless one of our recipients who is not poor but unable to shop for food or cook insists on paying more."

276

# Government to go ahead with Mathopestad removal

271 Stan 22/9/84  
— by —  
**Jo-Anne Collinge**  
saying: "If the Government is taking the land, then it is taking it by force and must tell us so."

The Government has dashed the hopes of about 2 000 Mathopestad residents that they will be allowed to remain on their freehold Western Transvaal farm.

"Although the possibility of retaining the status quo at Mathopestad (*sic*) has been reconsidered at very high level, the Government has not seen its way clear to reversing the decision regarding relocation," the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, wrote to the community's lawyer during his last week in office.

The appeal by community leaders to reverse the removal plan was put directly to Dr Koornhof at a meeting in May last year. The threat of removal has hung over the community since 1967 and resistance to the Government's plan has grown over the years.

Mr Johannes Mathope, an urban-based leader of the community, responded to the news,

"The people of Mathopestad themselves are not prepared to move. The Government has never talked properly with us. Nobody has agreed to go and nobody has signed away his land."

High-powered delegations from the Department of Co-operation and Development have visited Mathopestad twice this year — in January and last week, on the day Dr Koornhof's letter was sent.

On neither occasion was the removal discussed. In January, Mr J L Serfontein, then chief commissioner at Pretoria and now chief director of urbanisation and land matters, flatly refused to discuss the removal when Chief John Mathope raised it.

The two meetings were con-

vened for the Government to advise residents it was erecting a fence between Mathopestad and an adjoining farm. The people have made it known that they see this as a way of dividing land and depriving them of what they regard as their inheritance.

They argue that title to the neighbouring land, occupied by the Monnagutla people until their removal in the 1960s, vested with the Bakubung at Mathopestad.

The Government states firmly that the adjoining land now belongs to the Department of Agriculture.

The Mathopestad section comprises nearly 1 000 ha in prime maize farming country near Derby. The probable relocation area is a bushveld farm, Onderstepoort, within sight of Sun City. Hundreds of tin toilets and a brick school were erected there almost two years ago in preparation for the removal.

# ... opposed to removals — Sebe



MRA chairman Wilson Fanti leads the congregation out of Watburg Church after a service on removals.

## ... but MRA says he's fooling

By ZB MOLLÉ and RENITO PHILLIPS

CISKEI president Lennox Sebe recently told a Progressive Federal Party delegation visiting the Ciskei that he was "totally opposed" to the removal of Mgwali people to Frankfort in the homeland.

"We refused point-blank that the Mgwali community, which has a rich Christian base and history and is a reservoir of our culture, should be moved," Mr Sebe said.

However, in 1981, Mr Sebe visited Mgwali and demanded that residents agree "in principle" to move to Frankfort.

He even organised the Mgwali Planning Committee to organise their removal. Six prominent opponents of removals were detained and all protest meetings banned.

Some people were even threatened that they would lose their jobs if they refused to comply.

Mgwali residents then formed the Mgwali Residents' Committee

to fight the removals.

It seems their fight against removals has borne fruit. The man they regarded as their arch-enemy, and the key person who was investigating South Africa to resettle them in the Ciskei — Mr Sebe — seems to be changing his previous stand over the Mgwali debacle.

He told the PFP delegation that his Government was totally opposed to removals and that he was not prepared to accept people who were being "removed" from South Africa.

He said he had neither accommodation nor employment for them.

"My Government only got involved in removals for humanitarian reasons — some people were being dumped at the roadside," he said.

But the MRA told City Press they were not prepared to be caught napping by these "sweet words". "We will continue our fight against resettlement. What assurance do we have that the South African Government is not already processing our removal?"

Matters came to a

head in the village in February when the MRA declared that it would no longer recognise Myoli and Dyosi as headmen from January 9. On February 16, the Ciskei police moved in.

Seven prominent MRA members — including blind Makhosonke Dyani and Mgwali's oldest resident, were detained.

But they were released within six days of the raid after a public outcry. They are now suing the Ciskei for R92 500 damages.

The case, according to legal experts, will test the Ciskei's power over Mgwali.

(27) C.P. 23/9/84

# Resettlement city a place of contrasts

271  
E. Post  
19/54

**BLOEMFONTEIN** — Botshabelo means 'place of refuge'.

This black city rising from the dusty Free State plains about 70 kilometres east of Bloemfontein is a place of contrasts amid the development that has taken place, particularly in the last two years.

Originally started to accommodate about 6 000 people who had to be moved from the nearby Thaba Nchu area when Bophuthatswana became independent, the area now houses about 230 000 persons.

Mr Hennie Kriel, Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the area, took a group of local and foreign media representatives on a tour of Botshabelo this week.

He told them that many men employed, for example, in the provincial roads department whose families had previously squatted on farms in the Free State and been forced to move from farm to farm when chased away, now had a legal place for their families to live.

Many Free State towns had more black people than there were work opportunities for them. Mr Kriel spoke of the recent moves from the Luckhoff black township to Botshabelo and said that of the 100 to 105 families who lived in the Luckhoff township a survey showed only 14 family heads were employed in Luckhoff.

It was found that several families were keen to move, but Mr Kriel said he had

offered that if any of those who had moved to Botshabelo were unhappy he would return them to Luckhoff. Approximately half the families had moved to the new city.

Mr Kriel also said that several people with Section 10 rights for Bloemfontein had moved voluntarily to Botshabelo and these rights would be protected.

Little more than two years ago there were only 1 400 houses, while figures for August 31 this year show that the total has risen to more than 10 600.

Details supplied by Dr Eric Albertyn of the Department of Health and Welfare showed that there were few cases of kwashiorkor and, in fact, none had been reported since the beginning of the year. Gastro-enteritis was on a par with other areas for children from 1-5 years, while it was slightly above average for those under 12 months.

About 390 persons were being treated for tuberculosis.

The five part-time doctors, 27 professionally trained and 42 staff nurses, work with the exponents of traditional medicine.

Factories for the manufacture of window and door frames, prefabricated housing, kitchen units, a bakery, numerous home industries and a chicken abattoir to slaughter and process the products of a chicken farm are already in operation.

Mr Kriel hoped that within a year there would be seven factories. — Sapa



# Two years' jail for stoning Putco bus

By Janine Simon

A 27-year-old man who stoned a Putco bus during the Alexandra bus boycott in January was yesterday jailed for two years by a Johannesburg regional magistrate.

His attorneys will appeal against the sentence.

Khanda Michael Vilakazi, of Alexandra, pleaded not guilty to maliciously injuring Putco property by smashing three windows of a bus on January 18.

The bus driver, Mr Joseph Mtshali, testified that his bus had been stoned twice on the night of January 18. Both incidents occurred at the intersection of Ninth Avenue and Selbourne Street in Alexandra.

He reported the first stoning to the terminus and was then accompanied by an unmarked police car to report the matter to the depot.

While crossing the intersection a second time Mr Mtshali said he saw three people throwing stones at the bus.

Three of the bus windows were smashed but Mr Mtshali could not say whether this had been during the first or second incident.

Vilakazi said he was walking down Ninth Avenue at about 8.15 pm and saw two youths standing at the intersection.

They stoned the bus and then ran away.

Vilakazi said he was chased and arrested by police who were following the bus.

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr CC Butler, said stone-throwing was a serious offence because buses were there for the convenience of the public.

Vilakazi is a first offender and is married with one child. He is unemployed.



16/10/52  
(271)  
D. Baird

# Row disrupts CMC meeting

**EAST LONDON** — A row erupted in the Coloured Management Committee meeting yesterday following racial slurs.

The rumpus started when a member of the Committee of 20, Mr Dale Murray, addressed the meeting on the social problems created through the removal of Duncan Village people to Buffalo Flats.

He said gangsters were among the people, some people were not supposed to be there while others' lifestyles differed completely.

A CMC member, Mr J. Alexander, said he took exception to the people he represented being belittled.

The chairman of the Committee of 20, Mr Boy Fritz, said if the CMC handed the allocation of houses, they would know where to place people as they knew the people and their backgrounds.

"The CMC members know the people and how they live. The people differ. It is the same as the people of Milner Estate who differ from the people of Beacon Bay," he said.

Mr Alexander said: "I am disappointed as to the way the people I represent have been belittled. Who made the 'kaffir hotentots'? Our sons married 'kaffirs' and the people talking here today come out of the same

location I have lived in all my life. "I don't want to hear about bad people. We all belong to God. Who is better?"

Another member of the Committee of 20, Mr J. Barendse, objected to the use of racial terms and Mr Murray said he was sorry if he offended anybody but it was not meant to be so. He said he was merely highlighting a social problem which could not be ignored.

The chairman of the CMC, Mr Johannes Temmers, appealed for calm and asked members not to let the good race relations built up over decades be destroyed in the heat of the moment.

"This is a delicate matter Mr Murray is raising but I am glad he has raised it. The people who make the laws must hear it. The whites at this meeting leave here for Bonnie Duon and don't know the problems they create," Mr Temmers said.

"We have blacks in our community. There is no law which says we cannot inter-marry. The point raised about social problems is not unique. All communities have social problems. I don't think Mr Murray meant it in a bad way. I grew up in Duncan Village and I know the problems. We told the housing officials confiden-

tially about these problems but were ignored by the flats and that we did not want that element in our community. We must draw a line. That they exist is a fact."

He appealed for racial feelings not to be whipped up between blacks, Indians and coloureds.

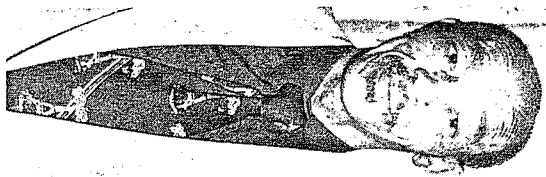
"This is the design of the white man. We live peacefully with the Indians in North End and today we seem to be fighting. We have been led into this by the laws of the white man.

The deputy chairman of the CMC, Mr Corrie Alexander, said it appeared the coloured community was being forced to become a shack-dwelling community.

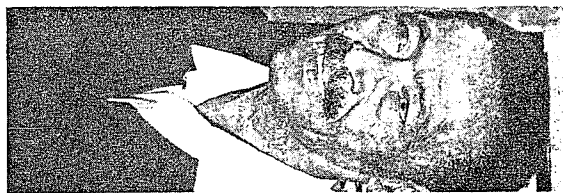
He said the Indians could have waited for more land and that there were not even 50 Indian families on the housing waiting list compared to the 2 000 coloureds.

There were also several calls for the right to allocate houses to be restored to the CMC and the councillor with the housing portfolio, Mrs Elzabe Kemp, said she would move that this be done after the people in section 498 in Duncan Village were rehoused.

She explained that this was the condition upon which the city council received R32 million from the Department of Community Development.



MR TIMMERS...  
appeared for calm.



MR ALEXANDER...  
disappointed that his voters are belittled.

RJM 12/10/84 (271)

THE fate of the more than 14 000 residents of Huhudi, a township in the North-Eastern Cape under threat of forced removal, will be decided at a meeting in Pretoria next Monday.

The outcome could provide a test of the Government's resolve to push ahead with plans for forced removal in the face of strong local resistance and the likelihood of an international outcry.

Huhudi is an unusual removal area in that it is an urban township with a high degree of political activity, a notable contrast to most of the more rural areas under threat of removal.

In 1970, the Government announced that Huhudi residents would have to move to Pudimoe, a township 55km away in bophuthatswana. The move was part of a general strategy to move whole "locations" in white areas into new rural townships on or near the borders of the "homelands".

The effect for the people of Huhudi would be to turn them into daily migrants, doing a round, cross-border trip of 110km every weekday to work in Vryburg.

It would also mean the loss of their South African citizenship and the Section 10 rights that allow them to live and work in an urban area.

The Northern Cape Administration Board put a freeze on the building of new houses and warned residents that they would not be compensated for any renovations or improvements done to their houses.

The result was that no houses have been built by the Board since 1962 and by 1981 there was reportedly a backlog of 1 000 houses in Huhudi.

The removal plan has mobilised an unusual combination of opposition from both the community and the businessmen of Vryburg.

In 1980, 1 000 residents signed a Community Council petition opposing the removal and sent it to Dr Piet Koorhof, then Minister of

Co-Operation and Development.

In 1982, a delegation from from the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce and the Afrikaanse Sakekamer — concerned with the potential loss of revenue for town businesses as a result of the removal — met Dr Koorhof.

They drew distinctions between the "legal" residents of Huhudi (those with Section 10 rights) and the "illegals" (without urban rights), between those who had housing permits and those who were boarders and between those whose houses were in good condition and those whose houses had been condemned.

Dr Koorhof agreed to stop the removal of the "illegals" and the destruction of the houses in a good state of repair, while those in condemned houses and those who were boarders would be moved "voluntarily".

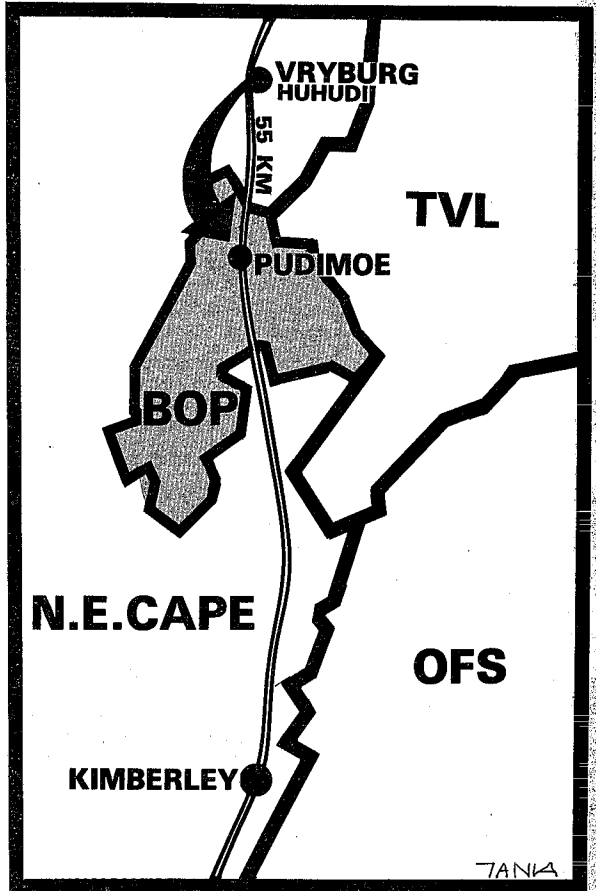
However, there is great confusion over how many "illegals" there are and how many of these have a claim to legalising themselves. The Board has said that 462 of the houses are condemned but nobody knows which houses are included in this list.

It is also unclear how the Government intends moving boarders who hold Section 10 rights and who have every legal entitlement to stay in the township.

The Huhudi Civic Association (HUCA) was formed in May 1983 at a meeting attended by about 400 people and addressed by speakers from organisations such as the United Democratic Front, the Black Sash, the SA Council of Churches and the Soweto Youth Congress.

An affiliate of the United Democratic Front (UDF), it has rigorously opposed the removal of any of the peo-

# Now more families may get the removal shove



**ANTON HARBER**

ple — "legal" or "illegal" — and has questioned the legitimacy of the Huhudi Community Council.

Huhudi is now buzzing with political activity. There is a visible UDF presence, a growing trade union

presence and the community has become strongly mobilised against the removal.

On Monday Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the new Minister of Co-Operation and Development, will meet with the Huhudi Community Council.

oil, the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce and the Sake-kamer, the Northern Cape Administration Board and the MP for the area, Mr JP du Toit.

He will listen to their representations on the removal and make a decision on whether or not to push ahead with it.

However, HUCA has been refused permission to send a delegation to Monday's meeting, so the decision on their future will be made without them.

The Department of Co-Operation and Development have said the Community Council will adequately represent the views of the community.

HUCA have challenged whether the council is representative and their position was strengthened after Mr Peter Soal, a Progressive Federal Party MP, visited the area and said HUCA appeared to have the support of the majority of the community.

HUCA leaders are concerned with the position taken by the Vryburg businessmen. They fear the distinction between "illegals" and "legals" will divide their community and allow some to be forcibly removed.

They say they will fight the removal of any of the residents.

Faced with this level of opposition and the memory of the international outcry caused by the Mogopa removal earlier this year, the Government is in a dilemma.

It will not be able to drive ahead with the removal without facing fierce opposition and causing an international outcry. But will it be prepared to back down and defuse the potential conflict?

It is possible they will look for a compromise along the lines wanted by the Vryburg businessmen.

This may placate the businessmen, and some of the "legals", who are lucky enough to be excluded from the removal but it is not likely to placate HUCA or the majority of the residents.

## Deadline for Huhudi nears

# Fate of Cape township hangs in the balance

271  
Stou  
12/10/8

The future of the 14 000-strong Northern Cape township of Huhudi hangs in the balance.

Will it be reprieved from dismemberment and removal to Bophuthatswana?

If so, will the reprieve be unconditional?

Or, as talks in 1981 between Vryburg businessmen and the Government suggest, will there be a trade-off, with the community being allowed to stay on condition it sheds certain people, such as the badly housed, the lodgers and those lacking urban qualifications?

These are the questions on the lips of the Huhudi Civic Association as Monday's crucial meeting between local organisations and Minister of Co-operation, Development and Training Dr Gerrit Viljoen draws near.

The Huhudi Civic Association doubts that any reprieve will be granted without a price.

### ILLEGALS

"We suspect that they will not really stop the removal but will change the reasons," says the secretary, Mr Jomo Khasu.

"The question of the illegals (as defined by the Black Urban Areas Act) and of the tenants of hundreds of condemned houses is certain to arise."

The Huhudi Civic Association fears it will be the only voice raised in defence of these disadvantaged groups.

The local branches of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and Chamber of Commerce have made it plain they would hate to see the whole township disappear as local business is reliant on black labour and buying power.

The two organisations met in July to formulate a common position to present to the Minister on Monday.

"The Sakekamer and the Chamber are at one that this move must not take place," wrote Mr John Osler, a member of the chamber, in his regular column in *The Stella-*

By Jo-Anne Collinge



Mr Chrisjan Lore is one of many people the Huhudi Civic Association fears may be pushed out of the township. He was born in Huhudi. But, he says, he has been told he has no urban rights and must move to Bophuthatswana. Mr Lore has spent most of his working life away from Huhudi, taking jobs wherever available in the Western Transvaal and Northern Cape. His family stayed in Huhudi, where the old man still hopes for restoration of the pension recently stopped ... and where he dreams of getting a house of his own. At present Mr Lore, his wife, Violet, and their seven children aged between eight and 25 live in his brother's house. They share four rooms with three other families.

lander shortly after the talks.

But the Huhudi Civic Association feels it cannot count on the business sector fighting for the illegals and the lodgers on purely humanitarian grounds.

The reprieve of the qualified core of the township would be enough to satisfy business interests, say Huhudi Civic Association office bearers.

Businessmen in fact agreed

to a compromise in 1981 in talks with the then Minister, Dr Piet Koorhof.

In essence it was concluded that the decision to destroy Huhudi be reversed but that the illegals, the badly housed, the natural population growth and the lodgers be removed to Pudimoe, about 55 km away.

These groups would number several thousand.

This pact was never implemented and Mr Osler said business leaders could not understand why.

"Not a single thing has been done to uplift the standard of living in Huhudi," he wrote.

"Instead an attitude of intimidation and removal enforcement has been adopted."

### UNEMPLOYMENT

It appears that the main thrust of the Sakekamer and Chamber argument at Monday's meeting will be to get the 1981 pact moving.

The fact that Vryburg already has a high unemployment rate and many people are economically redundant fuels the Huhudi Civic Association belief that business interests will once again favour a partial reprieve.

"But the high unemployment here is no reason to take us to Pudimoe where unemployment is even higher," says Mr Khasu.

The Huhudi Civic Association says the division of the community cannot be defended.

The illegals, it argues, are often no different from those who qualify; they just lack the correct documents.

"People here just haven't taken section 10 (urban rights) seriously," says Mr Khotso Crutse, the Huhudi Civic Association's assistant secretary.

"We've presumed we've always been here."

Mr Khasu explains: "When you come into Vryburg there is a sign saying 1882 to 1982.

"But our grandparents have a different story about this

2/10/87

#### 100th anniversary

White people record history since they arrived.

But they didn't find this place empty.

Our forefathers lived where the white town is now and were pushed over to Huhudi.

Perhaps the most bitterly resented division is the one the Government has drawn between tenants of 460 condemned homes and 960 acceptable dwellings.

According to the 1981 plan the former were to be demolished while the latter could remain.

Residents hold the Government fully responsible for the dilapidated state of many of the 460 condemned dwellings.

Because of the pending removal the authorities placed a freeze on building operations as far back as 1970.

Related to the building freeze is the question of lodg-

ers.

Hundreds of families have been forced to double-up and treble-up as their children have married and required space to live.

These young people have become lodgers in their parents' homes while over 700 sites in the township have stood vacant, according to Government statistics.

While the odds appear to be stacked against a total reprieve and a renewal scheme for all of Huhudi some observers do not rule this out.

Just last week Dr Viljoen spoke of a rethink on townships earmarked for removal.

This has given rise to cautious speculation that the people of Huhudi might all be allowed to stay put and get to work on restoring their community in security and with official support.

# 36 000 people to be moved

(27) Stan 13/10/84  
PIETERSBURG — Nearly 37 000 ha of land previously earmarked for removal from Lebowa will now be retained by the national state, and 60 000 people will not be relocated.

This emerged from consolidation proposals announced in Pietersburg yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

But, according to other details of the proposals, nearly 95 000 ha of land will be excised from the homeland to revert to the Republic, involving the relocation of 36 000 people.

Other proposals provide for 13 500 ha of additional land to be added to Lebowa's area; while it is proposed that 3 800 ha be excised from Gazankulu to be added to the homeland, with the excision of 7 000 ha from Lebowa for inclusion in Gazankulu.

Dr Viljoen said the proposals applied irrespec-

tive of the area of land acquired on behalf of the SA Development Trust since 1975.

Some of the details of the proposals on the Moutse district, east of Warmbaths, which has been the source of a dispute between Lebowa and kwaNdebele, are as follows:

"The area concerned, which is approximately 66 000 ha in extent, will be added to the area under jurisdiction of kwaNdebele, excluding the farm Toitskraal 6 JS, a portion of Makeepsvley 728 KS situated north of the Settlers/Marble Hall railway line, the farm Kuilsrivier 31 JS and portions of Zondagfontein 32 JS."

"The Saliesloot/Immerpan area, approximately 50 000 ha, which area has already been acquired on behalf of the SA Development Trust will be added to Lebowa."

Dr Viljoen is addressing a meeting in Tzaneen today on the Gazankulu proposals. — Sapa.



# Move blacks and create a ghost town, say whites

271  
S. Times  
14/10/84

By ELSABE WESSELS

WHITES in a thriving Northern Cape community say the Government will deliberately create a ghost town if it goes ahead with the forced removal of thousands of blacks from the area.

The Government faces strong opposition not only from Vryburg's organised white business sector but increasingly from the vibrant black community of Huhudi, who have lived in fear of removal since 1968.

The neighbouring communities of Vryburg and Huhudi are united in their opposition to the Government's determination to press ahead with the removal of 14 000 Huhudi residents to the Pudimoe township in Bophutha-Tswana, 56km away.

"The town, with an healthy economic infrastructure, will be turned into a ghost town," Mr Willie Els of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer said this week.

But Huhudi residents face an even darker future. "We will lose our section 10 rights, and become contract workers if we are moved to Pudimoe," Mr John Dikole, chairman of the Huhudi Community Council, said.

## Unwelcome attention

The plight of the Huhudi community has also been taken up by the Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Peter Soal, who has appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, to put an end to the Government's much-criticised removal policies.

"In the light of the strong disinvestment lobby against South Africa in the United States and our relations with Britain reaching an all-time low, renewed removals will bring further unwelcome attention to South Africa's discriminatory race policies," Mr Soal said.

"The entire Western world is against forced removals. On the State President's recent overseas tour the matter was raised by all heads of state."

Mr Soal expressed concern about the future of Huhudi and compared its fate with the other Northern Cape community of Valspan, attached to Jan Kempdorp, where removal procedures have caused the deterioration of living standards.

## Tomorrow is D-day

It is generally felt that the 20-year-old official prohibition on repairs or expansion has been the direct cause of Valspan's decay, which has now become the Government's main reason for the community's resettlement.

"We urge the Minister not to go ahead with removals at Huhudi and Valspan. Hopefully, further damage can still be avoided," Mr Soal

ance since the late '60s, when it was first told of the Government's resettlement programme.

Since then living standards in the community have deteriorated. As in Valspan, there has been a freeze on housing since 1970 and people attempting to repair or renovate their houses have been fined.

"For 15 years we have been refused permission to either build, renovate or even make small repairs to our houses," Mr Dikole said this week.

"We don't want to be moved to Pudimoe. We will lose our South African citizenship and our section 10 rights, which allow us to move freely in South Africa.

## Crippling effect

"As contract workers from Bophutha-Tswana we will be limited to work only in Vryburg. Commuting the 56km to and from Pudimoe will also bring along extra expenses, apart from the higher rents," Mr Dikole added.

His views were supported by Vryburg's business sector. "We can't afford to have our employers travelling more than 112km every day. The removals will definitely have a crippling effect on Vryburg's economic infrastructure," Mr Els said.

"The economic stability of Vryburg is totally dependent on the black residents of Huhudi. The big chain stores will automatically follow their black clients and the small businesses can't survive alone."

"We don't have any figures, but there is no doubt that the removal will have a severe effect on commerce in Vryburg."

Mr August Conradie of the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce reiterated this view. "We need one another," he said.

Mr Frylnck also took a strong stand on the proposed removal. "We are absolutely against it.

In interest of

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Mr Soal expressed concern about the future of Huhudi and compared its fate with the other Northern Cape community of Valspan, attached to Jan Kempdorp, where removal procedures have caused the deterioration of living standards.

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"We urge the Minister not to go ahead with removals at Huhudi and Valspan. Hopefully, further damage can still be avoided," Mr Soal said.

"Huhudi and Valspan are only two of the many 'black spots' under the threat of removal at present," Mrs Ethel Wait of the Black Sash said. "But tomorrow is D-day for Vryburg and the Huhudi community."

Contrary to the situation at many similar threatened "black spots", neither the local white nor black community is taking it lying down. Both groups are set on persuading Dr Viljoen to drop any future resettlement plan.

A strong representation, including Vryburg's mayor, Mr George Frylneck, and representatives from the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce, the Vryburgse Sakekamer, the Stellaland Divisional Council and the Huhudi Community Council are meeting Dr Viljoen tomorrow.

## In balance since '60s

However, the Huhudi Civic Association, the most representative grouping in the township and the organisation spearheading the widespread resistance to the removal, has not been given permission to attend.

It became apparent this week that the future of the 14 000-strong Huhudi community has been in the bal-

been refused permission to either build, renovate or even make small repairs to our houses," Mr Dikole said this week.

"We don't want to be moved to Pudimoe. We will lose our South African citizenship and our section 10 rights, which allow us to move freely in South Africa."

## Crippling effect

"As contract workers from BophuthaTswana we will be limited to work only in Vryburg. Commuting the 56km to and from Pudimoe will also bring along extra expenses, apart from the higher rents," Mr Dikole added.

His views were supported by Vryburg's business sector.

"We can't afford to have our employers travelling more than 112km every day. The removals will definitely have a crippling effect on Vryburg's economic infrastructure," Mr Els said.

"The economic stability of Vryburg is totally dependent on the black residents of Huhudi. The big chain stores will automatically follow their black clients and the small businesses can't survive alone.

"We don't have any figures, but there is no doubt that the removal will have a severe effect on commerce in Vryburg."

Mr August Conradie of the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce reiterated this view. "We need one another," he said.

Mr Frylneck also took a strong stand on the proposed removal. "We are absolutely against it."

## In interest of all the people

"What we ask for is the implementation of the Government's 1981 decision on Huhudi, when Dr Piet Koorhof promised to upgrade the township rather than move it.

"But at the beginning of the year the Northern Cape Development Board approached Dr Koorhof with the view that it would be better to move the whole township to Pudimoe.

"Up to now no developments have taken place. We consider the future existence of the township to be in the interest of all the people of Vryburg and Huhudi," Mr Frylneck said.

The secretary of the Stellaland Divisional Council, Mr George Els, confirmed the council's support for the Huhudi community.

"These people have been here for years. Huhudi residents with proper housing must be allowed to stay. Those without houses can be given houses in Pudimoe. But nobody must be forced to move.

"We would like home owners in Huhudi to receive freehold rights."

"Conditions in the township have deteriorated over the years due to the uncertainty and delay," Mr Els said.

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# Huhudi residents <sup>(271)</sup> vow to fight removals

15/10/84 S. Fan

By Jo-Anne Collinge

VRYBURG — More than 1 000 residents of Huhudi gathered in protest and prayer in the township near Vryburg last night, backing the civic association call that not one person be forced to move from the area.

The mass meeting came on the eve of talks between the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and various local organisations on the future of the 14 000-strong township, which has been under threat of removal for two decades.

United Democratic

Front president Mrs Albetina Sisulu warned residents against accepting a settlement in which some people were branded "illegals". "How can we hear that we are illegals in the land of our forefathers?" she asked.

## UNITY

Mrs Sisulu described removals as a bid to break the people's unity. "Because if we are in the town we speak with one voice and that is what the Government is afraid of."

The Huhudi Civic Association (Huca), a UDF affiliate, has not been invited to the ministerial meeting in Pretoria

today despite a popular mandate to voice residents' complete rejection of any sort of removal.

Its chairman, Mr Goathotsemange Galeng, said residents had simply been left waiting outside to hear the verdict. "We are like people who are waiting for the judge to come and pass sentence on us for crimes. But the Huhudi residents have not committed any crime."

He pointed out that the community council which was attending the meeting had not consulted the people and there was no indication what position it would take in Pretoria.

If the community council agreed to sacrifice the "illegals" and those living in 462 condemned houses so that the rest of the township could remain Huca would fight this, Mr Galeng warned.

He said people wanted to see "the utter destruction of apartheid, not just cosmetic changes".

271  
15/10/64

# Appeal against Huhudi peoples' move

By JEANETTE MINNIE

THE Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on African affairs, Mr. Peter Soal, MP, has appealed to the new Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, not to move the Huhudi community near Vryburg into Bophuthatswana.

His appeal comes before a meeting today between Dr. Viljoen, the Huhudi Community Council, the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce and the Administrator, the Northern Cape Administration Board, and the local MP, Mr. J. P. du Toit, to decide the fate of this North Cape community.

Today's meeting will be a test of the Minister's resolve and of the Government's attitude with the policy of re-loyals despite an on-going resistance from the local community and the possibility of another international outcry.

Mr. Soal has also reversed his decision to move the people of Yalspan.

The policy of forced re-loyals is inhuman as it creates uncertainty and tension in the communities and to move them into Bophuthatswana will deprive them of their 10 rights strip citizenship and make them foreigners in the land of their birth.

Mr. Soal said in a statement yesterday, "It will threaten in a serious and they will become migratory workers."

"It is economic stupidity to move people more than 100 miles away from their place of work."

The removal has been opposed by the Huhudi Civic Association (HUCA) formed last year.

However, HUCA has been refused permission to send a delegation to Gertruida because Dr. Viljoen's department argues that the community represent will adequately represent the views of the community.

HUCA has challenged the representative of the community and after a visit to Huhudi last week Mr. Soal said it appeared that HUCA was supported by the majority of the residents.

The removal plan has also been opposed in part by the Vryburg Chamber of Commerce and the Afrikaans-Saake Kamer, who fear a potential loss of revenue for town business as a result of the removal.

# Huhudi jittery as D-Day looms

TODAY is D-day for the 14 000 residents of Huhudi, whose removal to Bophuthatswana is to be reconsidered at a meeting in Pretoria between the Minister of Co-Operation, Development, and Training, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, and various local bodies.

But the Huhudi Civic Association, which says it has been mandated by 1 500 adult residents to put their case to Pretoria, has not yet been informed whether it may attend the meeting.

Huca wrote to the then minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, in July requesting admission to

the meeting.

It regards the ministry's failure to respond to its request as "highly provocative" and points out that the community council — which will be represented at the meeting — was not elected.

"This clearly demonstrates its unrepresentative nature.

This council has played an unwavering supportive role in promoting the interests of the Northern Cape Administration Board, now spearheading the pro-removal stance," Huca declares in a press release.

The organisation reiterates that any removal

from Huhudi — even if it is only applicable to the "illegals" — will be a forced removal. "Without a delegation elected by the people, a decision to move us will be without the consultation of the people."

Huca will hold a mass rally and a midnight vigil in the township's community hall to demonstrate residents' feelings on the removal.

At the time of going to press the Department of Co-Operation and Development was unable to state whether Huca would be invited to participate in today's meetings.

## Squatters to discuss move to Khayelitsha

Staff Reporter

LEADERS of communities in the Crossroads complex meet this week to discuss the Government's plan to move all Cape Town squatters to Khayelitsha, according to a member of the Cathedral squatter group.

There has already been widespread rejection of the announcement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that all Cape Town squatters — "legals" and "illegals" — will be resettled in Khayelitsha without granting "illegals" permanent residence rights.

A member of the Cathedral squatter committee said today no final decision on attitudes to the removals had been conveyed to black affairs official Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud.

### "NOT FINAL"

The chairman of the Cathedral committee, Mr Mali Hoza, was quoted earlier this week as saying the 2 500-strong community would consider going to the new township only if all people were "legalised".

But committee members emphasised today that the decision was not "final" and would be discussed with other squatter communities.

● There were no reports today of police action against

squatters living on ground belonging to Anglo-Alpha, on the periphery of the Crossroads complex.

Police yesterday fired rubber bullets at the camp and arrested 45 people in terms of the Illegal Squatting Act.

About 2 000 squatters are living on the company-owned ground between Nyanga East and Lansdowne Road.

Many appear to have been lodged in the existing squatter camps, who have moved out of overcrowded shelters.

Mercury 16/10/84 (271)

# Dam people to decide soon

## Mercury Reporter

INANDA people affected by the construction of a giant dam in the Umgeni Valley near Hillcrest will have to make a final resettlement decision at a meeting planned for the end of this month.

A KwaZulu Government spokesman said yesterday that an aerial survey of the area showed building operations were progressing rapidly and people living in the immediate vicinity of the wall construction would have to be moved very soon.

Relocation decisions rest with the 5 000 residents and they are expected to announce their plans at the meeting, which will be attended by a KwaZulu delegation.

Soon after a meeting earlier this year, the Depart-

ment of Co-operation and Development started evaluating the houses to be vacated so cash compensation could be arranged for the residents.

The new development is the culmination of months of negotiations between the KwaZulu Government and thousands of people, represented by four chiefs, living in the basin area who were initially reluctant to give up their homes.

At a meeting on the banks of the Umgeni River early in September, they admitted that the dam construction was necessary and agreed to move.

They have been offered several alternative sites in rural and township districts. The Department of Co-operation and Development has undertaken to transport people and their belongings.

Mercury 16/10/84 (27)

# Cape removal plan scrapped after years

**Mercury Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG—The Government gave the township of Huhudi, near Vryburg, a reprieve from the threat of forced removal yesterday.

But there remains uncertainty over the future of the illegal residents of this north-eastern Cape township of more than 14 000 inhabitants.

There also remains uncertainty about the fate of people who are living in condemned houses and those who have no homes because of a lengthy freeze on development in the township.

The fate of the township — 'threatened with forced removal to Bophuthatswana for 14 years — was decided at a meeting yesterday between Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, the Huhudi Community Council and representatives of the Vryburg business community.

Afterwards, Dr Viljoen issued a statement saying

it had been decided to allow Huhudi to develop fully within its present borders.

It had been decided also to allow the 99-year leasehold scheme to operate in the township.

## Upgrading

Pudimoe, the township to which the people were to have been moved, still would be developed and 'all those who still wish to settle there will be given assistance'.

Dr Viljoen hinted at granting of full local-management status for the township, saying this could be negotiated later.

He said, the development of Huhudi would include:

Upgrading inhabitable dwellings and demolishing substandard ones to make room for new ones;

Providing new services in underdeveloped areas of the township; and  
Upgrading services.

The upgrading would depend on 'the readiness of the inhabitants to pay

for such services', Dr Viljoen said.

This will thrust the fate of the illegal residents — those without Section-10 urban rights — under the spotlight.

The Huhudi Civic Association, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front, has led the resistance to the removal plan and has said it will fight removal of any of the residents, including illegal ones.

Since Dr Viljoen's statement does not deal with the 'illegals', they could be made to move to a homeland.



By **SAM MABE** and **ALINAH DUBE**

**THE 14 000 residents of Huhudi township near Vryburg yesterday won their 20-year battle against the Government's attempts to resettle them in Bophuthatswana.**

The reprieve, which comes after Sunday's prayer meeting by residents of the township, that they not be forced to move from the area, was announced by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-operation and Development and Education.

At a meeting held in Pretoria with a delegation of Huhudi Community Councillors, Dr Viljoen also said Huhudi residents will enjoy the benefits of home-ownership scheme under the leasehold applicable in other black areas.

Residents will be able to acquire sites on which they can build their own homes and to develop the present dwellings.

A full local management status can also be negotiated at a later stage for the township.

The Minister also said sub-standard dwellings would be demolished to make room for new ones and that existing services would also be upgraded within the framework of available funds and the readiness of the residents to pay for them.

The Government had earlier condemned Huhudi and residents were prohibited from improving their homes by extending or building new ones. The provision of essential services was also halted in an attempt to force Huhudi's residents to leave the area.

The area earmarked for their resettlement, Pudimoe, forms part of Bophuthatswana and by accepting to settle there, Huhudi residents would automatically lose their South African citizenship and would become migrant labourers in Vryburg where most of them work.

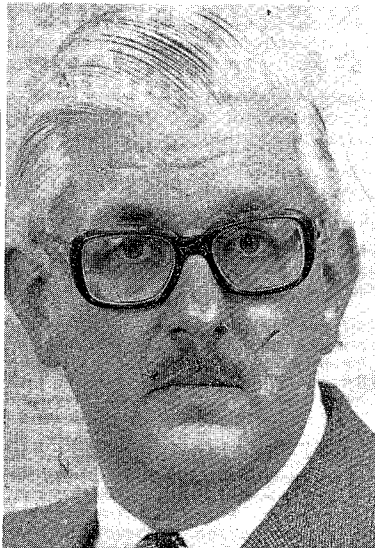
During Sunday's prayer meeting attended by over 1 000 people, residents

protested against the exclusion of the Huhudi Civic Association (Huca) from the meeting with the Minister.

### Fate

Feelings were expressed at the meeting that Huca had been in the forefront of the battle against forced removals and that the community councils were not popular and had no mandate to speak to the Government on the residents' behalf.

Meanwhile members of the Leandra Action Committee (LAC), the Leandra Community Council and officials of the Highveld Development Board were to have met yesterday to discuss the fate of some of Leandra's residents who have also been threatened with forced removal to KwaNdebele.



**ANNOUNCEMENT: Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen.**

**REPRIVED**

**FUHUDI**

Sowetan 16/10/84 (271)

Residents win battle against resettlement

RBM 16/10/94 (27)

# Removal reprieve granted to Huhudi

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

THE Government yesterday granted the township of Huhudi, near Vryburg, a reprieve from the threat of forced removal.

But a secure future for the illegal residents of this North-Eastern Cape township of over 14 000 inhabitants seems remote, and the fate of residents who are living in condemned houses and those who have no homes because of a lengthy freeze on development in the township remains undecided.

The fate of the township — threatened with forced removal to Bophuthatswana for 14 years — was decided at a meeting yesterday between Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Co-Operation and Development, the Huhudi Community Council and representatives of the Vryburg business community.

Afterwards, Dr Viljoen issued a statement saying it had been decided to allow Huhudi to develop fully within its present borders.

It had also been decided to allow the 99-year leasehold scheme to operate in the township and apply it both to vacant and occupied sites.

Fudimoe, the township to which the residents were to be moved, would still be developed and "all those who still wish to settle there will be given the necessary assistance".

Dr Viljoen also hinted at the granting of full local management status for the township, saying this could be negotiated at a later stage.

He said the development of Huhudi would include:

- Up-grading the number of inhabitable dwellings and demolishing sub-standard ones

to make room for the building of new ones;

- Providing new services in under-developed areas of the township, and
- Upgrading existing services, where necessary.

However, the upgrading would be dependent on "the readiness of the inhabitants to pay for such services".

This announcement means that the fate of the illegal residents — those without Section 10 urban rights — will be thrown into the spotlight.

The Huhudi Civic Association (HUCA), a UDF-affiliate that has led the resistance to the removal plan, has said repeatedly that it will fight the removal of any of the residents, including the illegals.

It was refused permission to attend yesterday's meeting.

Since Dr Viljoen's statement does not deal with the fate of the illegals, it is likely that the normal law will apply and the illegals could be made to move to a "homeland".

In a statement last night, HUCA welcomed those of the announced measures "that seem to be advantageous".

But HUCA said Huhudi could not be fully developed within its present borders as a freeze on housing — introduced shortly after the removal was originally announced — had led to a major backlog of houses.

This means that many of the residents who have been unable to acquire houses would be forced to look elsewhere.

HUCA said it was ridiculous to expect people to pay more for the introduction of services, because they had been paying for many years when there had been no development.

"There should be credit enough to cope with development," HUCA said.

# Huhudi welcomes removals reprieve

2711 Star 16/10/80

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Huhudi Civic Association (Huca) has welcomed the reprieve from removal that has been granted to the 14 000-strong Northern Cape township, but has warned that the plan outlined by Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education Dr Gerrit Viljoen holds many difficulties.

## WELCOMED

The cautious welcome has been echoed by Mr Peter Soal, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs.

He welcomed the decision to allow the township to remain and develop, to allow the 99-year lease scheme to operate and the upgrading of inhabitable dwellings: "But a number of outstanding questions remain."

The reprieve announced by Dr Viljoen comes 16 years after removals were first mooted in Vryburg and immediately after talks with the

local community council and business leaders in Pretoria yesterday.

The major provisions of the new deal for Huhudi are:

- That residents will be able to acquire sites and develop dwellings. Presently uninhabited sites will become available for use and the 99-year leasehold introduced.
- That Huhudi will be confined to its present boundaries.
- That habitable dwellings may be upgraded but condemned dwellings will be demolished.
- That services may be upgraded, but this will depend on "the readiness of the residents to pay for such services".

Huca has pointed out that the decision is long overdue, coming 14 years after a complete freeze on development in the area.

Dr Soal said the Government should contribute to services in view of the poverty of the people and the long freeze.

He and Huca have expressed concern over the confinement of the township to its present area. Huca points out that the township is severely overcrowded and that use of vacant stands will relieve the situation, but not solve it.

## DEVELOP

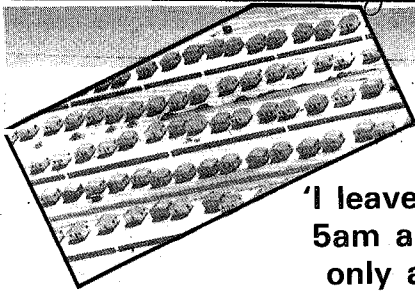
"To say the township will be allowed to 'develop fully' but within its present borders is a contradiction in terms. We will still have a housing shortage," said Huca.

Overpopulation would damage the quality of life in the township if the area was not allowed to develop quantitatively.

Mr Soal pointed out that the question of people who lacked documents had not been specifically addressed by Dr Viljoen. "What is to happen to the so-called illegals?" he asked. "Hopefully they will be granted the opportunity to get their documents in order."

Argus 20/10/84 (2A)

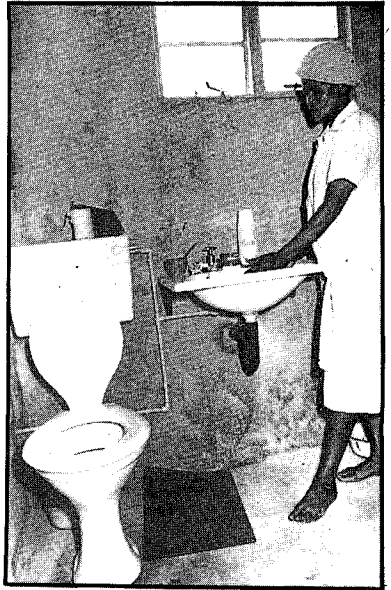
## People are living here



'I leave home at 5am and return only at 10pm'



A family in the kitchen-cum-dining-room-cum-living room.



A Khayelitsha bathroom.

# A town like Khayelitsha

By MURIEL DARKE, Weekend Argus Reporter

"THE sand is very bad," says Mrs Solynor Gonoti, a nursing assistant who recently moved into one of the Monopoly-like houses at Khayelitsha. "It falls everywhere. I sweep and dust, but more keeps coming in."

"It's not better than the KTC squatter camp because it's far from shops and work, but what can we do?"

She works at a home for the aged in Sea Point and has to be on duty at 7am. She leaves Khayelitsha at 5am to catch a bus to Nyanga station and then a train to Langa. From there it's another bus to Mowbray, then a train to Cape Town station and finally a bus to Sea Point.

"Sometimes the bus doesn't come and I catch the next one at 5.30am — but that makes me late for work," she said.

Her return journey begins when she finishes duty at 7pm and takes until 10pm.

**There is no bath or shower. The washroom has a toilet and a single basin with a cold-water tap.**

She is one of the first of a projected 250 000 people to be moved to core houses at the new black township, whose name means "New Home".

Mr and Mrs Gonoti and six children live in a one-bedroomed house with a washroom that has a single handbasin with a cold-water tap, and a toilet. No bath, no shower.

There is a cold-water sink in the kitchen-cum-dining-cum-living room which accommodates a pressure stove, cupboards, shelves and a small kitchen table where the family eats. Rent is R20 a month, water extra.

The shops at Khayelitsha are the "mobiles" — kombis or lorries stocked with staple foods such as maize-meal, sugar, flour, and so on. To buy meat the shoppers travel to supermarkets in Claremont, where meat is much cheaper.

Transporting "blackies", as containers of paraffin are known, is a

problem. Bus drivers will not take people carrying blackies — and if found they are put off the bus. So they are hidden in cardboard boxes or disguised in supermarket packets with innocent-looking non-inflammable supplies on top. Paraffin is essential for cooking and heating water.

Clipcards are used because they are cheaper than daily fares. Valid for a week, they cost R2 for the journey from Khayelitsha to Langa, R3,40 Khayelitsha to Claremont and R3,20 from Khayelitsha to Mowbray.

**Laundry is done in a black refuse bin because the kitchen sink is too small to take sheets and clothing.**

A spokesman for the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) says that the first shopping-centre complex should be completed by February. It will consist of six shops as well as a supermarket, cafe, butcher, post office and a doctor's surgery. At present there is a clinic staffed by visiting nurses from the Day Hospital Organisation.

Mrs Irene Mtwebana, also from KTC, lives with her husband and five children in a similar house. She does her washing in a black refuse bin because the kitchen sink is too small to take sheets as well as all the clothes worn by seven people.

There is nowhere to hang the washing and when the wind blows it is soon covered in a layer of sand.

She has the lost, bewildered look of someone who doesn't quite know how she will cope with this strange new environment where there are no facilities.

She doesn't know if she is allowed to put up two posts for a washing line. People who have lived in fear of officialdom because they have been raided so often in the past years are hesitant now to approach the same officials and ask for help.

Khayelitsha is a self-build scheme and tenants will be assisted in various ways to finish and extend their houses.

# Fear of removal grows in kwaNgema

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The digging up of the ancestral graveyard at kwaNgema and a threat of eviction to some tenants has sparked fears that the planned removal of 280 families from the Eastern Transvaal "black spot" will go ahead despite residents' opposition.

The tenants under threat of eviction were loaded into police vans on Tuesday, but were later released, the Black Sash alleges.

A spokeswoman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said last week that she was unaware of any eviction bid.

Residents' suspicion that their community is about to be destroyed has been reinforced by a letter to Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal from the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens.

Mr Wilkens states that kwaNgema must go because it is a black area in white territory, because it will be partly flooded by the Heyshope Dam, and because black people should be consolidated into homelands.

The move is bound to attract international attention as kwaNgema hit the headlines in Britain in June on the eve of the Thatcher-Botha talks when it appealed to the Queen to save them from removal from land granted to their ancestors by the British Crown.

Commenting on the letter to Mr Soal, Mr Moses Ngema, chairman of the Ngema Committee, said: "I am surprised that the Government tells these things to other people and not to us."

He added that people accepted that some would have to move on to higher ground to avoid flooding. A few had already done so at considerable expense.

The graves which were exhumed last week have been reburied on a farm above the flood line.

Only the grave of Stuurman Ngema, the man to whom the British Crown granted the property, has not been moved.

# Fear of removal grows in kwaNgema

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Only the grave of Stuurman Ngema, the man to whom the British Crown granted the property, has not been moved.

# People of kwaNngema wait for Pretoria's next step

271 Skew 22/10/84

Is the order to force the people of kwaNngema from their ancestral land being Plot Refief already signed and sealed?

Or do the 280 families have any hope that Pretoria will stick by the principles of negotiation and refrain from pushing them toward the homeland of kaNgwane?

The issue grows murkier as contradictions follow each other by the day.

On the one hand there is hard evidence that removal may be no more than weeks away and by no means voluntary.

For instance, in the last week Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Mr Ben Wilkens wrote to Opposition MP Mr Peter Soal re-terating: "kwaNngema is a black area within a white area and the people residing thereon must be settled elsewhere according to the 1975 consolidation proposals."

He said compensatory land comprising 11 530 ha in the Oshoek/Lochal area was to be allocated to them.

In addition, a standard tin-town removals camp is now complete at Oshoek, just outside the kaNgwane homeland.

Department of Co-operation and Development liaison officer Ms Wilma Teichman has confirmed it is intended for kwaNngema's people, but only as an emergency facility in the

even the level of the Heqylojng Dam should rise.

Last week's exhumation of the attempted eviction of some families living below the flood line have served to fuel suspicion that forced removal is round the corner.

Lastly a leadership dispute in which the anti-removals group, the Ngema Committee, has tried to prove its popular standing to Pretoria has grown more intense and bitter.

### FAMILIAR

Critical observers have claimed that leadership disputes are as familiar to mass removals as the rows of tin-towns dotting the surface of resettlement camps.

They argue that the Government seeks to establish the voluntary nature of the move by gaining the collaboration of any internal grouping, even a minority.

Pretoria has repeatedly discomfited the accusation, claiming to negotiate with legitimate leaders.

The Ngema Committee has fought hard to publicly demonstrate its representative nature well before the removal and has secured eminent lawyers to present its case.

In the process the wrangle

over leadership has become a mass of contradictions and there are those who believe Pretoria will not move the community until the questions are settled.

The Ngema Committee has consistently claimed to represent the Ngema family, which owns the 4 560 ha farm, and has sought to prove its popularity to officials at a meeting of the undeni (extended family).

But the Department of Co-operation and Development's position is unclear.

It initially regarded Mr Cuthbert Ngema as family head by reason of his being the most direct relation of Stuurman Ngema who was granted the land by the British Crown soon after the Anglo-Boer War.

It later agreed to the undeni choosing its leader at a meeting on September 29.

The Ngema Committee claims that officials failed to attend the meeting of the undeni, at which about 70 family representatives were present, and so the election was aborted.

The department at first explained its absence on September 29 in terms of tradition.

A spokeswoman said it was understood no outsiders were allowed in when the undeni met.

She added that the undeni

had not resolved the leadership issue.

But last week the same spokesman issued a corrected statement that the undeni had indeed elected someone on September 29: the Ngema Committee's opponent, Cuthbert Ngema.

The committee hotly disputes that the gathering around Cuthbert that day (reportedly about five family followers and department representatives) comprised the undeni.

Lawyers for the committee have vigorously challenged the handling of the undeni meeting and have been told the leadership position has not been finalised. . . a statement which contradicts the department's public position.

### GREY AREAS

While leadership remains the greyest of the grey areas in the kwaNgema issue it is not the only one.

The selected resettlement area of Oshoek adjoins kaNgwane and is destined to be incorporated into the homeland.

Mr Wilkens told Mr Soal: "All people have a desire to live in an environment where they belong ethnically, socially and politically.

"It is therefore sometimes necessary to settle people to

protect their identity."

The Ngema Committee has refuted the idea that the Nationalist policy of ethnic consolidation would be achieved by moving them to the Swazi homeland.

Back in July it told the then Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha: "The majority of the Ngema people are Zulu and Swazi customs are strange to us."

It is also not clear how eager kaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza is to receive the kwaNgema people.

He has publicly opposed removals and is known to have privately met leaders of communities under threat of removal.

Another factor suggesting that the removal is not yet sealed is that the Ngema Committee has not been granted permission to obtain an independent valuation of the property and improvements.

One of the reasons said to have been given by the department is that this would be premature before the resolution of the leadership question.

It remains to be seen whether the confusion surrounding kwaNgema will be cleared by talks, or whether it will be used as a smokescreen for yet another forced removal.

Show around for best deal in 30 minutes



London . . . was fed up w

# 160 fear removals threat

By ANTON HÄRBER  
Political Reporter

A SPATE of Government activity in KwaNgema — including the moving of graves and the eviction of some people by the police — has sparked fears that the forced removal of the 160 families of this Eastern Transvaal farm is imminent.

If the removal goes ahead, as the Government has so far indicated, it is certain to face fierce resistance and cause a major international outcry.

KwaNgema is a large farm in the Wakkerstroom district, occupied by the extended family of Ngemas, which is at present being partly covered by the new Hyskoop Dam, forcing some people to move to higher parts of the farm.

Last week, all but one of

the community's graves were moved without the knowledge of the community, according to members of the Black Sash.

Mr Cuthbert Ngema, who has been recognised by the Government as the leader of the community despite the fact they have repeatedly rejected him, last week served notice on a number of the families, giving them four days to move.

Officials of the Department of Co-Operation, Development and Education have put the Dirkiesdorp police at his disposal.

They began to move a number of families last week.

However, these families returned to their homes after lawyers intervened.

At the same time, officials have told the Press

that a resettlement camp at Oshoek, in Kangwane, is being prepared as an emergency camp for people whose homes will be flooded by the new dam.

According to the Black Sash, the families in low-lying areas have moved peacefully and voluntarily to higher grounds, except where they have been confronted by the police.

The community has not been given any details about the extent of flooding or the removal.

Community leaders believe the officials are trying to create a critical and conflict-ridden situation, allowing for the "emergency" removal of the entire community to Oshoek.

Such a plan would be intended to avoid the resistance and outcry that would follow a removal.



# UK film gives chilling glimpse of 'apartheid's backyard'

271

LONDON — Britons have been given a chilling view of life in Ciskei in a television documentary, 'Apartheid's Backyard', which was secretly shot in the homeland by film makers posing as tourists.

- The documentary concludes that:
  - The security legislation of the homeland is even more severe than South Africa's.
  - Bantustans are designed to perpetuate apartheid.
  - Black resistance to them continues unabated.
- Producer: Mr. John Blake and researcher: Mr. John Smithson

By Dirk de Villiers, The Star Bureau

filmed several people who said they had been victims of President Lennox Sebe's rule or of the South African Government's resettlement programmes. Ninety-six-year-old Mr Herman Gija said that when he had been evicted from Mgwalli by South African police to make way for whites, he had pleaded in vain to be allowed to collect his hat and coat. "No one with any sense will move to Ciskei," he said.

The Star Tuesday October 23 1984

A Ciskeian woman said she had been shot twice by President Sebe's men when she was taking a South African train to work in East London during a bus boycott. One leg had had to be amputated as a result of her wounds.

Views were held that President Sebe had cut the health and child welfare budgets to build an airport and a capital city with South African finance. Opponents, some of whom were interviewed on the programme, said they had been detained, sometimes several times, beaten and tortured.

For many, songs of protest in a segregated train on the way to work was the only way Ciskeians could voice their opposition.

Why did Mr Smithson film in secret? He said it was because the authorities restricted the movement of foreign journalists. He did not think he had acted unethically. The programme was screened on Monday night in the "World In Action" series on commercial TV in most parts of Britain.

271

C. J. Mas  
23/10/84

# Robertsvei: Mayor opposes family evictions

Staff Reporter

THE MAYOR of Franschhoek, Dr H F de Wet, is fighting to allow 42 families facing eviction from their temporary homes to stay on in Robertsvei, a once-thriving Department of Water Affairs village 5km from Franschhoek.

The Department needed its homes for its own staff on projects elsewhere in the country, Mr Anton Steyn, a spokesman for the Department of Water Affairs in Pretoria, said yesterday.

He said the department was considering giving the residents another month's grace, in addition to the initial one and the two months' extension.

Dr De Wet said yesterday that the pre-fabricated houses were "30 to 40 years old", and he added: "We don't see how the de-

partment will gain much by taking them to Kakamas.

"Besides, eventually a dam wall must be built here and they will have to come back. But Cape Town has enough water for the moment."

He added that there were empty houses of the same kind beside the Theewaterskloof Dam at Villiersdorp, which he said the department should take instead.

The Town Clerk of Villiersdorp, Mr G C Neethling, confirmed this, but estimated that the empty houses there numbered about 20.

Dr De Wet said Franschhoek would suffer through the loss of Robertsvei, a settlement that had comprised 300 houses at the height of construction on the Riviersonderend-Berg River project. There were 50 houses there now, he said.

"Thirty people from Robertsvei work in Franschhoek, and 26 children from there attend our schools," he said. "There is no other accommodation for them here. We would feel the loss. But I have been told that if I want to keep the people, the municipality must buy the houses for R1-million."

"That is ridiculous. They pay R80 a month in rent. We have written to the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and I will say no more in case I foul up the gears."

# Mgwali issue 'up to SA Govt'

EAST LONDON — The Mgwali issue was a complex situation inherited by the Ciskei Government, and Ciskei was attempting to resolve the issue in the best interests of the Ciskeian residents there, a Ciskei Government statement said yesterday.

The statement, issued by the Ciskei Public Relations and Information Division, said the *de facto* situation was that the Ciskei Government was responsible for the administration of

the area, including land matters, and was faced with considerable confusion because of certain historic factors which were not of its own making.

Referring to allegations made by the Mgwali Residents Association, the statement said it must be noted that "some elements" were attempting to make political capital out of the situation. It denied that plots had been sold at Mgwali.

Rights of occupation had

23/10/84  
been granted to individuals, in which case they were required to pay local taxes to the magistrate issuing the right of occupation.

"The Government of Ciskei has time and again stated its opposition to forced removals, and is treating the Mgwali issue with all the compassion the practical situation permits. But the final resolution of this matter rests with the Republic of South Africa." — Sapa

sidental rights to blacks in the western Cape is indicative of the shift in attitude.

For Natal and KwaZulu, any mellowing of government's rigidly doctrinaire position on removals could have far-reaching consequences. The Commission for Co-operation and Development is putting the finishing touches to its long-awaited final report on consolidation. It has promised the docu-



**KwaZulu ... will thousands be pushed over the border?**

ment will be in government's hands by the end of the month.

There are indications that it could contain surprises.

Understandably, the matter is extremely sensitive; the Cabinet has not yet had sight of the recommendations. But commission chairman Hendrik Tempel says elements of the new thinking, especially regarding the removals issue, could be reflected in the report. "As a broad statement there could be some truth in that," he says.

However, Tempel adds any "meaningful consolidation" might necessitate "the removal of some people."

Observers take this to mean that possibly not all the 300 000 residents of the estimated 189 "black spots" — estimates made from the 1975 consolidation proposals — will be squeezed willy-nilly into KwaZulu.

Rather, official policy could be to resettle the residents of some of the more economically disadvantaged "black spots" while allowing others close to existing urban centres, and more importantly, jobs, to remain.

There is some evidence to suggest this could be the case. While KwaZulu's land quota in terms of the 1936 Land Act has already been acquired and its boundaries enlarged, many areas threatened with removal remain untouched.

Former commission member and MP for Klip River Timo Volker believes

government has abandoned the idea of consolidating the 40 fragments of KwaZulu into only a few separate areas. It is now intent on a "better consolidation" which could imply that "some areas formerly destined for resettlement might be left alone."

"Government," he says, "has moved away from forced removals. It now favours a policy of resettling people under better economic circumstances where their quality of life can be materially improved. It's the carrot and not the stick."

If he is correct, opponents of forced removals will be heartened. Dave Walwyn, a field researcher for the Association For Rural Advancement (Afra), says a policy change will "mean a reprieve for literally thousands of people who have had the threat of removal hanging over them for many years."

Many feel that economics could be calling the tune. Says Walwyn: "There is pressure on government to justify, econ-

omically, what it is doing. It is having to move away from the ideological policies of the Sixties and consider more carefully whose interests it is serving."

That's a view shared by Don Sinclair, former president of the Natal Agricultural Union, and long-time proponent of rational consolidation. "Buying land," he says, "costs money. The question is whether you are achieving anything merely by straightening out the lines on the map."

## REMOVALS

### Calling a halt?

There is reason to hope that the final proposals for the consolidation of KwaZulu, now being prepared, may not lead to as much human misery as earlier attempts to rejig the map in Natal.

There are strong indications that government is moving away from a policy of forced removals towards a more pragmatic approach that matches resettlement with jobs.

This arises from pressures building up on Pretoria to abolish influx control in favour of a policy of "planned urbanisation." President P W Botha's concession of re-

CAPE BLACKS

# How the West was lost

Beyond Mitchells Plain, 35 km-40 km from the heart of Cape Town in an area of coastal sand and scrub, a city is being created from nothing. Perhaps not quite nothing: the motive behind Khayelitsha is ideology. Here, by the end of the century, government plans to house perhaps 300 000 blacks.

Before the recent advent of Gerrit Viljoen as Minister of Co-operation, Development and Training, the outlines of Pretoria's master plan for blacks in the western Cape were fairly clear — and frightening. Given the ruthlessness with which influx control had been applied in the area, it made sense that government wanted every black person in the region relocated to Khayelitsha.

That would mean moving not only the squatters in Crossroads, KTC, Nyanga Bush and elsewhere, but the settled townships of Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga. The numbers involved are enormous (see box). While there are indications that this huge exercise in social engineering remains the ideal of many bureaucrats, other factors — the resistance of the communities, and quite unquantifiable costs — are coming into

Even the harshest methods have failed to enforce influx control in the western Cape. The result has been the development of squatter communities. But government has plans to relocate these, and possibly other, blacks to Khayelitsha — a kind of homeland in the Cape Peninsula.

play. The matter is highly complex.

The truth is that the harder government tries to make black urbanisation in the western Cape "orderly," the worse the confusion and human toll. Regulations aimed at keeping the region tidy — a kind of bucolic homeland for whites and coloureds — added up to a colossal mess. And too many problems remain.

Take the announcements at the Cape congress of the NP: that the coloured labour preference policy would be abandoned; and 99-year leasehold would be introduced in the western Cape at Khayelitsha and other places. The move was wel-

comed — not least by the *FM* (September 28). But a closer look at the reality is disquieting.

To date, leasehold has been announced for Khayelitsha only. The position of the established townships has not been clarified. Furthermore, in relocating blacks to Khayelitsha, Minister Viljoen has made it clear the old distinction between "legals" and "illegals" will remain. And that distinction has had some pretty vicious results.

On the ground, contractors (Murray & Roberts, Besterecta, Wimpey) are currently building an initial 5 000 "core" houses to take in squatters. These are extremely fundamental units — four concrete walls with a roof and some sub-divisions. The idea is that occupants will "add on," using skills they will be taught in a "resource centre." This is no bad idea.

However, only legals will be given these core houses (at a nominal rental of R20/month). Illegals will be given site-and-service facilities. The problem here is that conflict has already swept the squatter camps over just who is legal in terms of former Minister of Co-operation and Devel-



End of the road at Khayelitsha ... 'there is nothing here'

CAPE BLACKS

340

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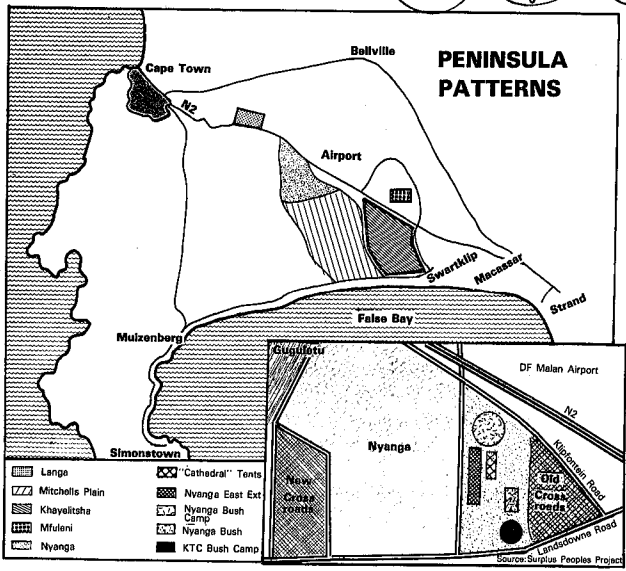
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End of the road at Khayelitsha ... 'there is nothing here'



be like — but everywhere people are at work, and there is a sense of solidarity in adversity. Khayelitsha has become a symbol of the potential destruction of that spirit.

Another problem: if Khayelitsha is to house, as planned, 250 000-300 000 people over the next 15 years, this will do no more than accommodate natural population increase. Unless housing begins again in the established townships (meaning leasehold, and the involvement of the private sector); unless New Crossroads is completed; and unless Ciskeians and Transkeians can be prevailed upon not to continue flooding in, there will still be squatter settlements in the Peninsula from the sea to the mountains and, one day, beyond.

**Enduring legacy**

Why then press ahead with a massive capital project like Khayelitsha? Why not leave the squatters to build their own lives free of official harassment? Why not create a private-sector family housing market in the existing townships?

The answer lies, of course, in ideology. No official of the Department of Co-operation and Development, or of the Western Cape Development Board, to whom the FM spoke, seriously believes black urbanisation (and contingent squatting) will cease. But the old legacy of attempting to control its pace and location endures.

Western Cape Chief Commissioner Timo Bezuidenhout (a man often maligned merely for carrying out orders from above) believes, absolutely, that urbanisation must be "orderly." He adds: "I am satisfied the legal people will move to the core houses at Khayelitsha voluntarily . . . I will keep on talking to them (legals and illegals) to persuade them it's in their best interests — especially of the women and children.

"My experience of the black man in the street is that he does not want to live in such circumstances (as the squatter camps) . . . Urbanisation is a world phenomenon. I don't think it can be stopped. But I'm positive that it can be regulated. Making sites available at Khayelitsha where legals and illegals can live — I see this as a step in regulating urbanisation."

Chief director of the Western Cape Development Board, Hannes Gunter, sketches out the virtues of Khayelitsha. Once the first 5 000 core houses are complete by mid-March 1985, it will all start to look less bleak. There will be infrastructure: schools, pavements, recreational facilities, street lighting, a camping site, and so on. By then the cost to the State will have been R63m.

A core house costs some R9 000 to put up, and will be sold on leasehold to the occupant for R3 000. As for distance from the workplace, a City Tramways service currently runs from Khayelitsha to Nyanga, and then trains are used. Fares are subsidised of course. Eventually a line will run into Khayelitsha itself, and no one there will be "more than two minutes" from the

opment Piet Koornhof's "reprieve" of Crossroads in 1979.

Crossroads leader Johnson Ngxobongwana, for example, has his list of legals; and allegations of just how you get on that list would be libellous if printed here. "Nobs (as he is known) is a heavy operator," one white liberal told the FM.

Be that as it may, Ngxobongwana is resisting the removal to Khayelitsha. A visit to the place is enough to indicate why. Desolate, windswept, faceless, dehumanising — these terms are perfectly appropriate. At present, some 40 families have been moved into the core houses — people whose oral history is one of extraordinary complexity, but whose views are

firm.

"We hate it here," they told the FM. "It was better in KTC." The families were originally among those removed from that camp last year, and housed at Khayelitsha in huts. Their experiences are of dispossession, insecurity and factional violence. Why then was it better in KTC?

"Because there was work there," one woman told the FM. "Here there is nothing . . . we walk around in the sand looking for work." And the basis of communal existence in the squatter communities — informal activities right across the spectrum — has been destroyed. Crossroads, for example, may appal visitors who hold to Western preconceptions of what decent life should

**TOWNSHIP AND BUSH**

How many blacks are there in the western Cape? Figures vary widely, and in some cases are based on figures not updated since 1980. However, the picture is roughly as follows:

Those classified as "legal" in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, and contract workers: 209 807. These are housed in the established townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu; and there are "legals" in Crossroads.

Official estimates put the number of "illegals" at about 80 000, of whom 70 000 are in the Peninsula itself — and most in the squatter areas of Crossroads, KTC, Nyanga Bush, Cathedral and elsewhere.

Based on official 1980 figures (which gave an almost certainly understated *de facto* figure of over 183 000 for the western Cape) and a 4.6% birthrate, the black population of the region will swell to 287 000 by 1990 (it is probably over that already); 450 000 by 2000; and 707 000 by 2010.

The region is poor — but the homelands are poorer.

Any figures relating to blacks in the western Cape must be treated with circumspection. It has been noted that at those times when government announced one or another concession, many simply emerged from the bush. In times of trouble they melt back into seeming invisibility.

nearest station. And so on, it's all rather like fantasyland by the sea.

However, it is apparent that even as well-informed an official as Gunter cannot predict what will happen once the first phase of Khayelitsha is complete — leaving, according to official plans, a further 35 000 houses to be completed in unimpeachable phases over the next 12-15 years. Where will the money come from? So far a tender has been placed for Khayelitsha's first shopping centre (a R700 000 development), but distance and the basic aridity of the area are all too likely to deter private enterprise from investing in this massive luxury of apartheid.

**Question of control**

Lauren Plazky, a SA Labour and Development Research Unit (SADRU) researcher, describes the treatment of western Cape blacks as a long saga of the "need of controlling and containing urbanisation." As for Khayelitsha: "It's not a question of housing — government would like to see it interpreted as housing, but it's control... it's the nearest they can get to a banishment." On the enormous costs of the project, she adds: "They should have used the capital that exists in the city." White authorities, she feels, would like to "displace" black

urbanisation to Khayelitsha, with the coloured community a buffer zone between black and white — "just as the 'coloured' chamber is a (political) buffer."

Perhaps it will be lack of money that halts Khayelitsha: the State's coffers are empty. To remove Lange, Gugulethu and Nyanga — and all the squatters in their various government-imposed categories — and to build a city out of such disruption, rampant ideology, and scorn for the cost that will be borne by the taxpayer, seems an impossible dream.

Unfortunately, the ideologues have a long way to go before they run out of steam. Khayelitsha seen as a product of apartheid, is an attempt to create a black homeland in the Cape Peninsula, and to "consolidate" it through persecution and inducements like the selective concession of leasehold. Higher rents in the established townships could provide another such "inducement."

The Progressive Federal Party's research director Nic Olivier feels the old squatter camps like Modderdam and Umheli should have been left alone — there was far less crowding there than in Crossroads, for example, and "they built their own shacks. Government didn't supply anything."

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307

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Olivier sums up: "Khayelitsha is a last ditch attempt to prop up ideology." Fortuitously, he feels, "it can't work." And while Khayelitsha might once have seemed a "easy solution to the removals from Lange Nyanga and Gugulethu, I have the feeling government has deviated from this point of view."

**Resistance movement**

According to one journalist who closely monitors the squatting situation in the Peninsula, the squatters have become "a resistance movement, a civil disobedience movement. They embody this through their demands for human rights. There's a simple underlying fact: government wants to break up this movement." Dispersing the squatters would do this.

Nonetheless, there is clearly considerable uncertainty among some officials over the future of Khayelitsha — particularly those who have to face the reality of it on a daily basis. It is important, therefore, to pose the question: who pushed the "go" button on the project in the first place? There is some evidence that it was State President P W Botha himself. And who will disperse this all-powerful figure that the western Cape, for all time, has been lost to apartheid?



# Families in Peddie feel forgotten

271  
E. Post  
27/10/89

Weekend Post  
Correspondent

"THERE is no employment and nobody cares, our future is very bleak and we are reliant on the goodwill of many church groups for our survival."

These are the words of one of the 2 000 people living on the Peddie commonage in Ciskei. The people, consisting of two communities, were resettled in Ciskei in September, 1982.

"We were taken from our farm in Alexandria, our belongings were thrown onto lorries and then we were dumped here. We had to sell the cattle we had in Alexandria because there was no transport," one of the group said.

"The Government promised us they would look after us but nothing has been done. If there is a job, we have to compete with the local town people and they get the job.

"There are even some families here, some consisting of 10 people, where the only income is the R80 pension they get every two months," he said.

The Rev Alf Dlamini, rector of the Anglican Church in Peddie, said there were many problems with pensions.

"It is quite common for people have to wait up to five years after applying, before the first money arrives. And, even then, how long can a large family live on R40 a month?"

"Our church runs a vegetable scheme and we have 20 families who have a little plot on church

grounds. They grow vegetables there for their home consumption and sell their surplus to the other people.

"We are trying to create the conditions whereby these people can become self-sufficient but given the environment in which they find themselves, this is virtually impossible."

There are three feeding schemes, financed by the Dioceses of Port Elizabeth and the South African Council of Churches.

The resettlement camp has a school, but there are no other facilities. But, as Mr Dlamini explains: "The children are often just too hungry to learn anything. Another problem is that the parents often do not have enough money to pay for school books and again the people become dependent on others."

The residents of the camp get their water from a tank, which is filled from a dam outside Peddie. But this is often empty and then the people from the camp have to walk up to two kilometres for water.

"With the water shortage, sometimes the people from Peddie also come to use our water and with 28 families per tap this exhausts the water supply and we then have no water in the camp," one of the people said.

Mr Dlamini said the people in the resettlement camp were damaging the ecology.

"There is so little land that can be used for grazing, in two or three years this will have all been used

up and there will be none left."

He said that if the proposed removals of the people from Glenmore to Peddie were undertaken, the situation could get even worse.

"Then there will be even more people competing for scarce resources," he said.

"I see there are plots demarcated on the commonage for the new arrivals but I also hear they refuse to be moved. So we can just wait and see what happens.

"The people in the resettlement camp are very critical of the South African and Ciskian Governments. We were dumped in this place, nobody has cared for us and we don't know if we will be moved again," a pensioner said.

"The Ciskian Government is interested only in the land they got from Pretoria because they moved us from the white corridor. They are also interested in the tax we pay. We even have to pay tax on our R80 pension.

"There is nothing at all for us here!"

With no prospect of employment and, therefore, no income except the pensions, their dependence on charity for survival and little hope of bettering their situation, the future looks very bleak for the people on the Peddie commonage.

Forcibly removed from their viable communities, they were dumped in Peddie two years ago. They believe the authorities have forgotten and abandoned them.

With no prospect of work for her family, an old woman sits forlornly outside her shack on the Peddie commonage.

100 000

3/1/84  
to be (27)

**moved**

**soon**

**Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau**

ABOUT 100 000 people from Northern Natal 'black spots' will be relocated along the banks of the Sundays River in the next few months.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has confirmed that 1 800 sites are being laid out for the people of Matiwane's Kop, Jonono's Kop, and other places around the white areas of Ladysmith.

A spokesman for the Association for Rural Advancement said the removals will take place within the next few months once the infrastructure has been completed.

The 'relocated' people will be part of about 100 000 Blacks in the Ladysmith area who are destined to be removed from their traditional homes.

'In some cases it costs the taxpayer about R3 500 to move each family. This is a lot of money to spend in times of economic recession,' he said.

He said the sites, near Ekuvekeni, showed 'the Government's resolve to its removal policy in spite of the prohibitive costs'.

Mr Welcome Shabala, whose father is a landowner at Matiwane's Kop and a prominent community leader, said in spite of widespread unemployment, at least his community was not starving, as they could farm their land.

'But to dump us in the veld on hard dry ground. Where will we find work or grow our food?'

'From what I have heard of the rumours about us having to move, our people are not happy.'

(271) ~~344~~ D. Disputa  
12/11/54

# Call to find housing for DV sub-tenants

EAST LONDON — A Duncan Village community leader, Mr "Abey" Roberts, called on the city council yesterday "to sort out the mess" that had resulted from moving coloured families to Buffalo Flats.

Mr Roberts, the chairman of the Duncan Village Tenants' Association, said some families were "living in appalling conditions".

"Something has to be done urgently for these residents in Duncan Village."

He said the problem had arisen because the council was moving tenant families to Buffalo Flats "but the sub-tenants are left behind".

"When the council moves families out the lights and water are cut off. Sometimes buildings are also demolished. The sub-tenants in the out-buildings and shacks on the properties are then left in dire circumstances."

He said "quite a few" people had been affected. He put the figure at "more than a hundred".

"Why can't the council also move the sub-tenants?"

Mr Roberts accused the council of moving families from Duncan Village "in a haphazard way".

"Either the council or the CMC (Coloured Management Committee) are to blame for what is happening."

He said he was concerned about the health problem that resulted when people were left without water.

"I can understand that these people can't be housed overnight, but something must be done."

He said it was up to the government and the city council to find accommodation for the sub-tenants "because they wanted to move people from Duncan Village".

The chairman of the CMC, Mr J. F. Temmers, said there were "simply not enough houses".

He said the CMC was "having the matter out" with the city council.

"We have had no answer from them."

The city councillor with the housing portfolio, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, said the council had received no complaints or requests from Mr Roberts.

"We are having a meeting with the CMC and Mr Peter Mopp (MP for Border) tomorrow and we will discuss the allocation of houses then."

She said people were moved to new houses at Buffalo Flats according to the order on the council's waiting list.

She said if Mr Roberts had a complaint he could bring it to the attention of the council's housing department who would then take up the matter. — DDR

# Residents Will Not Move

271  
C. P. Press  
18/11/84



ELLA NXASANA: "Now we can start up grading."

**AFTER two decades of uncertainty, the people of Chesterville — one of Durban's oldest townships — have been given a reprieve from relocation.**

According to a Government scheme announced 20 years ago, all 12 000 Chesterville residents were supposed to be relocated.

But Co-operation and Development Minister Gertrude Viljoen this week announced that Chesterville was not going to be moved.

Port Natal Administration Board chief director Henric du Plessis said several individuals and organisations — including

**BY HANCOCK HATSHWAYO AND CP CORRESPONDENT**

his board — have been pressing for the reprieve.

Also involved in the battle were the Ningizimu Council and the Chesterville Residents' Association — a Joint Rent Action Committee affiliate.

Mr. Du Plessis said the township will be maintained as an "urban black township". Because of its location, it will not be incorporated into KwaZulu.

"Because Chesterville is surrounded by white and Indian areas, there is no way we can acquire land to link it to KwaZulu," he said.

According to Dr Viljoen's announcement, residents are going to be able to buy their

homes on a 99-year lease system.

Now residents can start upgrading their homes — a move which has been shelved for some time due to uncertainty about the future of the area.

Negotiations are also under way for buying more land to extend the township. This means more homes can be built — after years of a freeze on development.

Acting Ningizimu Council chairperson Ella Nxasana was elated about the news. She told City Press that the upgrading of the township would receive top priority in the council.

She said approval has been given for negotiations for the extension of the boundaries.

# 200 face removal to camp in Natal

By Jo-Anne Collinge

271  
About 200 residents of Stendahl Mission, Natal, face removal tomorrow unless they mount a successful last-ditch legal effort to stay the eviction.

The Lutheran Mission near Weenen is now owned by an agricultural concern, Sun Valley Estates, and residents are to be removed as squatters under the 1936 Lands and Trusts Act, according to a spokesman for the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra).

Government vehicles would be arriving to move them to the huge Waayhoek resettlement

camp in the Ladysmith area, he said.

Afra was assisting residents to consult lawyers in a bid to stay the eviction, the spokesman said.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has earmarked the entire Waayhoek camp for families displaced from white farmland.

When *The Star* visited Waayhoek three weeks ago, only the barest infrastructure had been provided.

Official comment on the threatened action against the residents was not available at the time of going to press.

# Homes demolished as families are moved

CAPT TAYLOR 28/11/84 271

**Own Correspondent**  
MARITZBURG. — About 250 people were removed from their homes near Weenen to the Waayhoek resettlement camp in northern Natal yesterday.

Last month, 30 families

were moved to Waayhoek, and in July 40 other families, some receiving R1 700 compensation each, were resettled in the Ladysmith District. The people moved yesterday received no compensation.

The 37-family com-

munity near Weenen have lived on this land since 1860, when they were part of the Lutheran Stendahl Mission that sold the property to the Sun Valley Estates in 1978.

At the time of the sale, verbal assurances were given that the existing Stendahl community would not be forced out of their homes.

"These people are squatters, and the government is helping the farmer who leases the land to move them off his property," said a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development at Maritzburg.

People classified as "squatters" are not eligible for compensation, the spokesman said.

A convoy of 42 government trucks, with a crew of Mapede-speaking people from Pretoria, transported the community's belongings to their new homes 50km away.

A number of women and community leaders watched their wattle-and-daub homes being demolished and their possessions being loaded on to the trucks. It was evident that they were reluctant to move.

## 'Hopeless'

"It is hopeless — there is nothing we can do as black people," one of the women said.

The Rev X L Zulu, who ministered to the community, said the people were resigned to the situation and hoped for the best.

A spokesman from the Association for Rural Advancement said the unpopularity of resettlement was shown "in the use of non-Zulu speaking Africans to resettle black people in Natal".

# 250 'squatters'

moved to

# Waayhoek

## Pietermaritzburg Bureau

28/11/84  
271

ABOUT 250 people were removed from their homes near Weenen to the Waayhoek resettlement camp in Northern Natal yesterday.

This was despite denials by Government spokesmen that no removals were occurring in the area.

Last month 30 families were moved to Waayhoek and in July, 40 other families, some receiving R1 700 compensation each, were resettled in the Ladysmith District.

The people moved yesterday received no compensation.

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At the time of the sale verbal assurances were given that the existing Stendahl community would not be forced out of their homes.

'These people are squatters and the Government is helping the farmer who leases the land to move them off his pro-

perty,' said a spokesman for the Department of Cooperation and Development at Pietermaritzburg.

People classified as 'squatters' are not eligible for compensation, the spokesman said.

A convoy of 42 Government trucks transported the belongings of the community to their new tin hut homes 50 km away.

The removal cost the Government an estimated R3 700.

Speaking to a number of women and community leaders watching their wattle and daub homes being demolished and possessions being loaded onto the trucks the Mercury learned they were 'very reluctant to move'.

'It is hopeless. There is nothing we can do as black people,' one of the women said.

Reverend X L Zulu, who ministered to the community, said the people were resigned to the situation.

Mr S B Sindane, headmaster of the community's 162 pupil school, said a new school building had to be stopped half way last year, after more than R1 000 was spent, on the instruction of the new landowners.

## REMOVALS

# The agony of Rooigrond

271

FM 30/11/84

The policy of "black spot" removals sometimes leaves a tiny abandoned community living in poverty and bewilderment. Their plight can also be compounded by official misunderstandings, disagreements about past promises, the attitude of homeland governments — and even tribal traditions that cause people to reject such solutions as are offered.

A case in point is the once self-sufficient community from Machaviestad in the Potchefstroom area. For 13 years its people have been waiting at Rooigrond in Bophuthatswana for the SA government to give them the land they claim they were promised. Pretoria says the matter is no concern of SA.

The community is the Barolong ba Ntsinoga tribe which once owned about 1 667 ha of arable land and substantial livestock at Machaviestad. Now they live in destitution but still adamantly refuse to place themselves under their tribal "juniors" although this could solve their land and livelihood problems.

Machaviestad was declared a "black spot" in the early Sixties. In 1971 the tribe moved and ended up at Rooigrond — an arid wind-swept piece of land beyond Lichtenburg on the road to Mafikeng.

The community dwindled to about 550 people as hundreds migrated to the cities. Livestock has diminished from 230 head of cattle in 1971 to 40; sheep and goats from 450 to 30, and horses from 50 to four.

The 550 die-hards live in a cluster of rusted tin shacks on the bare veld. Although erected 13 years ago, the tiny tin settlement gives the impression of being recently established despite the depredations of rust. There is no school, no shop and no

crop yield.

The community subsists on remittances from relatives working in Potchefstroom and Johannesburg, says Simon Makodi, the 60-year-old headman.

Some help has come from other sources. In 1982, Makodi says, the SA Council of Churches (SACC) gave his people R3 300 specifically to grow vegetables. But, he says, they could not do so because of the drought and because their water pump is broken.

Makodi also tells *FM*: "The government promised to give us land equal in size and richness to Machaviestad, our ancestral home, when we were moved from there. We were even shown some lands but, unfortunately, these were dry lands and not good for both ploughing and grazing. So we turned them down.

### "Temporary" accommodation

"We negotiated with Chief Kebalepile Montshioa of Montshioa Village in Mafikeng to allow us to remain here temporarily while the government was looking for suitable land for us. We were supposed to remain at Rooigrond for three months.

"At this moment we don't even have anybody to talk to about our situation. The government last spoke to us in 1973. They said we should join Bophuthatswana and we told them we would like them to give us compensatory land before we do so."

Pretoria sees things differently: "These people were taken to Rooigrond to be part of the people of Montshioa. As far as the department is concerned, this whole matter is closed," the chief liaison officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, Johan Oosthuizen, tells the *FM*.

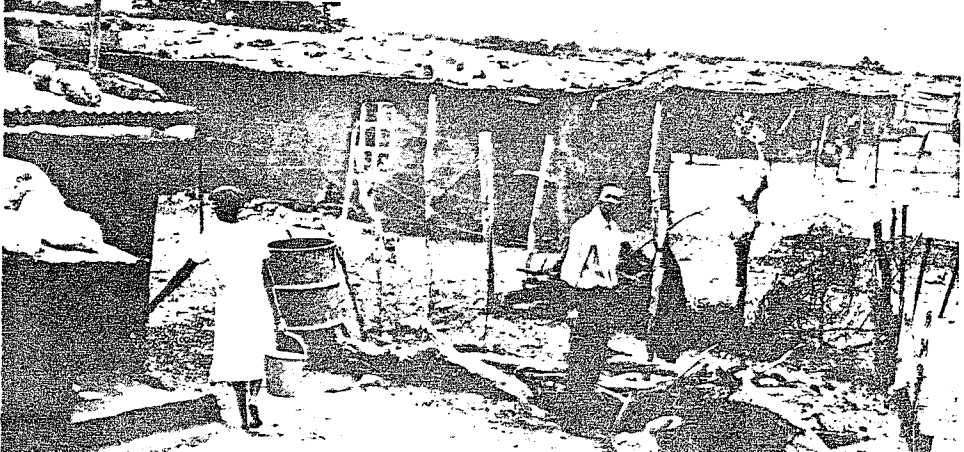
Who is right? At this stage it is probably impossible to say. But the Bophuthatswana government seems to back Pretoria's case.

The Barolong ba Modibowa, of whom those of Ntsinoga are a part, comprise a section of the Tswana people of Bophuthatswana. President Lucas Mangope has asked Makodi and his people to join other Barolong either at Montshioa Village or at Bodibe. Here tribal pride enters the picture. The community regards the Barolong ba Ratshidi at Montshioa and Barolong ba Rapulana at Bodibe as junior branches of the tribe.

Says Makodi: "As senior brothers, we Barolong ba Ntsinoga cannot in terms of traditional lore and custom fall under our junior brothers. There would not be anything wrong traditionally, if the people at Montshioa or those at Bodibe sought refuge under our control, but never the other way round. This is never done. We are their big brothers in terms of status traditionally and this has to remain so."

So Makodi and his people wait for a miracle. They could, presumably, have their share of tribal land if they joined other Barolong as requested. This is obviously Pretoria's opinion on what they should do — and seemingly its impression of what they had done.

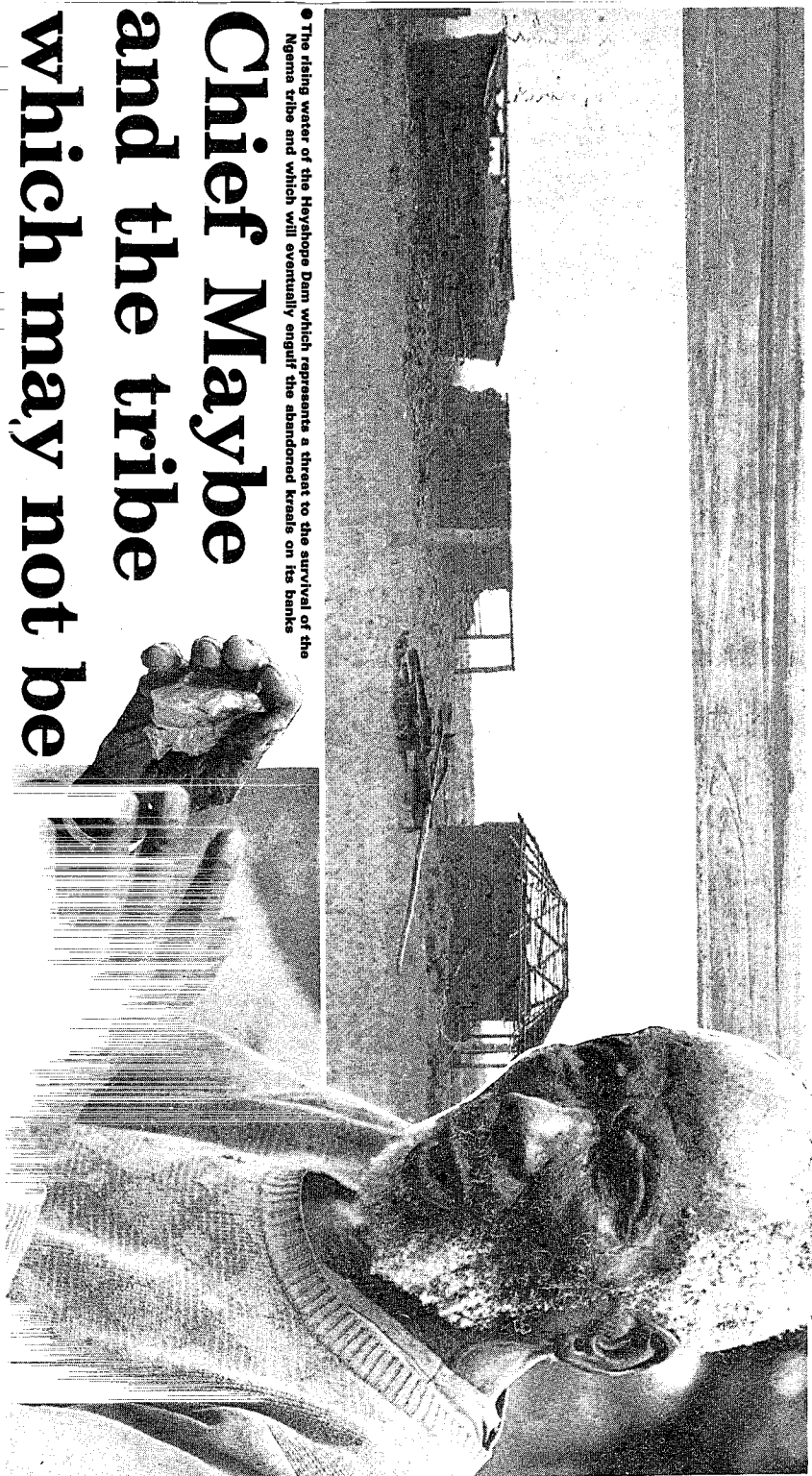
Apart from the question of the initial removal, which like all such "people clearances" was iniquitous, it is possible to feel some sympathy for everyone concerned. Tribal pride, it seems, keeps Makodi and his people in destitution. How could any reasonable bureaucrat anticipate such a problem when using a map to decide where people should live. But paternalism tends to breed such error.





S. Egners 2/12/84 (271)

Portrait of a divided community facing removal ...



● The rising water of the Heyshope Dam which represents a threat to the survival of the Ngema tribe and which will eventually engulf the abandoned kraals on its banks

# Chief Maybe and the tribe which may not be

NOBODY had heard of the "great place" of the Ngema "tribe" as we crawled along the pot-holed and creviced road asking directions in a remote area of the Eastern Transvaal.

An official from the Department of Co-operation and Development had told us that Mr Cuthbert Ngema was to be installed as acting chief of the Ngema tribe at "the great place" this weekend.

We wanted to interview the man about to be boosted to prominence as leader of a community under threat of removal. A man that had the audacity to write to the Queen of England and Mrs Margaret Thatcher earlier this year about the tribe's plight.

"Oh, Cuthbert's place," was the response when we elaborated. "Go left when you get to that clump of trees at the top of the hill."

Neither did many of the people living on the farm called KwaNgema know that Mr Cuthbert Ngema was to be installed as their acting chief amidst great festivities this weekend.

Those that had heard about it said they would boycott the event as they had never had a chief before because they were a family and not a tribe. So they did not see why they should have one now. As a predominantly Zulu family, they believed Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to be their chief.

The confusion deepened when we eventually arrived at Mr Ngema's kraal.

He was not too sure whether he was being installed as acting chief this weekend or not.

"May I phone you on Friday and let you know?" he asked on Wednesday as the dust from the Co-operation and Development man's truck settled on the road behind his kraal.

It all seemed to hinge on a phone call he would get from Pretoria the following day.

But would he still have time to make preparations for such a big feast, we asked, still studying the programme of events for the installation given to us by the same Co-operation and Development official Mr Ngema had spoken to.

### Shrugged

He shrugged and looked uncomfortable. It was not for him to decide. He would phone from "the GG camp" (Water Affairs camp) at the Heyshope dam and let us know.

Co-operation and Development headquarters in Pretoria on Thursday confirmed that Mr Ngema was to be installed as acting chief this weekend.

"He has already been acting as head of the family for quite some time. He is being installed with his prior knowledge and consultation," said Mr Johan Oosthuizen, public relations officer for the department.

However, by Friday night, Cuthbert had not phoned to confirm his installation.

★ ★ ★

THIS incident epitomises the confusion and lack of communication that has arisen in the KwaNgema community since the government threatened in 1982 to move them from their farm near Piet Retief in the Eastern Transvaal.

It has led to a split in the leadership of the community and much bitterness over the lack of negotiation between their elected leaders and the Department of Co-operation and Development which prefers to deal with Cuthbert Ngema, a man who does not appear to have much support in the community.

The department has finally called a

*The problem that faces would-be chief Mr Cuthbert Ngema, is that he's not sure if he's chief and his tribe aren't sure if they're a tribe. All that's certain is that the government officials want Mr Ngema, but his community do not*

**By MARION WHITEHEAD  
and HERBERT MABUZA**



● Self-sufficiency: a child from the Mathebula family grinds mealies

meeting in Pretoria in the New Year at which it will talk with both Mr Ngema and the committee elected by a council of all the male household heads on the farm.

The installation of Mr Ngema this weekend, however, may serve to further antagonise the two factions, who have indicated they will attend the Pretoria meeting.

The Black Sash sees the upgrading of Mr Ngema to chief as part of a government ploy to split the community and so reduce resistance from KwaNgema people to resettlement. In a pamphlet on "The Myth of Voluntary Removals" they cite Mathopiesad, Badipaa and Mogopa as examples of the government using this tactic in the Transvaal.

"The process of dividing communi-

ties by setting up, bribing and manipulating leaders is generally effective, from the State's point of view. The question of whether to resist or to collaborate splits families down the middle," says the Black Sash report.

### Tradition

The KwaNgema people have a strong tradition of democracy.

After the death of Mr Stuurman Ngema — who made history when he became the first black to be granted land in the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek last century — leadership of the community was passed down the line of eldest sons of eldest sons of Stuurman.

This leader acted as a watchman looking after the family's interests

and taking decisions only in conjunction with the *umdeni* (council of male household heads).

A committee was elected by the *umdeni* when the late Mr Gabriel Ngema became incapable of carrying out his responsibilities. But then he signed an agreement with the government consenting to the removal and resettlement of the KwaNgema people.

The committee, chaired by Mr Moses Ngema, said he had no right to do this and they have been at loggerheads with him and his successor, Mr Cuthbert Ngema, ever since.

The committee will not be attending Mr Ngema's installation this weekend — if it does in fact take place.

"You can't have a chief for one family. If you do that, then all the *umdeni* will have to be chiefs," Mr Moses Ngema told the Sunday Express this week.

Until now the Department of Co-operation and Development has refused to meet the elected committee to discuss the removal issue, preferring to negotiate with Mr Gabriel Ngema and his successor, Mr Cuthbert Ngema.

But not one of the numerous people questioned by the Sunday Express in KwaNgema this week supported Mr Cuthbert Ngema and few respected him. All said they supported the committee of Mr Moses Ngema and did not want to leave KwaNgema.

Another complication in the threatened removal of KwaNgema is the Heyshope Dam, built by the Department of Water Affairs and which will cover a portion of KwaNgema.

Most people spoken to this week welcomed the dam, although some saw it as an excuse for the govern-

ment to move them off their farm. They said that the 20 kraals affected by the rising water level could move further up. They suggested the government compensate them with unoccupied land adjacent to their farm.

### Good idea

Mr Cuthbert Ngema also thought this would be a good idea.

"We are poor people. How will we move to another place?" he said.

The KwaNgema people's reluctance to leave their farm is not surprising. It is prime agricultural land and the Ngemas and their tenants grow enough mealies to sell a surplus to the local farmers' co-op. Their herds of cattle are large and fat.

The men that come to the Reef to work do so for cash to buy consumer goods, not out of dire necessity.

Mr Stuurman Ngema obviously had

a good eye for land when he chose this farm as payment for his services to Boer leaders.

But now the people of KwaNgema question what these promises — ratified by both the old ZAR Volksraad and the British government under King Edward VII — are worth today.

"If the government does not honour the promises of the past, black people will have no faith in the 99-year leasehold system. We are learning that, even the title deeds and letters from presidents are not enough to secure our land — what good is leasehold in such a situation?" said the committee earlier this year in their letter to the Queen of England, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr P W Botha.

"We are landowners who have built up our lives and history at KwaNgema — we beg you not to make us landless squatters in some impoverished homeland area," they said.



● Mr. Alfred Ngema: those early promises mean nothing  
Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

## Justice has fled, an old man laments

IT GRIEVES Mr Alfred Ngema that justice and fair play have fled the land of KwaNgema, the large fertile farm in the Eastern Transvaal where he has lived all his life.

"There is no honesty now," says the oldest living member of the Ngema family who still remembers the Anglo-Boer war.

He was the youngest son of Mr Stuurman Ngema, the man who was originally given the farm near Piet Retief by Boer leaders in return for his services as messenger between them and the Zulu leader, Mpande.

"In those days people kept their promises fine," lamented the old man.

"We did not steal the land, and now the government comes here as if we did."

"That tells us Stuurman worked for nothing, and those early promises

mean nothing," said the frail man who will have to move his kraal to escape the rising water of the new Heyshope dam.

He is not happy with the way the government has handled the removal issue, or the fact that it has not dealt with the community's democratically elected leaders.

He said the Ngema family had never had their own chief before, and he did not recognise Mr Gabriel Ngema's agreement to move from KwaNgema.

Gabriel got on a flying machine on his own without telling the elder people what was happening and agreed to the whole thing.

"That's not how people here do things. Gabriel had no right to do it without us all agreeing. It's not his land, it's our land," he said.

# 'Please remove black spots'

271

**LADYSMITH'S white farmers are trying to pressurise black community members into leaving the areas.**

**By JABULANI SIKHAKHANE**

This accusation was made this week by local community leaders, who said the farmers were trying to break the resistance of the people to forced removals.

Matiwane's Kop Community leader Percy Hlophe told City Press that neighbouring farmers had attempted to pressurise the community into accepting being removed from the area.

Mr Hlophe said that the Langlaagte Farmers' Association chairman had asked the Government long ago to remove "these people. They are not using the land productively".

Relations worsened when Matiwane's Kop residents donated about 153

bags of grain to the victims of Cyclone Domoina.

Mr Hlophe said the Farmers' Association called a special meeting at Winter-ton. It is not known what they discussed.

But there was a great possibility that they discussed ways of putting more pressure on the Government to speed up their removal, he said.

He spoke about how the farmers had prevented the people from getting water from a natural spill they had been using for decades.

One farmer even threatened to poison the water if these people ever set their feet on his farm.

According to a statement issued by the Association For Rural Advancement, "hostile" white farmers have frequently used ecological issues to justify the removal of "black spots".

The statement further said the Ladysmith Farmers' Association's president had made an urgent plea to the Government "to speed up black spot removals" in the district.

In his speech to the Association's annual meeting in 1981, the president claimed that "subsistence farming on small holdings in Natal has failed".

"It has, over the years, been detrimental to the province as a whole. The land has become devoid of vegetation, and soil has been destroyed with far-reaching damage to the Tugela-Vaal system."

In a recent debate on the Co-operation and Development Amendment Act, the Klip River district MP said: "In my constituency there are so-called black spots."

## 'Let us stay in Weenen'

ABOUT 40 families from Stendahl's Mission near Weenen were removed to the controversial Waaihoek camp outside Ladysmith this week.

On Tuesday their homes were destroyed and the families - with their belongings - were loaded onto trucks and driven 60km to their new tin hut "homes".

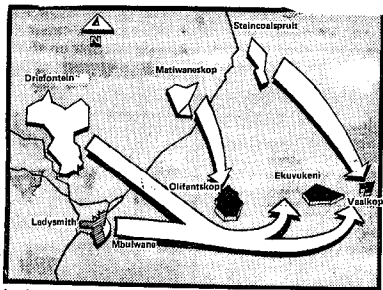
There is an outcry in the area over the lack of water and shopping facilities. The nearest shop is 14km away.

The removals are the first in a scheme by the Government - which could include 100 000

people - in the Ladysmith area.

Workers from the Association for Rural Advancement said people told them they were being "moved against their will".

At the camp, there is almost no hope of em-



Ladysmith's removals: It's all starting ...

ployment for any of the new people in the vicinity, and they will have to travel 40km to Ladysmith to look for work.

In terms of the 1936 Land Act, the local magistrate is supposed to hold an inquiry into the legal rights of the people to land.

# love these

# DILEMMA IN THE BUSH OVER TWO BLACK COMMUNITIES

WHILE white South Africa is recovering from the latest round of township turmoil, a human drama is unfolding in the lush countryside of Piet Retief near the Swaziland border.

The shades of Paul Kruger, King Edward VII, Pixley Sime and Saul Mkhize are looking on. Walk-on players include the likes of President Botha, Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Mr Enos Mabuza.

On the sides, representatives of the Western media and the Anti-Apartheid Movement are watching with eagle eyes.

The main actors are the two black communities of Kwangema and Driefontein and various government officials.

The main plot revolves round the removal of black settlements from rural "white" South Africa.

But there is a twist: the rising water level of a new dam which will soon flood part of the land areas of these two communities.

Act 1 of the drama is set in the 19th century. Stuurman Ngema, a Zulu ally of the Voortrekkers, is promised land by both President M W Pretorius and Commandant-General Paul Kruger.



In the Driefontein settlement there is no higher ground where people can move to. The land is fully settled by plot-holders and their tenants. When I visited Kwangema on Tuesday the people I spoke to had no conception of how the dam would affect them.

They know in a vague way that their land and their communal existence are threatened, but they are patently unable even to contemplate the thought of moving.

One old man asked simply whether, as a white, I also feel their pain. The Driefontein people are tougher, they will clearly resist any forced removal.

In a non-apartheid South Africa the solution would have been simple: the people of both Driefontein and Kwangema would have been compensated by land from the adjoining white farms, some of which have been expropriated.

But there's the rub — there can be no doubt that if any removal is carried out the policy of consolidation will be an inextricable part of the process.

This, is any event, is how the Western world will see it, regardless of how much South Africa may protest that the real reason is the dam.

## Exception

Eventually the Transvaal Government makes a singular exception and allocates a farm, Kaffir Locatie, in the Wakkerstroom district, to Stuurman and his people.

In 1905 King Edward grants an order reserving Kaffir Locatie for the heirs and successors of the late Stuurman. Over time it becomes the settlement of Kwangema, a contented and self-sufficient community of 4 000 people living on 5 000 morgen of land valued at R7-million.

Together they own 15 tractors and they sell their surplus production to a local (white) co-operative.

Act 2 of the drama is dominated by Pixley Seme, one of the founders of the African National Congress in 1912.

Correctly anticipating that blacks would soon be prohibited from acquiring any land in "white" South Africa, he forms a company, the Native Farmers' Association of Africa.

It buys up several farms before the Land Act of 1913 puts a statutory end to it. One of them is the farm Driefontein close to Kwangema.

Today the area of 2 400ha is divided into 300 freehold plots housing a total of 15 000 people, of whom about a quarter are self-sufficient small farmers.

## Shot

The last act starts in the middle of the 1970s. The Government embarks on a concerted drive to clear the remaining black spots, among others Driefontein and Kwangema.

The Kwangema people are offered rocky, mountainous land in the Kwangema homeland, or one of the poorest areas in KwaZulu.

The Driefontein people are first told that they will be split up in three ethnic sections and be resettled to their "proper" respective homelands.

Although small abd representative sections within the communities are prepared to contemplate these offers, the bulk of the people vehemently opposes any removals.

At one of the meetings the Driefontein leader, Saul Mkhize, is shot dead by a white policeman, who in the

# Is there no way out for these people under threat from the tide of events?

By HERMANN GILIOMEE

trials declares that his life was threatened by an angry mob. He is acquitted.

By now the world attention has become focused on the issue of removals. During his European tour Mr P W Botha has to listen to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reading him a letter from the Kwangema people asking for help in their struggle against removal.

The Government goes on record as saying that there will not be forced removals in future. The Western Press notes that it will judge this assurance in the light of what happens to the people of Kwangema and Driefontein.

In the meantime a twist has occurred. A dam serving the industrial area of Secunda has been built which will flood parts of Kwangema and Driefontein. How much is in dispute.

At Driefontein about a fifth of the plots will apparently be affected, while an engineer estimates that at Kwangema more than half of the land may be below the 100-year flood level.

Deputy Minister Ben Wilkins has, however, indicated that less than half will be affected.

The communities are

adamant that they want to stay on in the parts that will not be flooded, but Dr Koornhof has said that they must go, because "in the interest of the development of the country all South Africans must make sacrifices, both black and white".

The people of Driefontein have had no word from the Government on the issue of removal since the middle of 1983. Kwangema nothing since the end of 1983, when the Government reiterated its stand that the whole Ngema community must move because of the dam.

## Macabre

Over the past year Water-Affairs officials have been engaged in some macabre reburial arrangements.

Questioned in Parliament, Mr Wilkins on June 14 1984 said that the people of Kwangema had to be relocated on land that had been purchased "for this purpose" in terms of the land-consolidation proposals adopted in Parliament in 1975.

While the Government hoped to come to an agreement with the community about this issue, it expressed doubts about the representativeness of the

electd Ngema committee.

As Mr Wilkins expressed it: "The Government is negotiating with the tribal leaders of the community. We are not dealing with the people who say they are the elected representatives, as we could then find ourselves with problems."

The real problem was, however, that prominent anthropologists like the University of the Witwatersrand's Hammond-Tooke declared that the Ngema were not a tribe but something sui generis.

During the past week two significant developments have occurred. The people of Kwangema have heard that a discredited "tribal" leader, Cuthbert Ngema, will be installed as chief.

Eighty plot-owners of Driefontein have received a letter from Mr M Nietsche, local engineer of the construction team, stating: "You are hereby informed that the sluice gates of the Heyshope dam have already been closed and that the water level is rising.

"As a result your homes and the graves of your relatives will be flooded. You are hereby requested to move to higher ground and to approach us to make arrangements regarding the above-mentioned graves."

## Initiative

This is also how Mr Enos Mabuza, Chief Minister of Kwangema, is viewing the issue. In an interview he told me: "The Government of Kwangema opposes resettlement and in particular that of the communities of Driefontein and Kwangema."

"We will not accept political and administrative responsibility for them if they are relocated in Kwangema. I feel as strongly about the issue of these two communities being resettled in or near Kwangema as I felt about the recent attempt to incorporate Kwangema and Ingavuma in Swaziland.

"I shall do as much as I did on that occasion to oppose it."

The other possibility is that the Kwangema and Driefontein people will be relocated in KwaZulu or on trust land which can later be incorporated in KwaZulu.

This puts the initiative in the hands of Chief Buthelezi. In a letter dated August 2 1984, he wrote to the chairman of the Ngema Committee:

## Inhuman

"We will not co-operate with the regime in carrying out their inhuman plans of dispossessing you and removing you from your ancestral homes where you have title to land and dumping you in the middle of nowhere."

On reflection he added: "It may, of course, be quite possible for the Government to dump people in some of the trust-land farms over which we have no control because they are, technically speaking, not yet part of KwaZulu."

Perhaps the only hope for the people in Kwangema and Driefontein is a statement from Chief Buthelezi that he will in no circumstances assist in their resettlement in or near KwaZulu.

In the weeks to come the Western media will be watching the drama unfolding in this corner of South Africa. The sluice gates of the Heyshope dam have been closed and the water level is rising.

# Fears grow of sudden blitz on removals

271  
Ston  
5/12/84  
By Jo-Anne Collinge

Rural fieldworkers around the country are expecting a sudden swoop on black freehold settlements which have for years mounted determined resistance against removal to the homelands.

The conclusion that massive forced removals are on the cards was reached at a two-day workshop of fieldworkers held in Johannesburg.

At a Press conference following the meeting workers highlighted several pointers:

- The preparation of huge removal camps, especially in the Ladysmith area of Natal, but also at Oshoek near kaNgwane and Onderstepoort near Sun City. It was pointed out that these camps had been established at great cost and would not be left unused.

- Statements to outsiders — politicians and newsmen — that removal of specific communities is to go ahead, despite a breakdown in talks between the

authorities and the residents.

"It is particularly about the united, strong communities that we are worried," a spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said. Attempts to divide the people and withdrawal of services had not dislodged settlements like kwaNgema and Driefontein in the Eastern Transvaal, Maitiwane's Kop in Natal or Mgwali in the Eastern Cape.

"As these people have pushed back the frontiers of control, the State has no option but to move them (by force)."

Particular concern was expressed about kwaNgema — where a number of factors including the removal of graves to the edge of the property had stirred strong rumours that forced removal was imminent.

It is believed that kaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabiza has had talks at Ministerial level and has made it known he is not prepared to receive the people of kaNgwane or neighbouring Driefontein into his homeland.

RSM 6/12/86 (291)

## LABOUR NEWS

# Rosholt calls for end to removals

Labour Correspondent

ONE of the country's top businessmen has urged the Government to reconsider forced removals of black people and laws which deprive blacks of South African citizenship.

This call is made by Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of the giant Barlow Rand group, in the Barlows annual report, released this week. It is seen as significant because businessmen have tended not to take up forced removals and citizenship as an issue.

The statement also criticised the black education system by implication. He said "inadequate education" was "the greatest single bar to the ability of blacks to participate meaningfully in the (free enterprise) system and the national economy".

Attempts to restore the "credibility" of the black education system would, he said, "inevitably" involve establishing a single education department.

Other very important issues which the Government would have to examine and resolve included "the immediate termination of removals and resettlements based on ideological premises" and "the retention of South African citizenship".

Mr Rosholt also called for changes to the influx control system.

He said skilled blacks should be allowed to "move freely and to offer their skills anywhere where the market requires them".

This, he said, should take place "pending the design and development of a national urbanisation policy".

On granting of local government rights in black townships, Mr Rosholt said "a major problem" facing the authorities was to make the new black councils financially viable so that they could offer "meaningful" community services.

It was "very unlikely" that this could be achieved as long as black councils were expected only to rely on revenue from the townships and "the Government will have no option but to (financially) support the local authorities", he said.



Smuts 6/12/84 (271)

**RURAL field workers around the country are expecting a "sudden swoop" on black freehold settlements which have for years mounted determined resistance against removal to the homelands.**

The conclusion that massive forced removals are on the cards countrywide was reached at a two-day workshop of field workers held in Johannesburg.

At a Press conference following the meeting workers highlighted several pointers to removal:

- The preparation of huge removal camps, especially in the Lady-

# Removal axe set to strike again

smith area of Natal, but also at Oshoek near KaNgwane and Onderstepoort near Sun City. It was pointed out that these camps had been established at great cost and would not be left unused despite opposition of the communities earmarked for them;

- Statements to outsiders — politicians and newsmen — that removal of specific communities is to go ahead despite a breakdown in talks between the authorities and the affected residents.

"It is particularly about the united, strong

communities that we are worried," a spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said.

She pointed out that attempts to divide the people and withdrawal of services had not dislodged settlements like KwaNgema and Driefontein in the Eastern Transvaal, Matiwane's Kop in Natal or Mgwali in the Eastern Cape.

"As these people have pushed back the frontiers of control, the State has no option but to move them (by force)."

Particular concern was expressed about KwaNgema.

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# MP defends farm removals

**Political Reporter**

MR VAL Volker, National Party MP for Klip River, has defended the removal of the 250-person Stendahl community in Northern Natal to a new town some 60 km away.

At the same time, he said two members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly had adopted a 'positive' attitude to negotiations over the removal

of the community, in spite of condemnation of the removal by the KwaZulu Government.

Mr Volker said the two members had said that while it was not KwaZulu policy to assist with resettlements, white farmers and officials had been co-operative and understanding and, in turn, they would offer their positive co-operation to find a mutually

beneficial solution to the problem.

Last week, vehicles of the Department of Co-operation and Development removed the community, where it had lived for more than 100 years, to a new township, Waaihoek, near Ladysmith.

In a letter to the Mercury, Mr Volker said that as the land on which the community had lived was privately owned, the owner was entitled to evict the community, particularly as work offered to the community in exchange for the right to remain where they were had been turned down.

The Stendahl farm had become agriculturally useless because of uncontrolled overpopulation and overgrazing.

The Department of Co-operation and Development had offered alternative accommodation to the Stendahl people at Waaihoek, at a nominal site rental of R1 a year.

Corrugated iron houses had been provided as temporary accommodation to enable the people to build their own homes.

Waaihoek is a planned township where essential services such as clean piped water, clinics and schools are being provided by the State.

Stendahl had no clean piped water or clinics.

Maun 1/12/87 (27)

# Praying about forced move

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

A COMMUNITY threatened with forced removals from land near Lady-smith, on which they have been living for more than a century, will hold a prayer meeting tomorrow about their impending move.

Mr Percy Hlope, one of the community's leaders at Matiwane's Kop, said the meeting will also gauge the real feelings of the community about the removals.

The prayer meeting starts at 10 a.m. at Matiwane's Kop main high school situated 5 km from the Collings Path turn-off on the Lady-smith-Newcastle road.

The Department of Co-operation and Development plans to remove 6 720 people who are living near Matiwane's Kop. The community have

not yet been told when they will have to leave their homes, but 500 sites have been prepared for them at Uitvlugt in the Klip River district.

The department has denied that removals of the 100 000 blacks living in the 'black spots' of Natal have begun.

Last week about 250 'squatters' of the former Lutheran Stendhal Mission Station near Weenen were evicted from land they had occupied for 124 years and resettled at Waaihoek.

Miriam 8/12/54 (24)

# Fears of Natal forced removal

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

FEARS that military and police personnel would be used to resettle, forcibly, communities in Natal if they refused to move were expressed by Dr Dave Walwyn for the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), yesterday.

Speaking at the Nusas congress on the Pietermaritzburg campus, for an anti-rural removal motion, Dr Walwyn said that calling in the army and police was the only way for the State to resettle unwilling residents of the 189 'black spots' in Natal.

'On the one hand you have the Government continuing to establish resettlement camps and saying removals will go ahead.

'While on the other hand you have people who have repeatedly said that they will not be moved. Where will they meet except by the army and police being called in?' he said.

Dr Walwyn told the congress that the communities threatened with removals 'were so much stronger due to the lessons of the past'.

The motion, which was passed unanimously, condemned all 'policies leading to resettlement' and called for the 'right of people of South Africa to houses, security and comfort'.

Dr Walwyn told the Mercury that a basis for his fears was the pre-

cedent set at Magopa earlier this year.

'Armed personnel' from the army and police forcibly removed defiant residents at Magopa in the Western Transvaal to resettlement camps, he said.

A report outlining plans to launch a nationwide 'Education Charter Campaign' following the recent 'educational unrest and anger' in the country, was also passed.

One of the major priorities of the campaign will be to 'counter ideas of the school boycotts as "irresponsible", an idea frequently held by first year students coming out of 12 years of Christian National Education'.

Nusas also plans to include white English speaking schools, teachers training college, Afrikaans universities and technicons in its campaign.

Sowetan 10/12/84 271

# Wattville to give way to 'miners'

THE Government is planning to move out thousands of residents in Wattville, Benoni to make way for residents presently staying in a mine compound.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

This was revealed to THE SOWETAN at the weekend by Mr Noel Mlokoti, the mayor of Wattville, who added that the Government intended to implement this move within the next two years.

Wattville residents, Mr Mlokoti said, will be resettled in the nearby Daveyton township.

So serious is the matter that the Wattville Village Council will meet the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen in Pretoria tomorrow to discuss the fate of the township.

The 40-year-old township is one of the oldest black townships on the East Rand. It was established after the famous Etwatwa Old Location was demolished.

The Wattville Council will also be accompanied by Mr Tom Boya,

the mayor of Daveyton and chairman of the East Rand Urban Councils Association (Eruca). Mr Boya will be attending the meeting in his capacity as chairman of Eruca.

The meeting, which will also be attended by other senior officials of Dr Viljoen's department, will start at 9 am.

An angry Mr Mlokoti said since the beginning of this year, his council has been battling to be granted the 99-year leasehold rights to develop the area, but the Government "refused".

"We only discovered three weeks ago that the Government was refusing to grant us the rights because they were planning to move us to Daveyton and resettle all the families working for the ERPM mines, pres-

ently staying at the mine's compound in Comat, near Boksburg.

"Wattville is here to stay. When we meet Dr Viljoen tomorrow we are not going to plead but are going to demand what belongs to Wattville.

"All the other townships on the East Rand have been given their 99-year leasehold rights, and we have never been told why we have not received ours," Mr Mlokoti said.

# Minister denies mass removals

RUMOURS about imminent massive removals of black people by the government were denied in Pretoria yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

He was reacting in a statement to weekend Press reports that such moves were imminent.

A limited number of squatters who are illegally occupying private farms without the permission and against the wishes of the owners are being removed to SA Development trust land at Waaihoek in the Ladysmith district of Natal, where they are offered permanent legal settlement at a nominal annual rental of R1.

"Negotiations are continuing with certain black communities in the Transvaal and Natal with a view to arriving at acceptable arrangements for their re-settlement." — Sapa.

Sowetan 11/12/81 (27)

D. Disputes 12/12/84 (27)

# Resettlement claim disputed

**PIETERMARITZBURG** — The Association for Rural Advancement has rejected a statement by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerit Viljoen, that no "massive removals of black people were imminent" in Natal.

"If Dr Viljoen does not call the relocation of 9 970 people, from figures released by his own department, a massive removal then what does he consider a "massive removal?" Dr Dave Walwyn, for Afra, said here yesterday.

In a press statement Dr Viljoen denied "current rumours published

in certain newspapers about imminent massive removals of black people."

Dr Walwyn said: "Those communities affected hear the information from outside bodies.

"The 'rumours' are part of a strategy by the state to destabilise these communities by not directly informing them of their impending removals," he said.

He said resettled people were not permanently resettled as they only leased the land and some had been removed more than once after their initial resettlement.

December 12, 1984

Merry 278

# 9 000 to go, body claims

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

THE Association for Rural Advancement has questioned the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen's statement that no 'massive removals of black people were imminent' in Natal.

'If Dr Viljoen does not

call the relocation of 9 970 people, from figures released by his own department, a massive removal, then what does he consider a massive removal?' asked Dr Dave Walwyn, for the association.

Last month the Department of Co-operation and Development said those destined to be moved were 6 720 people from Matiwane's Kop, to Uitvlugt, 2 380 people from Kirkentuloch and Driefontein, to Waaihoek, and 420 people from Steenkoolspruit, to Vaalkop.

In a Press statement, Dr Viljoen denied 'current rumours published in certain newspapers about imminent massive removals of black people'.

Dr Walwyn said: 'Those communities affected hear the information from outside bodies such as the Press and the asso-

ciation, who are informed when making inquiries into the situation.'

'The "rumours" are part of a strategy by the State to destabilise these communities by not directly informing them of their impending removals,' he said.

Dr Viljoen also said: 'A limited number of squatters who are illegally occupying private farms without the permission of the owners are being removed to South African Trust lands at Waaihoek.'

'These people are offered permanent legal resettlement at a nominal annual rent of R1.'

Dr Walwyn said resettled people were not resettled permanently as they only leased the land and some had been removed more than once after their initial resettlement.

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Sowetan 14/12/84 (271)

# Bophelong to be moved to Sebokeng

**BOPHELONG**, one of the oldest black townships in the Vanderbijlpark area, will be moved to Sebokeng within the next four years at an estimated cost of R22 million.

The township, which has a population of about 10 500 — and which is situated on ground belonging to the Vanderbijlpark Town Council — is said to be in the way of proposed further expansion and development of the town, west of the Golden Highway.

According to Vanderbijlpark's public relations officer, Mr Louis Lindeque, the town council's recent decision to move the township is in fact only confirmation and enforcement of a previous decision, which the Lekoa Town Council asked them to reconsider.

He said that the Vanderbijlpark Town Council had also repeatedly granted postponement for the move in the past.

Last week the council rejected another representation from the Lekoa Town Council for further postponement of the matter.

The Vanderbijlpark Town Council

explained that all available ground for residential purposes east of the Golden Highway would probably be fully developed by 1988.

## Stands

Because the council is planning to take early provision for sufficient stands for an estimated population of 78 853 by 1990, all available ground west of the Golden Highway — including the area on which Bophelong is situated — is now urgently required.

In March this year, the Lekoa Town Council requested Dr Piet Koornhof, then Minister of Co-operation and Development, to keep Bophelong in its existing place. The council complained that the move would be uneconomical and that most of Bophelong's residents, of which many are pensioners, would probably not be able to afford the increase in rentals of the new houses in Sebokeng.

The council also stated that the fact that only 32 out of 1 407 houses in Sebokeng would be affected by the construction of the new Golden Highway, does not warrant the moving of the whole of Bophelong.

# Kwangema removal will resound in US and Britain

Cape Times 15/12/84 271

## POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE By ANDRÉ DU TOIT



THE most telling events of political history do not always occur in the centre stage. Sometimes it is an incident in an obscure and distant corner — Sa-rajewo or Little Rock, Slatersnek or Bulhoek — which reverberates across the land and casts long shadows for generations to come. Kwangema may be a case in point.

I recently had the opportunity to pay a brief visit to Kwangema. It was an extraordinary experience, not so much for anything I saw but because of the stark contrast between that and the political fate that is gathering around this small community.

Kwangema is a historic black settlement some four hours' drive from Johannesburg in the lush green country between Piet Retief and Wakkerstroom, not far from Swaziland.

Coming from the industry and strife of the Rand one seems to enter a different world in a different time scale. Here is a rustic and traditional community contentedly going about its ways, apparently far removed from the news about township riots, stay-aways, detentions of labour leaders and on-going protests and demonstrations which fill the newspapers.

### No conflicts

On some 5 000 morgen a community of 4 000 people, the descendants of Stuurman Ngema, have sustained a relatively comfortable living; the land is neither overcrowded nor much eroded, the fertile soil is well cultivated with the help of the 15 tractors owned by the community who sell their surplus products to the local (white) co-operative.

There appear to be no conflicts with the white farmers in the neighbourhood. Here, it seems, is a quiet corner which has escaped the political and economic ills besetting South Africa today.

Instead Kwangema is rapidly becoming an international symbol of what is wrong with South Africa.

When Mr P W Botha met Mrs Thatcher during his European tour earlier this year she specifically raised with him the issue of Kwangema, reading out a letter from the Kwangema people applying for help to the Queen. And when Bishop Tutu met President Reagan more recently, the Kwangema matter was one of the issues on which he reported the



Mr Saul Mkhize (centre) the leader of the Driefontein community who was shot dead by a policeman last year. Mr Mkhize's community and the people of Kwangema face removal threats

president to be "well briefed".

For Kwangema is a "black spot", scheduled for removal to either Kangwane or Kwazulu in terms of the government's homeland consolidation policy.

What makes Kwangema different from the many other black communities who have been subjected to, or are still facing, similar resettlement — often tenaciously resisted over many years — is that the community actually has full title to the land.

### Exception

In the old South African Republic, where it had been a matter of almost constitutional principle that blacks may not have individual freehold, the case of Stuurman Ngema was one of the solitary exceptions.

For services rendered in the days of the Voortrekkers and later, and on the basis of promises made by President M W Pretorius and by Paul Kruger himself, the Transvaal government granted a farm to Stuurman and his people. It is this exception which the present government, 100 years later, can no longer tolerate — and, in turn, it is that roughshod negation of the Kwangema community's historical and legal rights which is so shocking to Western states.

The ostensible reason given for the proposed resettlement of the people of Kwangema is the construction of the Heyshope dam which

will eventually flood a portion of their land as well as some of their dwellings. The dam will likewise flood part of the neighbouring community of Driefontein where some 15 000 people are based on 300 freehold plots totalling about 2 400 hectares.

Driefontein is also under threat of resettlement and has already been the scene of a major confrontation.

Driefontein is a better organized and less traditional community than Kwangema, and its leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, was already known nationally and internationally for his vigorous resistance of the resettlement scheme when he was shot dead in April 1983 by a white policeman who had come to disperse a protest meeting.

Sergeant Nienaber was prosecuted for murder but acquitted by Justice J de Villiers, who accepted the policeman's version of what had taken place and rejected the quite contrary account provided by members of the community itself.\*

As with many other resettlement projects, the full stories of Kwangema and Driefontein are both controversial and extremely complicated.

The observer soon encounters a host of claims and counter-claims about the precise historical and legal positions of these settlements.

### Willingness

Local communities elect spokesmen or committees to represent them, but their standing is disputed by officials who will deal only with the "chiefs" recognized by the government itself.

Over the years factional differences tend to arise within the community, with some who are more prepared to consider the government's proposals, and then find themselves rejected by the rest. Officials claim this as evidence of the community's willingness to move and make arrangements or promises which subsequent officials then deny or ignore. And there are, of course, wildly different assessments of the relative

merits of the proposed areas for resettlement in comparison with these traditional holdings.

Other parties get involved: thus Chief Minister Enos Mabusha has refused to have any part in resettling the people of Kwangema in Kangwane, while it is still unclear whether Chief Gatsha Buthelezi will be prepared to co-operate directly or indirectly with their proposed resettlement in, or next to, Kwazulu.

But two things are quite clear, no matter how much obfuscation can be created by the propagandistic manipulation of such lesser details: The government is adamant that these "black spots" will be resettled in one or other homeland, and the people of Kwangema and Driefontein are equally resolved to remain on these their own historic lands.

### Confident

If possible, the government would no doubt prefer not to have to resort to an actual forced removal, but, if need be, it is prepared to bring in the trucks and the police and have done with it.

And the people of Kwangema? They are conservative, peace-loving and patient, with an astonishing residual trust in the justice that the state must provide. And they are confident of their rights. But who can say what they will do when the terms of the social contract still binding them is finally snapped in a forced removal nullifying their entire history and sweeping aside their rights?

What is also clear is that, at least in the case of Kwangema, there is a simple and obvious solution to the whole problem.

The rising water of the Heyshope dam is a fact which no one can deny, but it is equally true that the affected people can be accommodated on higher ground — and on the neighbouring farms already expropriated from their white owners.

In South Africa today it is almost a relief to find a problematic situation where there actually is a possible and evident solution.

In such problem areas as that of black education, black local authori-

ties, influx control and the growing squatter towns, not to mention the economy itself, one may be sharply critical of government policies, but it is also clear that these problems are not solely of the government's making.

### Urbanization

Whatever this or any other government might do, it is going to be very difficult to get black education right, and who knows quite what to do about black urbanization, etc?

But Kwangema is a "problem" entirely of the government's own making.

What would happen if the government would decide to back off and grant Kwangema a reprieve in the same way as it has recently done with the township of Huhudi, near Vryburg in the Northern Cape?

The answer is quite safe: No one will ever hear a word of this small and distant community again.

### Dear cost

The people of Kwangema will continue to go quietly about their traditional ways and gather at the graves of their forefathers as before. But should the government proceed with a forced removal, the name of Kwangema will no doubt become familiar on the placards of demonstrators in Washington and London and on the television screens of the Western world. And with good reason, for it would go against one of the most basic tenets of the Western political creed.

In the present international and diplomatic climate the rights and wrongs of Kwangema could cost the South African government very dearly indeed. It is a deeply troubling thought to try and understand why President P W Botha's government and Dr Gerrit Viljoen as the responsible minister might still consider that price worth paying.

(André du Toit is a professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch).

\* For an account of the trial, see the article by Nicholas Haysom in Lawyers for Human Rights Bulletin 4, August 1984.

# Another shocker?

Murray 18/12/84 (241)

# Resettlement will cast long shadows

THE MOST telling events of political history do not always occur centre-stage. Sometimes it is an incident in an obscure and distant corner — Sarajevo or Little Rock, Slatersnek or Bulhoek — that reverberates across the land and casts long shadows for generations to come. KwaNgema may be a case in point.

I recently had the opportunity to pay a brief visit to KwaNgema. It was an extraordinary experience, not so much for anything I saw but because of the stark contrast between that and the political fate that is gathering around this small community.

KwaNgema is an historic black settlement, some four hours' drive from Johannesburg in the lush green country between Piet Retief and Wakkerstroom, not far from Swaziland. Coming from the industry and strife of the Rand one seems to enter a different world in a different time scale. Here is a rustic and traditional community contentedly going about its ways, apparently far removed from the news about township riots, stayaways, detentions of labour leaders and on-going protests and demonstrations which fill the newspapers.

## A symbol

Instead, KwaNgema is rapidly becoming an international symbol of what is wrong with South Africa.

When Mr P W Botha met Mrs Thatcher during his European tour earlier this year she specifically raised the issue of KwaNgema with him, reading out a letter from the KwaNgema people applying for help to the Queen. And when Bishop Tutu met President Reagan more recently, the KwaNgema matter was one of the issues on which he reported the President to be 'well briefed'.

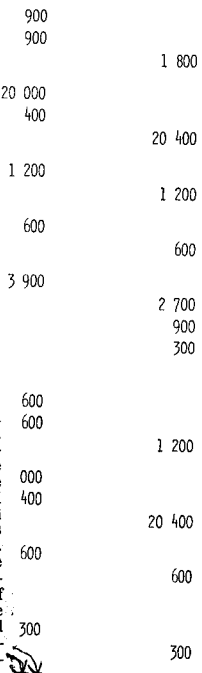
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## Shocking

It is this exception — which the present government, a hundred years later, can no longer tolerate. — and, in turn, it is that roughshod negation of the KwaNgema community's historical and legal rights that is so shocking to Western states.

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## 15 tractors

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**Political perspective**

by Dr André du Toit

Dept of political philosophy, University of Stellenbosch

black communities that have been subjected to or are still facing similar resettlement — often tenaciously resisted over many years — is that the community actually has full title to the land.

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RJM 18/12/84 (271)

# Govt to hold meeting on planned forced removals

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

THE future of KwaNgema and Driefontein, two Eastern Transvaal farms where people are under threat of forced removal, will probably be made clear in early January, when members of these communities meet Mr Ben Wilkens, Deputy Minister of Co-Operation and Development.

The two communities, which have fiercely resisted removal, have been invited to meet Mr Wilkens in the Amphitheatre at the Union Buildings.

An official spokesman said yesterday that they would discuss "their settlement, the removal of graves and compensation".

Although the official could say only that the meeting was scheduled for early January, members of the communities say it is taking place on January 3.

It is probable that the Government's plans for these two areas will be made clearer at the meeting.

If this is true, the outcome will attract much attention as these two communities have already made headlines nationally and internationally.

It has been reported that the British and other European governments have made it clear that they consider these removals a

"litmus test" of reform in South Africa.

So far, the Government has been adamant that it will proceed with the removals as soon as they reach agreement with the communities involved.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, said recently that negotiations with certain Transvaal black communities were continuing "with a view to arriving at acceptable arrangements for their resettlement on alternative land".

The two communities have remained adamant, however, that they will not accept removal.

KwaNgema and Driefontein are both "black spots" — black-owned land outside a homeland.

Driefontein first became the focus of attention when the community's leader, Mr Saul Mkhize, was shot dead by a policeman last year.

KwaNgema is a large farm occupied by about 180 members of the Ngema extended family, which rose to prominence last year when members wrote to the Pope, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Queen Elizabeth about their fate.

The two communities are threatened with removal either to Kangwane or to KwaZulu.

# Women's group attacks Govt over removals

STAR  
20/12/84  
271

By Kashvina Jaga

The Government's policy of removals and resettlement of thousands of black families is said to result only in heartbreak and sorrow for people whose lives are disrupted and homes destroyed.

It must be stopped, says an appeal from the National Council of Women of South Africa (NCWSA).

NCWSA, a non-racial organisation divorced from any party political ideology, believes every individual in South Africa has a right to personal dignity, family life and a say in the laws of the country.

In the light of this the organisation has written again to the Minister of

Co-operation and Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, urging that the removals which have disrupted the lives of communities be stopped.

People who have lived in an area for so many years and are now settled, stable communities — such as Matiwane's Kop in Natal — should be allowed to remain where they are, said Mrs P B Craib, the national adviser of NCWSA.

She said her organisation was appealing to every woman in South Africa "to assess her own emotions were she faced with a situation where she stood by, powerless, watching her home destroyed; where she was dumped outside a tin

shack in an alien environment, with no means of growing food, and too far away from any place where it was possible to find work ... with no future, only the heartbreak of the inevitable disintegration of the family unit".

The State President, Mr P W Botha, recently conceded in Cape Town that protests against removals could no longer be ignored, said Mrs Craib.

The International Council of Women and other concerned groups must continue to wage the struggle to end removals for the sake of a peaceful future for all in the country, she concluded.

Rd. 1. 2/12/84 (27)

# Ngemas ask for court relief

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

THE community of KwaNgema, an Eastern Transvaal "black spot" under threat of forced removal, is to lodge an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court today that could have a major bearing on their future and that of other communities threatened with removal.

The KwaNgema Committee and its chairman, Mr Moses Ngema, hope to stop the Government from recognising Mr Cuthbert Ngema as acting chief of the Ngemas.

They also hope to stop the Government from allowing the water in the new Heyshope Dam, which is rising rapidly and will in time cover KwaNgema, from rising further, pending further action to test the legality of the dam.

They will ask the court to prevent the Government from removing the grave of Stuurman Ngema, the leader of the Ngemas who was granted the land by Boer leaders for his services to them.

Mr Cuthbert Ngema, recently installed as acting chief, is believed to be less resistant to the removal than Mr Moses Ngema's elected committee.

The respondents in today's court action are listed as Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Co-Operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Cuthbert Ngema, Chief Commissioner for the Northern Areas, and the Commissioner-Magistrate of Wakkerstroom.

● The Department of Co-operation and Development has pointed out that their meeting with the KwaNgema and Driefontein communities will take place in their offices in Pretoria in early January and not in the amphitheatre of the Union Buildings as previously reported.

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# Dispute on KwaNgema removals postponed

By J S MOJAPelo  
Pretoria Bureau

THE dispute over the proposed mass removal of the KwaNgema tribe in the Eastern Transvaal, and the appointment of a pro-Government chief for the tribe, was postponed to February 19 by the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Moses Ngema, a KwaNgema tribesman and member of a Ngema committee, brought an urgent application against the Minister of Co-operation and Development, the Minister of Water Affairs, the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Areas, the Commissioner for Wakkerstroom and Mr Cuthbert Ngema.

Mr Justice H J Preiss confirmed an agreement between the parties that Mr Cuthbert Ngema should not be recognised by the Government as the acting chief of the tribe until the outcome of the case.

According to an agreement between the parties, the KwaNgema tribe is to discuss the issue, and the relocation of ancestral graves, at a meeting today.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development undertook to compensate some members of the tribe whose houses are situated near the Heyshope Dam.

Mr Moses Ngema, who stays in Tembisa on the

East Rand, asked that Mr Cuthbert Ngema not be recognised as the acting chief of the tribe and that his appointment be declared null and void.

Mr Wilson Gama, a teacher in Ermelo, said he attended a meeting on December 1 where Mr Cuthbert Ngema was installed as the acting chief of the tribe.

He said that, excluding white Government officials, there were only 17 people at the meeting.

In a 75-page affidavit, Mr Moses Ngema said the Ngema community of 2 000 people was disturbed over a number of issues.

Mr Ngema said the tribe was disturbed by the action of the Minister of Water Affairs in building Heyshope Dam, causing the waters of the nearby Assegal River to flood KwaNgema farms and depriving the community members of their land and threatening to destroy their homes.

Mr Ngema said the Government had appointed as leader of the community a person who was not only "unsuitable" for the leadership role, but whose appointment was in defiance of the tribe's customs.

In October, Government officials had removed ancestral graves in a "casual manner" and "without proper regard to the sensitivity and feelings of the descendants and relatives of the persons who were buried."

# Agreement settles black land dispute

STAR 22/12/64

(271)

Jo-Anne Collinge

New ground has been broken in the land and leadership dispute at the Eastern Transvaal settlement kwaNgema, which is under threat of forced removal.

The black-owned farm made international headlines in June when residents appealed to Britain's Queen Elizabeth to intervene and save them from being uprooted from the property granted to their forebears by King Edward VII.

In an agreement noted by Mr Justice H Preiss in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Moses Ngema and his Ngema Committee won undertakings that:

- The Minister of Co-operation and Development, his officials and the Minister of Water Affairs will not deal with Mr Cuthbert Ngema as acting chief or acting head of the Ngema community, pending a court decision on the matter of leadership.

The Ngema Committee argued in papers before the court that Pretoria's appointment of Mr Cuthbert Ngema as chief/head "is legally incompetent and flouts the history and traditions of the kwaNgema community".

- The Minister of Co-operation

and Development will pay compensation to kwaNgema families whose houses fall below the "purchase line" and are likely to be flooded by the newly completed Heyshope Dam.

The compensation is to be paid "for the sole purpose of enabling the affected members of the community to rebuild houses above the purchase line on kwaNgema should they so choose", the agreement states.

It adds: "The decision of those affected to move above the purchase line of the dam or their acceptance of compensation is not in any way to be construed as an agreement to be resettled in any other place, whether in the Republic of South Africa or elsewhere."

In return for these undertakings the Ngema Committee will drop its application for the court to prevent officials from taking action to fill the dam.

- The Commissioner at Wakkerstroom will permit the people of kwaNgema to hold a meeting this weekend to discuss the removal of graves that will be flooded and to have talks on removal with Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Mr Ben Wilkens on January 3.



# Mgwali plans to take on Govt

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Residents of Mgwali plan to challenge the South African Government in the Supreme Court over their right to hand over the area's administration to Ciskei.

This was announced at a meeting called today by the Mgwali Residents Association (MRA).

Residents have been invited to sign forms authorising Mr Wilson Fantl or Mr Mlungwana Ponye, of the MRA, to act on their behalf.

Although Mgwali is a black spot in the so-called white corridor, Ciskei already fulfils certain administrative functions there, including the control of welfare, pensions and schools.

In a statement in Parliament in May this year, Dr Piet Koornhof, then Minister of Co-operation and Development, confirmed an agreement to this effect had been concluded with Ciskei in 1981.

According to a member of the Grahamstown Rural Committee, the right of South Africa to authorise Ciskei's control there is in question.

How can a foreign government be administering a South African region and how can that foreign government be administering its own foreign law there, the member asked.

Mr Geoff Budlender, of the Legal Resources Centre, in Johannesburg, is acting for the residents.

Ciskei also administers Lesseyton, Goshen, Wartburg, Newlands, Kwelerha and Mooiplaas.

S-Express 23/12/84 (271)

# KwaNgema removal unlawful, court told

By TONY VAN DER WATT and PETER WALLINGTON

THE threatened removal of the black community of KwaNgema would be unlawful in terms of the South African constitution, an affidavit before the Pretoria Supreme Court claims.

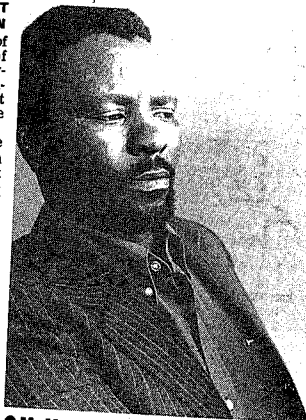
Mr Moses Ngema and the Ngema Committee, of which he is chairman, this week brought an urgent application against the Minister of Co-operation and Development, the Minister of Water Affairs, the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Areas, the Commissioner/Magistrate of Wakkerstroom and Mr Cuthbert Ngema.

Mr Moses Ngema said section 93 of the South African Constitution Act "renders unlawful the current attempts to alienate KwaNgema or to divert it from the purposes for which the land constituting it had been set aside".

Section 93 states that "no lands which were set aside for the occupation of blacks and which could not at the establishment of the Union of South Africa have been alienated except by an Act of the Legislature of a Colony which became part of the Union of South Africa in terms of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall be alienated or in any way diverted from the purposes for which they were set aside, except under the authority of an Act of Parliament".

Mr Moses Ngema's affidavit said the KwaNgema community "is a settled and relatively prosperous rural community inhabiting land accorded to the community as far back as 1869".

It said that in October, 1869 the Uitvoerende Raad (of the Transvaal) resolved that a



● Mr Moses Ngema holds up the Sunday Express report of December 2 on the problems facing the people of KwaNgema

Picture: DENIS FARRELL

farm should be granted to Mr Stuurman Ngema in the Wakkerstroom district. His right to occupy the farm now known as KwaNgema was acknowledged in 1873, although the farm was not transferred into his name.

## Ordinance

In terms of a 1903 Ordinance, KwaNgema was reserved in trust for the heirs and successors of the late Stuurman.

In terms of the Letters Patent of 1907 no land which had been set aside for the occupation of blacks could be alienated or in any way diverted from the purposes for which it had been set aside except in accordance with a

law passed by the Transvaal legislature.

The affidavit said the effect of this provision was in substance preserved in terms of section 147 of the South Africa Act 1909, and in turn enshrined in the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1961 and in section 93 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act of 1983.

Mr Ngema said KwaNgema was described in the Deeds Office as being "unalienated state land".

Mr Ngema and the Ngema Committee applied for a court order interdicting Mr Cuthbert Ngema from acting as chief of the community, the Minister of Water Affairs from allowing the level of the Heyshope dam to rise, and

the respondents from removing the remains of Mr Stuurman Ngema from their grave.

Application was also made to allow the community to hold a meeting to discuss the problems they faced.

Mr Justice HJ Preiss postponed the hearing to February 19, but agreement was reached on a number of points:

## Resolution

● The government agreed not to recognise Mr Cuthbert Ngema as the acting chief until the case is resolved.

● The community of KwaNgema were given permission to hold their meeting yesterday. ● The Ngema Committee undertook to let the Minister of Water Affairs know within 14 days all the wishes of the community regarding how, when and where in KwaNgema above the purchase line the graves of Mr Stuurman Ngema and others were to be relocated.

● The Minister of Co-operation and Development agreed to pay the compensation to those people whose households were or had been situated below the purchase line of the Heyshope dam.

The decision of those affected to move above the purchase line of the dam and their acceptance of compensation for their houses below the line were not to be construed as agreement to be resettled in any other place in the Republic or elsewhere.

● The Sunday Express reported on December 2 that Mr Cuthbert Ngema was due to be installed as acting chief of the community that day against the wishes of the Kwangema people.



24/2/84

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Saturday's MRA meeting was punctuated by songs. Here an unidentified resident displays her feelings by placard and song.



Mr Wilson Fanti chairman of the Mgwali Resident's Association, gestures as he addresses villagers.

D. Sengendo 24/12/84 (271)

# Mgwali to contest Ciskei administration

EAST LONDON — The South African Government is to be taken to court by residents of Mgwali over the Ciskei's administration of the village.

The lawyer who is acting for the residents, Mr Geoff Budlender, of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg, travelled to Mgwali yesterday to discuss the application with the villagers.

Mgwali, near Stutterheim, is under threat of removal to Frankfort in Ciskei. It is, however, already partly administered by Ciskei in terms of an agreement concluded with South Africa in 1981.

According to a statement released by the Mgwali Residents' Association (MRA) at the weekend, an application is to be made to the Supreme Court "for an order declaring that the Government of South Africa is not entitled to autho-

rise the Government of Ciskei to exercise any administrative control or function or power in Mgwali."

The statement asked: "How can a foreign government be administering a South African region? And how can that foreign government be administering its own foreign law there — for instance, in demanding Ciskei development tax from residents of South Africa?"

Mr Wilson Fanti, chairman of the MRA, said about 200 residents had already signed the necessary documents to empower him to act on their behalf in the matter.

According to Mr Mike Gija, secretary of the MRA, Mr Budlender also discussed with villagers the case of the nine residents who spent up to six days in Ciskei detention after a cross-border raid in February. The nine are suing the Ciskei for a total of R92 500, claiming they were unlawfully

arrested and detained.

Other complaints discussed with Mr Budlender, Mr Gija said, included pensioners' claims they were being paid the lower Ciskeian pension, rather than the South African pension they were entitled to. Pensions fall under Ciskei's administrative control.

On Saturday, the MRA held a report-back meeting for residents, after which over 1 700 kg of maize meal and a quantity of soup powder was distributed to needy residents. Mr Fanti said the food was donated by the Port Elizabeth diocese of the Anglican church and the Border Council of Churches.

Mr Fanti told the meeting of about 200 that the magistrate of Stutterheim had authorised the meeting. He said a deputation of MRA members had been to see the magistrate about a range of complaints

against Ciskei authorities.

The magistrate had sent a report to Pretoria, Mr Fanti said, but no reply had been received as yet. Various other speakers raised a number of complaints against the headmen.

Mrs Vera Dyantyi, of the Mgwali Women's Organisation, said: "We will not leave Mgwali, it is our home."

Mgwali is one of a number of black spots in the white corridor due to be moved into Ciskei, which are already being administered by Ciskei. The MRA statement said it believed their application to the Supreme Court could affect residents of these communities too.

Various ways were cited which the MRA said shows how "the Ciskei has been doing its utmost since 1981 to turn the black spots in the white corridor into ban-tustan spots — like removal without the trucks." — DDR



A section of the crowd that attended the MRA meeting joining in the song: Mgwali is our home.



**REMOVALS**

# Mgwalli takes SA to court

20/12/84

2711 C.P. 1000

**AFTER three years, the Mgwalli anti-removal campaign continues.**

Now the 7 000-strong Mgwalli Residents' Association has decided to challenge their removal in court.

The villagers of the Eastern Cape 'black spot' decided at the weekend to prevent the Ciskeian authorities from exercising administrative control over them while they live in South Africa.

The meeting authorised MRA chairperson Wilson Fantl and executive member Mlungwana Ponye to take the case to the Supreme Court.

Residents said Mgwalli falls within the Stutterheim magisterial district and has not been excised from South Africa.

Mr Fantl said Mgwalli is certainly outside the Ciskei.



**Mgwalli residents: Determined to fight removal — together.**



**Herman Gijzen at Lived in M...**